32b 1959

NAACP

Politicking Highlights NAACP Parley

Courier

Pittsburgh

NEW YORK—Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and their convention planning aides proved, among other things, that they are also experts on the great game of politics.

• When they produced Governor Nelson Rockefeller as the number-one first-night speaker, New York's Chief Executive turned on the charm and implied that he was ready to champion civil rights as the Republicans' Presidential candidate in 1960, the delegates broke into applause 14 times.

• Realizing, perhaps, that some Democratic partisans might try and mention that ugly word, politics, the NAACP planners came back 48 hours later with U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey who had just tossed his hat into the Democratic ring as a Presidential prospect.

But Governor Rockefeller's sympathizers were still bragging about being in the lead, so the planners came up with two unscheduled New Dealers, former Governor Harriman and Adam Clayton Powell Jr. As the delegates left town, however, they were still asking who's leading.

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INCIDENTALLY, the NAACP-er with the most complete record of what went on is Dr. Paul T. Robinson of Richmond, Calif. From the very first day until the last, Dr. Robinson taped every speech and much of the floor discussion. He's been doing it as a hobby for the past 15 years.

• The Daisy Bates partisans seemed very much in evidence, and so were the followers of charming Ruby Hurley, but the delegation from Anchorage, Alaska, was pushing the Bates-Hurley combine a mighty close second in attracting attention.

The Alaskans were Blanche McSmith, Flossie Coleman and Ruby Gibson, all wives of successful businessmen in the 49th state. Mrs. McSmith, a member of the Legislature, left a bit disappointed because [illegible] would not permit her to present Governor Rockefeller with a gift which had been sent by Alaska's Governor Egan. They said it smacked of too much politics, Mrs. McSmith told The Courier.

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LABOR CHIEFTAIN A. Philip Randolph's speech consisted of more than 6,000 words.

During its delivery, Herbert Hill had to ask twice for quiet. Representatives of the AFL-CIO made quite a showing with their end of the convention, but a few complained that they're still not receiving the proper recognition.

• Guy R. Brewer, the Jamaica, Long Island, branch's hatchet man assigned to [illegible], was as quiet as a you-know-what this time. For the first time in eight years, Mr. Brewer was serving as an alternate at his own request. The reason? Too busy with borough politics in Queens.

Harlem's business crowd was furious because, as they put it, "We help to raise the money to fight for integration, and all the delegates stay downtown and spend." Frances Benton, a Seventh Ave. bar owner, summed it up this way: "They beg us for funds the year 'round and when the opportunity comes to give business a break they integrate."

More than $50,000 was contributed at the big, great Freedom Fund rally in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Thurgood Marshall, principal speaker, was at his very best. A last-minute okay was given to hook up the speech coast to coast over CBS.

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NAACP sees hazy picture in civil rights crystal ball

Afro-American Baltimore, Md p.8

Sat. 7-25-59

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW YORK (NNPA)—The 50th annual convention of the NAACP was given two looks (from different angles) at prospective civil rights legislation at this session of Congress—one Republican, the other liberal Democrat.

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Neither was hopeful.

Liberal Democratic legislation already is in the throes of death. The Senate Constitutional Rights Committee, which is considering civil rights legislation in Washington, already has voted to kill the liberal Douglas-Celler bill.

In the House of Representatives all that remains of that measure is so-called Title 3.

The indications were that not enough Republicans would join with northern Democrats to approve Title 3.

The NAACP contends that Title 3 is the heart of civil rights legislation. It would relieve the NAACP of the burden of carrying on litigation to compel compliance with the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

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IF ENACTED, the burden would be shifted to the Attorney General, who would be authorized to initiate civil suits to enjoin violations or threatened violations of constitutional rights, including the right to attend nonsegregated public schools.

The two differing views on civil rights legislation were brought to the Golden anniversary convention of the NAACP by Sen. Hugh Scott (Rep., Pa.) and Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) presidential hopeful.

Humphrey was the only candidate for the presidential nomination in either party who addressed the convention, other than Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. As Governor, Rockefeller welcomed the convention to New York State at the plenary session at the Coliseum Monday night.

Rockefeller is a candidate for the Republican nomination.

The leading contender for that nomination, Vice President Nixon, is preparing to go to Moscow and was not slated to address any session of the convention which closes with a mammoth rally at the Polo Grounds Sunday.

Nor were any of the Democratic candidates, as shown by a recent poll, are: Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Adlai Stevenson, a two-time loser; Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, and Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri.

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AS FAR AS can be learned, none of these candidates were invited to speak. While the NAACP is a nonpartisan organization, it probably would look with favor upon Humphrey as the Democratic nominee.

Both Senators Scott and Humphrey are ardent supporters of civil rights. Scott, in his speech Tuesday, plugged for the Administration's program, while Humphrey advocated the Douglas bill, of which he is a aponsor.

In addition to being a cosponsor of the Administration's program, Scott is also co-sponsor of two other bills.

One would restore Title 3 which was stricken from the 1957 Civil Rights Act, and the other would make interstate transportation of explosives in "hate bombings" a Federal offense.

Humphrey also is the sponsor of a package of civil rights bills.

His bills would ban discrimination in interstate travel, protect members of the armed forces against violence, prohibit discrimination in employment, outlaw the poll tax, strengthen the Reconstruction civil rights statutes and the laws against peonage, and an omnibus measure incorporating all of these bills in one measure.

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SCOTT TOLD a plenary session of the convention Tuesday that since the present Congress is best known for the "sitting broad jump" civil rights progress may have to be measured "in inches, not feet, yards or miles."

Scott said the "sitting broad jump" was demonstrated first in January "when we who want to advance civil rights tried to make realistic amendments to Rule 22, the so-called filibuster rule.

But the Senate Democratic leader "had his first team of broad jumpers as well trained," Scott said.

He pointed out that the old Rule 22 required the votes of two-thirds of the entire Senate membership, or 66 Senators, to shut of debate, while the amended rule now requires two-thirds of the Senators present and voting.

"THIS, OF COURSE, is progress," Scott said. "But it would impress snails more than it does people."

"We want to be prepared for a similar rate of progress on the civil rights legislation now before Congress. The forward movement in the field of civil rights will have to be measured in inches, not feet, yards or miles."

Scott said the Congress can enact the seven-point Administration program, and restore Part 3 to the 1957 Civil Rights Act, but that he was not "satisfied or resigned."

He added that he intends [illegible] fight for civil rights, win, [illegible] or draw, and called upon [illegible] NAACP to continue to sup[illegible] such legislation.

ADDRESSING A plenary session Wednesday, Humphrey was critical of President Eisenhower and the Congress.

"It is not enough to say that the Supreme Court's desegregation, whether we like them or not, must be obeyed simply because they are the supreme law of the land. More than a question of law enforcement is involved.

"At stake is the basic moral issues which underlies our very conception of democracy."

The Minnesotan called for action on civil rights in this session "to prevent another case of September sickness when the schools open this fall.

"We cannot ignore the deeper meaning and challenge of the lynching at Poplarville, the rape at Tallahassee, and the 530 instances of racial violence, reprisal and intimidation since the Supreme Court's desegregation decision."

He said he is willing to have Congress stay in session until Christmas in order to break a filibuster and get the Douglas bill enacted.

Humphrey suggested that greater use be made of colored persons in the diplomatic field. He did not spell out, however, what use he would make of them if he were elected President.

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HE MERELY said it was "a sad fact that in a world two-thirds colored persons are "almost totally unused" and that unofficial travelers like Marian Anderson, Louis Armstrong, the Globetrotters and others "have demonstrated what could be accomplished by an Administration with the imagination and drive to use all our human resources."

Hitting at Vice President Nixon, he asked what has "that summer soldier of civil rights from Whittier, Calif., whose voice sounded forth on civil rights in July, 1957, been doing on the civil rights front these past two years?"

He also asked what was the use of having a Government Contracts Committee which has not once canceled a contract of an employer who will not stop racial discrimination.

Attacks upon the NAACP, he said, are a measure of its great success in the courts and elsewhere.

About 2,000 delegates are in attendance. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, delivered the keynote address at the opening session of the

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[illegible] An[illegible] convention [illegible] Monday [illegible]

Also on the progr[illegible] uty Mayor Paul T. O[illegible]

NAACP Set For Battle At Confab

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 7-18-59

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The issue of the non-violence approach to civil rights versus the theory of many Southern Negroes who are actively and actually [illegible] the blows of white supremacists and want to "fight back" may hit the floor of the coming NAACP national convention in New York City.

● The debate may come about in a discussion of whether the NAACP leadership should have deposed Robert F. Williams, ex-president of the Union County (North Carolina) NAACP branch, who made a declaration favorable to Negroes fighting back against white-supremacist violence.

Preparations to launch a fight from the floor at the NAACP convention on behalf of Williams and against his being removed as president because of his fighting attitude are being readied by several delegates, according to reports.

■

AT LEAST one Harlem rally to bring about support for Williams has already been held. On Sunday, July 12, the day before the opening of the NAACP convention, the International Committee in Defense of Africa had Williams as their main speaker at an afternoon rally held in Central Ballroom at 120 West 125th St.

A cousin of Mr. Williams, who lives in New York City, Mrs. Ora Mobley, has volunteered her services as coordinating secretary for all inquiries and communications from NAACP convention delegates who want to do something about the punishment meted out to Williams.

She says she will forward messages, put people in touch with Williams and with other delegates who favor the stand Williams too.

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MRS. MOBLEY wrote

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rier: "I hope in this way something positive will come out of the general sentiment in his favor and the indignation over his suspension.

"Just consider how many self-seeking, Uncle Tom and timid leaders we have had and continue to have in our o[illegible] tions in this country. Ha[illegible] you ever heard of one of the[illegible] brought up on trial and [illegible] from office?

"Or is that penalty reserved only for Negro leaders w[illegible] record is one of self-sacrifice, militancy and courage? (And all th[illegible] is where it counts—in one of [illegible] most KKK-ridden counties in [illegible] South.)

"It is up to the delegates to this NAACP convention to give an answer."

NAACP Asks Anti-Lynch Watchdog

Journal and Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

CHICAGO, May 2 (UPI)—The Chicago branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has urged a law giving the FBI watchdog responsibility over persons arrested for kidnaping, murder, arson or rape.

P 13A

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NAACP spokesmen said the request stemmed from the kidnaping of accused rapist Mack Charles Parker from the Poplarville, Miss., jail.

Sun 5-3-59

The requested law would require law enforcement officers to notify the FBI immediately upon the arrest of anyone for the specific crimes.

Most lynch victims in the past have been charged with these crimes, the spokesmen said.

The NAACP Chicago branch in telegrams to President Eisenhower, Atty. Gen. William Rogers, and Illinois Sens. Everett Dirksen and Paul Douglas, said the statute would serve a dual purpose:

1. To permit the FBI to watch the suspect as a deterrent to mob action.

2. To encourage more diligent protection of prisoners by local police.

WILKINS TELLS BAPTISTS

Race unity has foiled old divide-conquer pattern

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 7-4-59

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MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Colored Americans stand united on the school desegregation issue, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told delegates attending the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union here [illegible] week.

"There was a time," Mr. Wilkins said, "when southern white people could have split the colored population down the middle on any issue like this. This would have kept us fighting among ourselves and we never would have received any benefit from the Supreme Court ruling.

* * *

"**THIS HAS NOT** been true on school desegregation. Here and there we have had an 'Uncle Tom,' but they have been few and far between. We have been united. I believ[illegible] has been due in nnoll m[illegible] ure to the leadership which [illegible] churches, their pastors [illegible] their members have given."

In his address to the Bap[illegible] gathering on June 24, [illegible] NAACP leader said that und[illegible] segregation white people "g[illegible] the best, colored persons g[illegible] only what is left over—if anything.

"How can colored parents be happy, for example, when their children under the illegal segregated school system, often must use torn, second-hand, out-dated textbooks after the white children have finished with them?

"If I know anything about my own people," Mr. Wilkins continued, "it is that they are mighty tired of the same [illegible] shabby deal."

* * *

TURNING TO THE role of the church in the struggle o[illegible] civil rights, Mr. Wilkins s[illegible] "Our work and the work of [illegible] church have the common objective of creating a better and more just world.

"The establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth means the establishment of a society in which all the children of God shall have equality of opportunity, in which there shall be no difference in treatment because of nationality, or language, or form of worship, or skin color."

Speaking of the unity among colored [illegible] said, that against this, "our opponents have made much noise, but not much progress. In the battle for public opinion they are losing. Their cause is not just.

* * *

"**THEY ARE TRYING** to turn back the clock, to revive conditions as they were 80 years ago. They may delay the progress, but they will never succeed," Mr. Wilkins said.

"Gov. Faubus made the mistake of the century by calling out the state troops to bar nine colored youngsters from going to school. When the history of the segregation struggle is finally written, I suspect that the [illegible] error will mark the [illegible] point in favor of the [illegible] order."

Mr. Wilkins stated that [illegible] white people outnumber the [illegible] kind in the South. To[illegible] with colored citizens they form a [illegible] majority [illegible] permit such [illegible] combination to be defeated by [illegible] bigotry and strife," he [illegible]

NAACP FACES DISCRIMINATION CHARGE OVER LIQUOR PEDDLING

State Times Jackson, Miss.

Tues. 7-28-59

32b p. 1

NEW YORK (AP)—An NAACP drive to get Negro liquor salesmen a larger share of the Harlem market has touched off allegations that this may constitute discrimination against whites.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a national Jewish organization, said Monday it was investigating such allegations.

The league said the problem was extremely delicate, because of the long and close association the groups have had in fighting discrimination against both Negroes and Jews.

The campaign was begun by the New York branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The national organization was not consulted in advance. So far it has taken no stand on the issue.

L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York branch of the NAACP, organized the drive earlier this month. He denied he sought to oust established white salesmen.

Overton said there are about 200 wholesale liquor salesmen selling to Harlem retail stores. and of these only 72 are Negroes.

Jewish Group Protests Negro Business Drive

Washington D.C.

Evening Star 32b

Tues. 7-28-59

p. B-7

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Begun by New York Branch

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L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York branch of the NAACP, organized the drive earlier this month. He denied he sought to oust established white salesmen.

An NAACP official estimated that Harlem residents spend about $60 million a year on wine and liquor (New York liquor stores are not allowed to sell beer) and that more than $2 million of this goes to salesmen in commissions.

Mr. Overton said there are about 200 wholesale liquor salesmen selling to Harlem retail stores, and of these only 72 are Negroes.

Other Fields Eyed

Mr. Overton said the aim of the drive is to gain a larger share of Harlem's business for Negro liquor salesmen. Similar campaigns may be started later in other fields where, he said, Negro salesmen were not getting a fair share, ssuch as meat, dairy products, frozen foods and bakery goods.

Mr. Overton said the Negro salesmen would keep the money they earned on commissions circulating in the Harlem area, because they would spend it there, while white salesmen would spend it elsewhere.

A total of 7- retailers in the area already have agreed to send their wholesalers a form letter supplied by the NAACP's New York branch. It says they "will refuse to continue doing business with any wholesaler who will not send as heir representative a Negro salesman."

NAACP Supports Randolph's Demand For Action Against Race Bias in Trade Unions

Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Fri. 10-2-59 p.

32b

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today informed AFL-CIO President George Meany that it "fully supports the demand of A. Philip Randolph for positive action by the AFL-CIO against racial discrimination within its ranks as elsewhere in American life."

In a telegram to the labor leader, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, charged that failure of the AFL-CIO convention to take effective action to end the abuses of exclusion and segregation in some of its affiliates reveal an unwillingness on the part of the federation "to implement its own democratic professions."

At the closing session of the third biennial AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco on Sept. 23, Mr. Meany attacked Mr. Randolph who vainly sought to have the convention expel two railway unions which continue to exclude Negro workers and to order dissolution of Jim Crow locals. The Randolph resolution would have given the offending unions six months to get rid of their lily-white policy.

Irritated by the proposals, the AFL-CIO president launched a bitter attack upon Randolph, who is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the only Negro vice president and member of the executive council of the AFL-CIO. Mr .Meany defended the Jim Crow locals on the ground that some Negro workers wanted them. He asserted that the railway unions needed more time to comply with the federation requirement to admit Negro workers.

Dr. Tobias' telegram to Mr. Meany cited the expulsion of unions for communism and corruption and said that an organization with such power "also has power to enforce its own constitutional guarantees against discrimination and segregation."

Moreover, the telegram continued, "your solicitude for the

desire of some unionists to remain segregated does not extend to the desire of some workers to remain unorganized in the face of union shop contracts, although the two situations are analogous."

NIGERIAN PRAISES FIGHT BY N.A.A.C.P.

Times New York, N.Y.

18,000 in Polo Grounds Told the U.S. Must Continue to Prove Democracy

Nov. 7-20-59

p. 15C

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

Even though "every little mistake in human relations" here is likely to be "magnified out of its proportions" abroad, the United States must continue to convince the world that it practices democracy, the Premier of Eastern Nigeria declared yesterday.

The Premier, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, spoke at a mass meeting in the Polo Grounds marking the close of the fiftieth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The audience of 18,000 persons ignored a downpour shortly after 4 P. M. to applaud Dr. Azikiwe, who declared:

"The 183-year experiment in democracy here has been the cynosure of the world. Every little mistake in human relations has been magnified out of its proportions, but any government which makes the slightest pretension to be democratic must prove itself equal to its responsibility by ensuring the application of the rule of law in the maintenance of order in a stable society and in guaranteeing to its citizens the enforcement of civil rights."

N. A. A. C. P. Fight Lauded

Paying tribute to the work of the N. A. A. C. P. in striving for the destruction of racial barriers, Dr. Azikiwe said the association had won admiration in Africa for its "constitutional struggles to reconcile the theory of democracy with its practice in America."

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"Only governments which believe in democracy are capable of allowing themselves to be influenced by organized public opinion," he said.

Dr. Azikiwe has been in this country since July 6 as head of a mission on arrangements for the organization, administration and management of the proposed University of Nigeria at Nsukka.

Another speaker, Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of New York, demanded that the N. A. A. C. P. "start paying attention to the North."

32b NAACP Times New York, N.Y. Nov. 7-20-59 p. 15C

The New York Times

AT POLO GROUNDS RALLY: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, left, of the United Nations; Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, center, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, and Jackie Robinson, former baseball star, at the rally of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held yesterday.

"Up to this point," he said, "most of our attention has been focussed on the plight of our 'poor Southern brethren.' It is time that we focus some of that attention on us poor Northerners."

He declared that "liberalism is a shame and a hypocrisy in the North today." He added that "self-proclaimed liberals" and "self - righteous, self-anointed liberals in the United States Congress appear to say, 'You have our sympathies but the time is not right.'"

Wilkins Speaks

Another speaker, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said that the Eisenhower Administration's proposals on civil rights were "moderate but helpful."

"The time may come, and sooner than later, "he said," when Negro citizens, sick and disgusted over the Dixiecrat chairmen in the House and Senate, may have to decide to try to vote the party out of office which permits these men from another age to choke us to death."

Another speaker was Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations for Special Political Affairs. He told the meeting that it was "the crudest kind of hypocrisy and cynicism to argue that bigotry 'in private' is to be condoned and immune from criticism as an attribute of individual rights and freedom."

Mayor Wagner told the gathering he would continue to fight for broader civil rights here.

Also participating in the program were Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star, and Mahalia Jackson, the Gospel singer.

The Most Rev. John J. Maguire, Auxiliary Bishop of the New York Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church; Rabbi Max Davidson, president of the Synagogue Council of America, and Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk of the United Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., for the National Councils of Churches of Christs in the U. S. A., delivered greetings from their faiths to the meeting.

N.A.A.C.P. TO FIGHT FOR VOTING IN '60

Times New York

Convention Asks U.S. Aid to Enforce Franchise for Negroes in the South

Jun. 7-19-59

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

32b NAACP p. 1

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People pledged its resources yesterday to a drive to increase the voting opportunities of Negroes in the South in the 1960 Presidential election.

In the closing business session at the New York Coliseum of their fiftieth annual convention, the 1,190 delegates voted unanimously to increase the organization's expenditures "to promote registration-and-vote campaigns in the South."

A resolution embodying the "top priority" plan called for soliciting signatures of 1,000,000 persons favoring wider enfranchisement of Southern Negroes.

"We must make a dramatic and extensive campaign to increase the registration and voting," the resolution said. "As our objective for 1960 we call upon our branches to double the number of registered voters in each city or county where there is no interference with the right to vote."

Federal Action Sought

In advocating a step-up in efforts to break down barriers erected in Southern states to keep Negroes tom the polls, the association called upon the Depatment of Justice to "accelerate its program of enforcing the law and to begin a greatly expanded program of applying the new civil rights law so that all qualified citizens may vote without fear of reprisals."

Noting that "the most potent weapon available to the Negro today is the ballot," the resolution on political action said:

"Negro citizens in the Deep South are experiencing vicious attacks on their basic constitutional rights by City Councils, state Legistlatures, other public officials and the anti-civil rights forces in Congress, which are led by Representatives and Senators often elected by a mere handful of voters."

The convention adopted a series of resolutions reaffirming its position on discrimination within labor unions, particularly naming the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Trainmen as continuing "to exclade non-white persons from membership by constitutional provision."

The organization demanded "more effective and vigorous enforcement procedures by the national leadership of the A. F. L.-C. I. O." against discrimination within unions.

A demand was also made for "immediate eradication of the evil of segregation in our public schools" in communities outside the Deep South.

Times 7-19-59 p. 49

The convention shelved temporarily a dispute between the New York City branch of the association and the parent body when it voted to order the board of directors to review the granting of a charter to a branch within the Department of Welfare.

The city branch had protested the creation of the Welfare Department branch "without notice to or invitation from" the local branch. It was argued that the move endangered the work of the existing branch.

The directors were ordered, by resolution, to make "a prompt and full study" of its action and to forward its findings and recommendations to all branches "before final action thereon."

The convention opened last Monday. The sessions will close officially today with a mass meeting in the Polo Grounds at which Mayor Wagner will be the speaker.

NAACP Head Blasts Dixiecrats

Call Kansas City, Mo. 7-22-59

32b NAACP

NEW YORK. — The time may come, possibly in 196, "when Negro citizens, sick and disgusted over the Dixiecrat committee chairmen in the House and Senate, may have to decide to try to vote the party out of office which permits these men from another age to choke us to death," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, warned in an address at the closing session of the Association's 50th anniversary convention here Sunday.

Legislation is needed to speed action against lynching, Wilkins declared, citing Poplarville, Miss. But such action, he pointed out, "is being held up by the committee of which Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi is chairman. It is not too much to say that lynchers in Mississippi feel safe as long as they know that their senator is chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee. This is an intolerable situation."

Recognizing that "there are many fine Democrats in the House and Senate" including "some of the bravest and most sincere soldiers in the civil rights army like Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and his fellow stalwarts in both Houses," the NAACP leader nevertheless declared that "Negro citizens cannot stand by while men are lynched and their killers go free because of the sabotage of federal legislation by Dixiecrat committee chairmen."

He called upon the Democratic leadership to "talk sense to its southern members" or face a movement to "try to get some new committee chairmen from a different party. [illegible]

Wilkins Says--

less he wants to get hurt and we, therefore, have nothing to say about the criticism of the Democrats in Congress by National Chairman Paul Butler except that so far as civil rights legislation is concerned, Democrats in Congress have produced a big round zero. And zero is not much of a platform on which to ask for votes."

N Y Call

Negro citizens know that "the Republican party is not perfect and that it has its shifty operators also," Mr. Wilkins observed. "These have traded with the enemy and have failed also to support the moderate, but helpful, Eisenhower Administration proposals. As they did in 1957, they have collaborated with the southern Democrats in eliminating the old— and necessary—Part III language from the Civil Rights Act.

Sat 7-24-59

Rights Are From God

"We of the NAACP do not presume to tell people from whom they should vote. We endorse no candidate. We tell the record and let the voter be the judge. The solution of many of our problems and the destiny of our citizens may well rest in the judgment of the individual voter in the polling booth."

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The NAACP leaders recalled the origin and early history of the Association, appraised the progress made and expressed confidence in the future.

Affirming the determination of Negroes to secure their full rights, he condemned "the propaganda that Negro citizens must 'earn' their rights through good behavior. Good behavior—responsible, adult, law-abiding behavior—wins the respect of our fellow citizens, which we value and seek, but no American is required to 'earn' his right as a citizen. His human rights came from God and his citizenship rights came from the Constitution."

Joining Wilkins in addressing the huge rally in the Polo Grounds was a galaxy of internationally famous leaders including Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations; Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jackie Robinson, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college in Atlanta, and the spokesmen for the three major faiths—Most Rev. John J. Maguire, auxiliary bishop and vicar general, [illegible] of New York for His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman; Rabbi Max Davidson, president, Synagogue Council of America; and Dr. Eugene Carson Blake for the National Council of Churches of Christ, U.S.A. Songs by Mahalia Jackson, the celebrated gospel singer, were also program features.

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

Afro-American

2 chairmen named to NAACP confab

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 5-2-59

p 9

NEW YORK — L. J. Overton and Dr. Eugene Reed were this week named general chairman and general co-chairman, respectively, of the 1959 convention committee of the NAACP.

Mr. Overton is president of the New York NAACP branch and Dr. Reed is vice president of the New York State Conference of NAACP branches.

The association's 50th anniversary convention will be held July 13-19 at the New York Coliseum. It marks the first NAACP national convention to be held in New York City since 1917.

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NEW YORK — Officials and employees of the New York City Department of Welfare have raised a total of $8,145.31 for the NAACP in a drive conducted under sponsorship of Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy with Thomas H. Allen serving as general chairman.

In 1957, the department raised more than $5,000 for the association. The drive, which closed here recently, also resulted in the enrollment of four fully-paid $100 life memberships in the association and two partially paid life membership subscriptions.

Life memberships were taken out by the division of employment and rehabilitation staff of the Melrose Welfare Center, Williamsburg Welfare Center and the staff of the Harlem Welfare Center. Initial payments on life memberships were paid by the Bureau of Child Welfare and the Brownsville Welfare Center.

* * *

NEW YORK — A new membership solicitation program for business and professional men was launched this week by the NAACP.

It involves distribution of NAACP membership station posters in professional offices and places of business throughout the country. These posters will be accompanied by NAACP membership envelopes allowing persons to enroll on the spot.

The posters are being distributed through local branches. They may also be secured by writing Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary at 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N.Y.

The NAACP is seeking 500,000 members during 1959, its golden jubillee anniversary year.

* * *

NEW YORK — The youngest paid in full ($500) life member of the NAACP as of this week, is six-week-old Richard A. Green of Newton, Mass.

He is the grandson of Kivie Kaplan, member of the association's national board of directors and co-chairman of the association's national life membership committee.

The child's parents are Dr. and Mrs. Albert I. Green, both fully paid NAACP life members.

* * *

NEW YORK — The Washingon branch of the NAACP has extended its membership drive until May 17, according to reports received here this week.

The Washington branch, under leadership of the Rev. Franklin Jackson, seeks 10,000 members during the association's 50th anniversary year.

* * *

NEW YORK — Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, Fight for Freedom Fund co-chairman of the NAACP, will conduct her major fund raising activities during the month of May in South Carolina, it was announced here this week.

Mrs. Belafonte shares the association's FFF co-chairmanship with Jackie Robinson businessman and former baseball star. FFF is the association's major fund raising effort. It was launched in 1953 upon recommendation of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors. The FFF goal is $1,000,000 annually for 10 years.

* * *

RICHMOND — Some 2,000 religious and lay leaders, participants in the recent prayer pilgrimage here, are being asked to take part in the Virginia NAACP State Conference observance of "Freedom Sunday," on May 17.

Under leadership of the Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, these persons marched in the rain last January in a civil rights protest. Since May 17, 1959, marks the fifth anniversary of the historic Supreme Court ruling on public schools, the Rev. Walker and his associates are being asked to aid the NAACP.

NAACP Sees Resistance End In South

Montgomery Ala

p 3-A

NEW YORK (AP)—An annual report of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People sees "the beginning of the end" of massive resistance to desegregation in the South.

The report, released Thursday, said Southern segregationists lost ground on every front during 1958. The report also said Negroes were particularly hard hit by the economic recession.

Adv 7-10-59

The NAACP said its membership climbed from 312,277 in 1957 to 334,543 in 1958 and that the organization's income from all sources amounted to $1,052,282—the first time it had passed the million-dollar mark.

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The report saw these developments during 1958 as examples of segregationist losses:

1. The Supreme Court decision on Little Rock schools reaffirming the school desegregation decision of 1954.
2. The election of a liberal Congress, increasing chances of enactment of stronger civil rights legislation.
3. The election in the South of Sens. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Ralph Yarborough of Texas, both Democratic moderates over staunch segregationists.
4. Public reaction to the closing of public schools in Little Rock and in three Virginia cities.
5. Public reaction to the bombing of schools, churches and synagogues.

NAACP Regional Delegates Send Telegrams Condemning 'Act of Brutality' in Miss.

Bystander
Des Moines Iowa
Iowa
4-30-59
32b NAACP

Eighty officers and delegates from nine states attending the Midwest Regional conference of the NAACP in Des Moines Friday and Saturday, adopted a resolution condemning the mob kidnapping and suspected lynching, of a Mississippi jail Saturday morning, and asked for swift action on the part of local and other law enforcement officers. The resolution also commended the F.B.I. for its prompt investigation into the incident.

Telegraphed copies were sent to President Eisenhower, Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi.

Mass Meeting

Presided over by regional chairman, William H. Pinkett, of Denver, Colo., the leadership training conference got off to a good start with a mass meeting Friday evening. Principal speaker was Frank Polhaus, of the Washington bureau, who spoke on "Civil Rights and the Washington Scene." Delegates were welcomed by Mrs. Clara Bayles, host chapter president.

Workshops

A housing workshop led by Jack E. Wood, NAACP special assistant on housing, began the morning sessions Saturday. Other panelists were William E. Gist, Regional Relocation Advisor, Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Barbara Coopersmith, State assistant secretary, Denver, Colo.

An afternoon workshop on "Branch Administration, Membership, life membership and fund raising, was chaired by Atty. Chester I. Lewis president, Wichita, Kans. Discussion leaders were Gloster B. Current, director of branches and Miss Mildred Bond, life membership secretary.

Bystander

Afternoon Sessions

Concluding the afternoon were sessions on public relations and communications ,with Howard Woods executive editor of the St. Louis Argus, as chairman and a joint-meeting with youth led by Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary.

Iowa

4-30-59

Banquet

Climaxing the two-day session was the Freedom Fund banquet at Younkers tearoom Saturday evening with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, as guest speaker. (See Speech) He was introduced by Ike Smalls, national vice-president.

Following his speech Wilkins was presented a plaque by the Des Moines branch, citing him as "A Valiant warrior in the struggle for freedom and justice." Mrs. Bayles made the presentation.

32b NAACP

Life Memberships

In addition three life memberships were presented to Miss Bond, two of them for youths. Mr. Smalls presented a check from the Register and Tribune company and Mrs. Georgine Morris, presented checks for youths, Jane Louise Harris and Robert A. Wright jr. Mr. Smalls also one of a "Committee of 50" each pledged to collect $5,000 for the national branch by next December.

Mr. Pinkett, presided in the absence of the Rev. Denzil A. Carty, president of the Minnesota State conference, who had to leave.

State Conference Officers attending were: Mrs. Mayola B. Marsh, Colorado; Mr. A. P. Trotter, Iowa; Dr. C. R. Roquemore, Kansas; Rev. Denzil A. Carty, Minnesota; and Mrs. R. P. Beshears. Missouri.

Some Like It Hot

La. Weekly
New Orleans
La.
32b
Sat 5-2-59

Now that the fire started by Chet Huntley of NBC (a network) and the backfire set by Roy Wilkins of the NAACP (not a network) has cooled down, it is possible to examine the real issue raised by Mr. Huntley. It happens to be an important one.

What Mr. Huntley said at the close of his TV program on school desegregation was that "present Negro leadership cannot make the opening approach because it will not be accepted. . . . The NAACP may have outlined itself (in this issue) . . . I also suggest that if militant Negro leadership is removed, militant white leadership will in time atrophy . . ."

First, it must be made clear that Mr. Huntley is in strong favor of full obedience to the law requiring desegregation of the schools. He is worried about how to get this done in the face of Southern intransigence. So he suggests that the people identified in the Southern mind as leaders of the desegregation movement retire, so as not to excite or incite the Southern die-hards.

The people who offer this suggestion—always as a tactical withdrawal, never as a surrender—generally are people of good will. As often as not, they are on the side of the good guys. But the problem is not one of heat or excitement. It is whether the ends they seek can be achieved by the tactics they offer.

For example, how would this tactic have worked in a number of historical situations in which a man or a group of men were also the focus of the opposition's hatred?

In the 1930's Roosevelt's name was enough to rouse illness or apoplexy among the leaders of the opposition. Would the victories of the New Deal have come more easily, or been more extensive, if Roosevelt had retired in favor of a more reasonable man?

During the same period the hatred of employers focused on such names as Reuther, Lewis, Murrav, Dubinsky, etc. Would we have organized more workers, or had fewer strikes, if they had stepped back?

In 1775 men of good will in England said that if only Sam Adams and his hotheads would quiet down and allow the sensible men of the colonies to decide things, we could arrive at a reasonable settlement. Would we have?

Looked at from the other side would our opposition to Soviet expansionism lessen if they replaced Khruschchev with Mikoyan or even some guy named Smith?

And when some pitiful jerks bombed synagogues in several cities in the South last year, there were voices suggesting—just keep quiet and they'll go away. Would they?

The point is that every forward movement by society raises moral issues and endangers old social patterns. This causes people to get hot. But there's nothing wrong with heat in this area. Sometimes, out of this heat we get a good deal of light. The leaders who have the vision and the fire to evoke this heat are the leaders with the vision and the courage to effect the reforms they seek. To ask them to retire from the battle in an effort to placate the opposition is a tactical, a strategic, and a moral mistake.—By Harry Gersh.

Wilkins Predicts Incident Will Increase Demand for Strong Civil Rights Bill

Poplarville, Miss.—Progress took a step backwards in time last Saturday as a Mississippi story of a kidnapping and suspected lynching of a Negro resurrected headline replicas of the early [illegible].

From Poplarville, Miss.—home of the late Senator Bilbo—news media barred the shocking story of the masked mob abduction of M. C. Parker, 23-year-old Negro from jail where he was awaiting trial on a charge of criminally assaulting a white women.

4-30-59

Intensive Search

Wednesday morning—four days later—an intensive search in a 30-mile area around Poplarville by F.B.I. agents and local law enforcement officers—had not found Parker . . . or his body. Little hope was being held that he would be found alive. Speculation by those who dared to voice it, was that he had been killed and buried or dumped into one of the numerous nearby swamps.

P. 1

Other Prisoners

Immediate stories of the kidnapping of Parker came from five Negro prisoners in the [illegible]

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, predicted the kidnapping and suspected lynching of a Mississippi Negro by a mob early Saturday, would have national political repercussions in the 1960 election.

Wilkins reiterated the statement, made previously at a press conference shortly after his plane arrival in Des Moines, at the Freedom Fund banquet of the Regional convention Saturday evening at Younkers tearoom.

32 b

NAACP

Cannot Duck Issue

"This incident will increase the demand for a stronger civil rights bill—one that will enable the justice department to go in on cases like these on their own," he said.

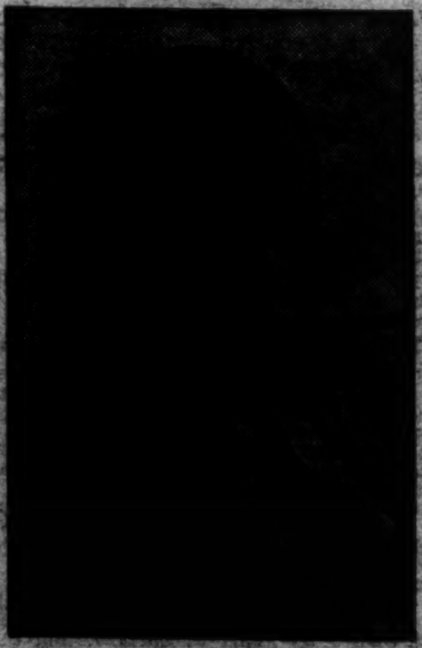
"No party and no candidate can duck the civil rights issue in the next election. Pressure will be on both parties now, because to say you are liberal and yet vote against a civil rights bill, is to place yourself on the side of Senator Eastland (Ga.)," he went on.

"This type of thing is highly emotional. It makes Negroes mad all over the country," he [illegible].

Mystery

"It's a mystery why a mob feels it has to act . . . or why they had

SEE PAGE THREE



WILKINS

to wear masks," Wilkins continued. "There is no particular danger for the perpetrators of the crimes. Even if they are arrested, or indicted even, they will be acquitted. That's the Mississippi record."

"The Emmitt Till case in 1955 proved that a Mississippian could kill, confess to the crime and still go free," the 57-year old leader declared.

4-30-59

Law Enforcement

"The state government and law enforcement agencies pay no attention to its 900,000 Negro citizens, who are 46 per cent of the state population. There are 500,000 eligible voters but only 10,000 are registered in the entire state."

32 b

Capsule Review

Speaking before 300 persons at the Region IV banquet, Wilkins gave a "capsule review" of the NAACP in its 50 years of existence. He recalled the NAACP first came into being because of this type of brutality—"man's inhumanity to man."

"Fifty-years ago lynchings were happening at the rate of two or three a week," he said. "But the NAACP finally scotched lynchings after a long fight . . . only to have what we thought was behind us to be ressurected in today's papers.

Progress

"But the NAACP has progressed, especially in the field of school integration. The NAACP has been a stimulus to political action and in many other areas," he continued.

"Primarily, the NAACP has been a "defender of the weak, and helpless," he declared.

Wilkins commended Negro churches as having formed "the backdrop of the NAACP."

The NAACP leader flew to Des Moines direct from New York, and held a press conference at the YWCA, for local newspaper, radio and television reporters.

Found 7 other listed for NAACP

32 b

NEW YORK — Fifty years after the founding of the NAACP, the names of seven additional signers of the historic Lincoln Day call of 1909 have come to light.

In 1914 when Miss Mary White Ovington wrote the first history of the ten ~~five~~-year-old NAACP she listed 53 signers of the call for a national conference on the colored people which led to the establishment of the new organization. This is the number which has since been used as authentic.

Recent research by Flint Kellogg, professor of history at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., led to the discovery of the seven lost signers:

Ray Stannard Baker, New York City; the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Rev. Walter Laidlaw, New York City; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington; Mrs. Henry Villard, New York City; Mayor Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio; and the Rev. M. St. Croix Wright, New York City.

PROFESSOR KELLOGG, who is writing a book on the origin and history of the NAACP under a grant from the Fund for the Republic discovered the full list of 60 signers on a photostatic copy of the original Lincoln Day call as it appears in the Oswald Garrison Villard papers in the Houghton Library of Harvard University.

The call was written by Villard and signed by 59 other publicists, clergymen, educators and philanthropists of both races..

It was drafted as the result of an article on the Springfield, Ill., race riot of August 1908, by William English Walling, published in **The Independent** magazine.

Verdict Hit By Leaders In NAACP

Times-Union

Jacksonville

Fla., p. 27

By United Press International

Leaders in the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday expressed virtually unanimous disappointment that death in the electric chair was not required by a Tallahassee jury for four white youths convicted of raping a Negro coed.

Many Southern Negro leaders agreed with the opinion of a prominent Alabama integrationist who said Florida "has yet to show how good is its justice."

Other Negroes prominent in NAACP activities in the South reserved judgment until Judge W. May Walker passes sentence, which will not be for at least two weeks.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala., integrationist leader, said, "The jury could have done nothing else but find these men guilty, and even to find them guilty on sentences in which the extreme penalities were not exacted does not make Southern justice seem perfect for we remember that many Negroes have received capital punishment for even attempted rape of one person. . . . Florida has yet to show how good is its justice. It really is amazing that all of them did not get life imprisonment and that in itself would be justified."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, also indicated displeasure over the outcome of the sensational trail. "In view of the evidence submitted," he said, "many persons will question whether justice has been done. I would rather not comment further until after the sentencing of the four defendants."

Edgar Evars, NAACP field secretary for Mississippi, said he wished Negro lynch victim Mack Charles Parker had received the same chance given the four white youths. "It is a pity," he said, "that in Mississippi no such justice has been meted out where a white man has been involved in raping a Negro woman."

Riot Killings in 1909 Led to NAACP Start In Equal Rights Fight

Philadelphia Inquirer

Fifty years ago on Lincoln's Birthday, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in the aftermath of a bloody riot and it began a hard struggle for equality of Negroes and against intolerance.

In 1959, the golden anniversary year, NAACP leaders in Philadelphia and throughout the country are taking inventory of the organization's achievements and listing plans for the future.

'FOR EVERY CHILD'

Calvin D. Banks, NAACP national field secretary, at his Philadelphia office, 260 S. 15th st., summed it up this way:

3-29-59

"For 50 years we have been fighting not only for the rights of Negro children but for every American child. If the Negro loses his rights, then other groups will suffer."

The immediate goal, Banks said, is expansion of the national membership, which totals 340,000.

SET GOAL OF 58,000

In Philadelphia, where there are 8000 NAACP members, Banks said the goal is to increase that number by 50,000 in a year's time.

To this end, a 1959 mobilization meeting has been scheduled Tuesday at Mount Zion Baptist Church, 41 W. Rittenhouse st., with more than 2000 expected to attend.

The meeting, which precedes a formal membership drive opening April 5, will be addressed by Thurgood Marshall, nationally prominent special counsel, who led the successful fight of the NAACP against segregation in the South in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Banks said nearly 15 percent of the national membership is white. More than half of the total is in the South. Alabama is the only State in which it is not functioning.

FIGHTING 64 CASES

Speaking of the organization's past and its future plans, Banks said:

"The association has never stepped outside the law but fights its battles in the courts and by bringing injustices to the attention of the public."

He said the NAACP is presently involved in 64 legal cases at a cost of about $53,000 each.

The group's effectiveness was underscored by Banks when he said, "Negro lynchings occurred two to three times weekly when the Association was first organized. Today they are virtually nonexistent."

JUDGES HEAD UNIT

The Philadelphia branch of the organization is 45 years old. Dr. Harry J. Greene is president.

Its membership includes U. S. Circuit Court Judge William H. Hastie; Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, of Common Pleas Court 4; Judge Theodore O. Spaulding, of Municipal Court; Judge Herbert E. Millen, of Municipal Court; U. S. Rep. Robert N. C. Nix; Cecil B. Moore, an attorney; Councilman Marshal Shepard; the Rev. Leon Sullivan, pastor of Zion Baptist Church; Robert Poindexter, associate superintendent of schools; E. Washington Rhodes, publisher and a member of the Board of Education, and Eugene Wayman Jones, director of the Philadelphia Cotillion Society.

Also, Sadie Alexander, attorney and wife of Judge Alexander; Clara Baldwin, a civic worker; Lewis Carter, executive director of the Urban League; Marjorie Duckrey, community service secretary of the Urban League; Milton H. Washington, executive secretary of the YMCA; Robert Johnson, grand exalted ruler of the Negro Elks; James T. Earl, grand master of the Negro Masons; Hobson Reynolds, a political leader; Raymond J. Leslie, president of the Carver Loan Co.; William Brown, president of Serve-Well Products Co., the Rev. William H. Gray, pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church, and Charles A. Shorter, executive secretary of the local branch of the NAACP.

FORMED BY WHITES

The NAACP was organized on Feb. 12, 1909, by four white persons. They were Mary White Ovington, a Brooklyn settlement worker; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, a prominent New Yorker; William English Walling, a southern social reformer, and Oswald Garrison Villard, a northern publisher.

Their decision to "rally together a large and powerful body of Americans" to defend the rights of Negroes was made in Springfield, Ill., and followed a riot there in which 100 Negroes were shot to death or wounded.

As the fledgeling organization took root it began to attract first hundreds, then thousands and later tens of thousands of Negroes and whites and the fight for racial equality was joined.

PATH IS ROCKY

In the next 50 years the path of the NAACP was not always smooth. It faced bitter opposition and restrictions in the South; it also faced economic pressure upon its members. In its most recent history, the association experienced a setback in 1957 when its membership declined for the first time in eight years.

This was at a time when it was engaged in its most vigorous battle to speed the integration of schools in the South, to increase the hiring of Negroes in northern and southern factories, and to eliminate other means of discrimination. NAACP leaders at that time blamed the shrinking membership on economic boycotts and other pressures.

The NAACP receives financial support from donations and contributions but 85 percent of its annual $700,000-operating budget is derived from the $2 to $10 dues of its members.

BACKS BROAD PROGRAM

Although the organization gained most of its prominence from its litigation, it also supports an outstanding program of career guidance, political education and training for future leadership.

The program is directed by the association's Youth and College Division. Last year about 34,000 members, ranging in age from 10 to 25 years, belonged to this division and participated.

The association's legal forays against discrimination in every form are directed from quarters of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., in the Coliseum Building in New York City. From this headquarters, Marshall and a staff of assistants keep vigilant guard over minority rights and take to the courts their battle against injustices in four important fields. These are: Forced segregation, education, voting rights for Negroes and enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

Three of the national presidents of the NAACP have been white, including its present head, Arthur B. Spingarn, a New York lawyer. Prominent white officers and directors on the NAACP have included former Sen. Herbert Lehman, of New York; Walter Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers and a leader of the AFL-CIO; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Sen. Wayne Morse, of Oregon; Oscar Hammerstein, 2d; Rabbi Judah Cahn, and Norman Cousins, editor and author.

Children Are Cheated, Says Official of NAACP

Miss. Politicians Blamed by Medgar Evers

Picayune

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. (AP) —Medgar Evers of Jackson state field secretary for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, described the theory of segregated school facilities Friday as a corpse that must be buried.

New Orleans

Evers spoke before the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership at its annual convention in this all-Negro town in the delta.

"Negro as well as white children in Mississippi are being cheated out of a decent education opportunity to put themselves on an equal footing with other children of their age group," Evers told the state Negro group, "simply because of the warped mind of many politicians, whose selfish interest to perpetuate themselve in public office, at the expense of the children of this state, rank uppermost in their minds."

Evers criticized Mississippi's program to equalize schools and bring both white and Negro schools up to date. The program was voted by the 1952 Legislature.

"One may ride down our beautiful highways and marvel at some of the school buildings being constructed," he said, "but as you get nearer the deception becomes clearer. Upon entering, the almost empiness (sic) of the school's facilities will dawn on you that you have had a mirage."

He said white schools in Jackson are superior to Negro schools in other sections. The equalization program permits local school districts to add extra features to schools at local expense and some of the more prosperous districts have done this.

Evers said Negro school bus drivers were paid less than white drivers and make more trips in older buses.

He said had it not been for the NAACP, Negro teacher salaries would not have been raised in the state.

Evers said the 1954 supreme court decision calling for desegregated schools means the death of the separate-but-equal facilities theory. He called for the Negro leaders to help bring about integration.

What More Could Anyone Do . . .

Hollis Burke Frissell Library
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM TH

State Press 326

State Press, Arkansas

Jun 4-59 P. 1

Mrs. L. C. Bates is shown receiving NAACP memberships solicited for the Washington, D. C. Branch by 82-year-old Mrs. Georgia E. Carter of Washington. Looking on is Charles N. Mason, jr., vice president of the D. C. Branch. The memberships were presented following Mrs. Bates' address in Washington recently.

NAACP Suspends Violence Advocate

326

Post-Times Herald

P. D11

Wed. 6-10-59

Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP) The board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has ordered a 6-month suspension of an NAACP official who advocated that Southern Negroes "meet violence with violence."

The action was taken yesterday against Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County, N. C., branch of the NAACP.

The board voted unanimously to continue the temporary suspension ordered May 6 by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the Association, after the publication of Williams' remark.

Conrad J. Lynn, counsel for Williams, said the suspension order would be appealed "if possible" to the NAACP national convention here July 13.

The board held that statements made by Williams May 5 carried views contrary to NAACP policy and "can be used by segregationists to spread the false impression that the NAACP supports lynching and mob violence."

Williams since has said that he spoke under stress atfer a series of court cases went against Negroes.

A NAACP committee heard his side of the case in closed session last Wednesday. The committee's report to the board recommended the 6-month suspension from any office in the NAACP.

- FLASH -

Arizona 325

[illegible]

5-23-59

P. 1

JACKSON, MISS. — The arrest of N A A C P leader, Roy Wilkins, during a rally in Jackson, Mississippi Sunday, was called off, according to reliable sources who stated that officials responsible for the issuance of the warrants said the arrest would stir up too much trouble, when Mississippi already has enough at Popularville." The warrants were based on an affidavit filed against Wilkins for "advocating overthrow of Mississippi Segregation Laws."

Wilkins spoke on the 5th anniversary of the United State Supreme Courts public school desegregation ruling, May 17th, 1954.

Awards To 18 NAACP Branches

Call p. 1

Second Prize To Wichita

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 7-17-59

326

NEW YORK. — Prizes totaling $755 will be divided here among 18 NAACP branches and state conferences during the Association's 50th anniversary convention, July 13-19.

Presentation will be made at the annual Freedom Fund Report Dinner, Thursday, July 16, in the Grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria hotel.

They are the Thalheimer awards, established by Dr. Ross P. Thalheimer of Baltimore in January, 1941. The awards are provided for by an annual grant made possible by a legacy bequeathed to Dr. Thalheimer.

Top prize of $100, for branches without paid staff, will go to the Norfolk, Va., unit. This group backed parents who filed the suit which broke the back of "massive resistance" in Virginia.

It compelled review of students denied permission to attend previously white schools and conducted workshops for parents and children prior to desegregation of the schools.

The Norfolk branch also operated its own junior-senior high school at a cost of approximately $1,000 monthly. They utilized retired and substitute teachers.

Second prize of $50 for branches without paid staff will go to the Wichita, Kas., unit. It was outstanding during the year in effectively fighting employment discrimination and police brutality.

Honorable mention in this category will go to the Hartford, Conn., Battle Creek, Mich., and Greensboro, N. C., branches. Each will receive $25.

Call

Fri. 7-17-59

p. 4

Tops among branches with paid staff is Chicago, Ill., with a membership of 18,698. It will receive $100 for legislative and fund raising activities. Second prize of $50 will go to the Baltimore, Md., branch, for its effective voter-registration campaign.

Highest honors in the NAACP state conference category goes to Virginia for its successful fight to keep from disclosing its membership list to a legislative investigating committee. It will receive $100. The Pennsylvania and Georgia conferences were second and third, respectively, receiving $50 and $25.

Branch publications to be cited in the printed category include St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., and Jamaica. N. Y. In the photo off-set category Central Long Island, N. Y., and the New England Regional Conference are to be cited.

Mimeographed publication branch winners are Palo Alto, Calif., Schenectady, N. Y., Reading, Pa., and Milwaukee, Wis.

32b 1959 NAACP

Outspoken for NAACP, Jack pays no attention to threats

PHILADELPHIA

Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodgers star, declared last week that threats of violence will never keep him from speaking out against racial discrimination.

Addressing an NAACP mass meeting at Zion Baptist Church, Broad and Venango Sts., Robinson said that he had received a note threatening to "fix" him and Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, pastor of Zion, if he came to Philadelphia to speak for the NAACP.

* * *

ROBINSON was in town as the keynote speaker in the third of a series of area mass rallies in preparation for the NAACP campaign for 50,000 members.

The drive, which opens April 5, will run through May 17 and will mark 50 years of existence for the NAACP.

The former baseball great, who is presently a vice president of a chain of restaurants and co-chairman of the NAACP Freedom Fun, said that he often gets such crank letters.

Robinson added that he also receives letters asking why he so vigorously speaks out on racial issues when the "White man has been so good to me and has given me such wonderful opportunities."

He told an audience that overflowed into the aisles and along the walls of the Zion Church that he would be less than a man if he didn't sound off against these injustices.

Robinson said that self respect would not let him be silent on the issue of racial discrimination.

He vowed to lash out and work against it as long as he had to wonder whether his children or other colored children would be discriminated against.

* * *

CALLING for closer relationship between parent and child, Robinson said that parents today should show more love and understanding for their children.

He added: "We should also give them NAACP memberships and let them know that a great number of people are working to make certain that they don't have to go through with the problems we had."

Taking a swing at "Uncle Toms," Robinson said "we should let them know that we know who they are and expose them."

Mrs. Regina Black, who, along with E. Washington Rhodes, serves as co-chairman of the local membership drive, also addressed the meeting.

She appealed for all out support of the campaign and asked that the city produce 1,000 members for each of the 50 years that the NAACP has been operating.

Among others who appeared on the program were Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, Eston Collins, Jr., the combined choirs of North Philadelphia churches;

* * *

REV. WALTER D. BOWEN, Rev. Joshua E. Licorish, Rev. W. D. Turner, Rev. C. M. Smith,

Rev. Charles E. Stewart, Mrs. Kathryn Woodard;

Rev. Earl H. Crampton, John B. Cooper, John B. Archer, Raymond J. Leslie, William A. Young Jr.;

Miss Aurelia O'Kedas, Walter Moss Jr., the Festal Male Choir, and Calvin Banks.

NEW YORK — Robert I Carter, general counsel of th NAACP, will deliver an ad dress on "The U.S. Suprem Court [illegible] of Racia Discrimination Since 1940" before the second annual meeting of the Society for African Culture in Rome, Italy, on March 25.

The NAACP counsel, accompanied by Mrs. Carter, left New York last week en route as a delegate of the American unit of the Society for African Culture.

Afro Amer
Sat 3-14-59
Baltimore Md

NAACP PLUGGERS — Jackie Robinson (upper photo) is greeted by an enthusiastic crowd as he arrived at Philadelphia's Zion Baptist Church to address an NAACP mass meeting. Robinson, co-chairman of the NAACP Freedom Fund, told the audience of 2,000 that he and the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, the host pastor, had received a threatening note in connection with this meeting, but that threats of violence would never keep him from speaking out against racial discrimination. In lower photo, Philadelphia NAACP office manager, Mrs. Catherine Jones, addresses the West Philadelphia solicitors' workshop. Seated nearby are Mrs. Isobel Hoggard and Urias Oates, area leaders.

NAACP Membership— Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock is shown receiving NAACP memberships solicited for the D. C. Branch by 82-year-old Mrs. Georgia E. Carter of Washington. Looking on is Charles N. Mason Jr., vice president of the branch. The memberships were presented following Mrs. Bates' address in Washington recently.

Pittsburgh Courier
P. 9

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

Drive for members on in major cities

32b-NAACP

NEW YORK — Five field secretaries and special workers were this week assigned to major cities as the annual nation-wide membership drive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rolled into high gear.

April 1 was kick-off date for the spring phase of the campaign which seeks 500,000 members during 1959, the 50th anniversary year of the NAACP. The spring phase ends June 30 with reports to be given at the association's 50th annual convention in New York City, July 13 - 19.

Mrs. M. T. Garrison will conduct the Cincinnati, Ohio, drive seeking 5,000 members. Mrs. Dorothea Merchant will seek 7,500 members in Pittsburgh. In Detroit, Colin Cromwell will conduct the drive for 25,000 members. Mrs. Eunace B. Woodson has been assigned to Brooklyn, with a 10,000 goal and Miss Gertrude Gorman to Manhattan with a 25,000 goal.

Afro-American
P. 9
Sat. 4-11-59

NAACP Receives $4,000

NEW YORK — A bequest of $4,[illegible]49 was received this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the late Mrs. Mildred Dixon Cools.

The bequest is in memory of Mrs. Cools' late husband, [illegible] Cools, her father and mother Daniel and Rose Dixon, and her sister, Dr. Lillian Dixon.

Oklahoma City
P. 7
Oklahoma Black Dispatch
Fri. 5-8-59

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

48 NAACP units kick off '59 drive

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 4-18-59
P. 7

NEW YORK — A car caravan, involving 48 NAACP branches between [illegible]ville, L.I., and Rochester, kicked off the 1959 membership drive of the New York State Conference of the NAACP on April 11.

The caravan was led by Miss Florence V. Lucas, New York State Conference NAACP membership chairman who announced that 53,675 members are being sought during 1959, the Association's 50th anniversary year.

Main stops were to be Hempstead, Manhattan, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester.

NEW YORK — Delegates from 54 units in seven states will convene in Des Moines Iowa, April 24-25, for the Region Four leadership training conference of the NAACP.

Principal speaker at the two-day conference will be NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches, announced here this week. Mr. Current said that there will also be workshops in political action, fund raising housing, public relations and employment.

NEW YORK — A comprehensive and detailed study will be made of state and municipal housing activities at a special conference of the NAACP here May 9.

Under direction of the Association's special assistant for housing, Jack E. Wood, discussion will center around local urban renewal programs. The conference will also consider ways and means of facilitating private neighborhood integration and review recent legislative developments in the housing area.

The all-day workshop and conference will be held at 20 West 40th St., the association's national headquarters.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Announcement that two prominent South

of the conference, that Region II will be responsible for 130,000 of the Association's 500,000 membership goal for 1959. Lucille Black, membership secretary, indicated that the branches might well go over this quota during this 5th anniversary effort.

NEW YORK — A behind-the-scenes account of the early days of the NAACP was presented here last week.

Speaking at the Region II NAACP Fellowship Dinner, Dr. Flint Kellogg, professor of history at Dickinson College, paid tribute to the impact of the NAACP on American public opinion of the colored people.

Dr. Kellogg pointed out that the Spingarn Medal to colored persons of outstanding accomplishment by the NAACP, did much to project a positive image of the colored people.

He told his intimate audience of the financial woes faced by the infant Association struggling to survive after being founded in 1909. The historian paid tribute to Joel and Arthur Spingarn for their historic and constructive roles in the Association's formation.

The Spingarn medal is given in the name of Joel E. Spingarn. His brother Arthur B. Spingarn, is now president of the national NAACP. Mention was also made of the crucial roles of Oswald G. Villard. W. E. B. DuBois. Moorfield Storey and Mary W. Ovington, all NAACP pioneers.

NEW YORK — Some 112 delegates attending the Region II youth leadership training conference of the NAACP here last week voted to accept a 20,000 membership goal.

As in the adult NAACP branches, Region II of the youth program covers New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England states.

The delegates voted to elect regional officers before the Association's annual convention July 13-19 and thereby gain recognition as a regional youth conference.

They attacked civil rights apathy on campuses within the Region, called for increased youth work committee activity and discussed means of improving administration and expressed the desire for closer union with adult branches.

ern educators will deliver principal addresses at the South-wide Interracial Conference of Religious leaders here April 29-30, was made last week.

Under sponsorship of the NAACP, the conference will be held on the campus of Morehouse College.

32b

Dr. Everett Tilson, professor of the Divinity School at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., will address a public meeting Wednesday morning, April 29. Dr. Tilson is author of the current book, "Segregation and the Bible."

Dr. Samuel Proctor, president of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., will deliver the principal address at the plenary session Thursday morning. Dr. Proctor is one of the nation's youngest college presidents and is a well known speaker in the race relations field.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, was scheduled to address the Life Membership of the local branch of the NAACP here on April 12.

Dr. Mays is a member of the Association's national board of directors and co-chairman of the NAACP national Life Membership Committee. His appearance is part of the local NAACP Guild's policy of bringing nationally known figures to Indianapolis monthly in support of their efforts.

NEW YORK — Tactics to curb discrimination in communities undergoing urban renewal and redevelopment were outlined for delegates to the NAACP last week.

The delegates, numbering 229 and representing 159 branches, attended the NAACP Region II leadership training conference here recently. Region II is made up of New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Announcement was made during the membership portion

NAACP sees start of end of resistance

News
Fri. 7-10-59
Birmingham Ala.

NEW YORK, July 10—(AP)—An annual report of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People sees "the beginning of the end" of massive resistance to desegregation in the South.

P. 7

THE REPORT saw these developments during 1958 as examples of segregationist losses:

32b

1. The U. S. Supreme Court decision on Little Rock schools reaffirming the school desegregation decision of 1954.

NAACP

2. The election of a liberal Congress, increasing chances of enactment of stronger civil rights legislation.

3. The election in the South of Sens. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Ralph Yarbrough of Texas, both Democratic moderates over staunch segregationists.

4. Public reaction to the closing of public schools in Little Rock and in three Virginia cities.

THE REPORT saw these developments as discouraging during the year:

1. The bombings of churches, synagogues, schools and private homes.

2. The defiance of the Civil Rights Commission by Alabama election officials.

3. The arrest of three Negro clergymen in Birmingham "on suspicion of planning to urge Negroes there to refrain from riding city buses as long as they are segregated."

4. The sentencing of two Negro boys to a reformatory in Monroe, N. C., because "one of them was kissed by a little white girl playmate."

32b 1959

NAACP BATTLEFRONT:

Jack Wood takes N.Y. NAACP post

32b

NEW YORK — Jack E. Wood Jr. was appointed new NAACP special assistant for housing last week by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Mr. Wood replaces Madison S. Jones, who resigned last August to accept a position with the New York City Housing Authority.

In his new position, Mr. Wood will direct the Association's housing program designed to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation in that field.

ELSEWHERE IN New York City, a national Committee of Fifty, each member pledged to raise $5,000 for the NAACP next year, is being formed by Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist and chairman of the NAACP life membership committee.

Committee members are being asked to raise $250,000 through the solicitation of contributions and the sale of tickets for a $100 - a - couple NAACP Freedom Fund dinner.

The fund raising project is in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of NAACP next year.

* * *

ALSO IN NEW YORK, it has been announced that income from life memberships in the NAACP increased by 12 per cent in 1958.

Total income was from these memberships amounted to $250,270 last year as compared to $188,000 in 1957, it was announced.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has announced that the 1959 Youth Career Conference series of the association will begin on Jan. 30-31 in Peekskill, N.Y.

Guest speakers at the conference will include Mrs. Justine Smadbeck, executive director of the J. S. Noyes Foundation in NYC; and Dr. John W. Davis, director of the department of teacher information and security, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

* * *

A DRIVE FOR birthday contributions to the NAACP, consisting of gifts of one dollar for each of the association's 50 years, has been initiated by Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina NAACP branch.

A Charlotte businessman, Mr. Alexander started the drive with a $50 birthday gift as the association's annual fellowship dinner here earlier this month where $800 was raised by spontaneous contributions within minutes.

In Bronxville, N.Y. on Jan. 27, Roy Wilkins will present "The Case for Integration" at a forum at the Bronxville High School.

The opposing view, "The Case for Segregation," will be presented at the forum on Jan. 21 by Grover C. Hall, editor of the Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser.

Afro-American P. 9
Baltimore Md.
Sat 1-24-59

NAACP

Court Studies Pleas On NAACP Curbs

The Supreme Court had under consideration today arguments that Virginia statutes aimed at organizations soliciting funds for racial litigation are a proper exercise of a State's police power and, conversely, that they are an unconstitutional infringement on free speech and association.

The opposing viewpoints were voiced to the court yesterday by Attorneys J. Segar Gravatt and David J. Mays, representing Virginia Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison; and Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Main points at issue are:

1. The constitutionality of three statutes which require registration of membership lists of organizations such as the NAACP and which sharply restrict instigation of racial litigation.

2. Whether Federal courts should, under the doctrine of comity between Federal and State courts, first allow Virginia courts to interpret the meaning of the statutes and pass on their constitutionality.

Ruled Unconstitutional

The three laws had been declared unconstitutional by a three-judge Federal Court in Virginia. The State is seeking Supreme Court reversal of that ruling. The testing of two statutes pertaining to solicitation of legal cases is now pending tests in Virginia State courts.

Mr. Gravatt told the court the statutes were not discriminatory—not aimed at any particular class or organization, but that they applied to all groups fostering racial legislation and soliciting funds—segregationist and integrationist organizations.

He recalled that Virginia has been free from racial violence during the tense period since school desegregation was decreed in 1954. The statutes, he said, are to safeguard against violence and to protect the public from fraud in the collection of money.

The court, he declared, "should not tie Virginia's hands" with a blanket determination that the statutes are invalid.

Sees 'Resistance' Intent

Mr. Marshall said the expressions of Virginia leaders preceding adoption of the laws made it clear they were part of a plan of "massive resistance" to the court's desegregation ruling.

Laws such as these, even before they are enforced, act to restrain persons from continuing membership in the NAACP and from contributing funds to the organization. This, he declared, is an unconstitutional restraint on freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment.

As to the argument that the State Courts first should act on the statutes in question, Mr Marshall declared that "if they can keep litigation out of the Federal Courts they can maintain their massive resistance."

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Wed. 3-25-59
32b Va
P. B-13

NAACP Tax Status Being Probed by U.S.

32b

Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—An investigation of the income status of contributions to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has been begun by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Notifying Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of this action, Commissioner Dana Latham said the inquiry probably will take several months. He said a report then will be made to the Senate Finance Committee which Sen. Byrd heads.

Sen. Byrd asked in a March 9 letter for an investigation of whether NAACP activities and those of the Committee of 100 fall within the law permitting donors to deduct contributions for charitable, educational and other such purposes, in figuring income taxes.

New York
Telegram
New York
N.Y.
Wed.
3-18-59
P. 28

Pastors flay Ark. anti-NAACP acts

32b

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (ANP)—Strong denouncement of the Arkansas Legislature for passing anti-NAACP acts and resolute planning to push a drive for full Civil Rights, marked the second anniversary of the Arkansas Christian Movement held here last Tuesday.

Dr. Roland Smith, president of A.C.M., the keynote speaker, told more than 200 ministers and laymen representing an equal number of participating churches over the state, that the organization was initiated to secure Civil Rights for colored persons.

"We cannot expect other people to fight our battles for us," said Dr. Smith. "It will take large sums of money for us to pay for this important program."

While the Little Rock minister complimented the many churches who are members of the organization, he assailed other church pastors for failure to represent themselves in a program which is "vital to our very existence."

Dr. Smith, a Baptist minister, said he was "greatly disturbed" about a Baptist church in Little Rock with a large following which has never endorsed any program dealing with integration. In fact, he denounced those pastors who only gave "lip service" to the Arkansas Christian Movement and other organizations that are devoted to pushing plans for freedom and full citizenship for the colored man in the state of Arkansas.

Afro-American
P. 5
Sat 3-21-59

New Members Added to NAACP Committee of 50

Announcement of the addition of 22 nationally known names to the Committee of 50 of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was made this week by Kivie Kaplan, chairman.

Under leadership of Mr. Kaplan a member of the Association's Board of Directors, co-chairman of its life membership committee and a Boston, Mass., industrialist, the Committee is working toward a $50,000 fund raising goal.

Newly named Committee of 50 members join 15 other leading citizens who have pledged to of the annual Freedom Fund dinraise $5,000 a piece for the Association by December 6, the date of the annual Freedom Fund dinner in New York. This Committee of 50 is primarily concerned with life memberships which cost $500 each. It is all part of the Fight for Freedom Fund, the Association"s major fund raising effort which seeks $1,000,000 annually.

Among the new members of the committee, is Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock.

State Press
Little Rock
Ark
32b NAACP
Fri
3-20-59
P. 16

Tax Men Probe Gifts To NAACP

Herald

WASHINGTON — (AP) — An investigation of the income tax status of contributions to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been begun by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Miami, Fla.

Notifying Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of this action, Commissioner Dana Latham said the inquiry probably will take several months. He said a report then will be made to the Senate Finance Committee which Byrd heads.

3-19-59

Byrd asked in a March 9 letter for an investigation of whether ~~NAACP~~ activities and those of the Committee of 100 fall within the law permitting donors to deduct contributions for charitable, educational and other such purposes, in figuring income taxes.

P. 23-A

Latham said he would follow procedures which were suggested when he appeared before the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue and Taxation, adding:

"As I told you, it will probably take several months to make the difficult investigation of the facts surrounding the actual operations of the organization, but we will begin at once and report to you as soon as a conclusion has been reached."

VIVIAN CARTER MASON

32b

Support NAACP With Cash And Membership

Journal & Guide

By VIVIAN CARTER MASON

Norfolk, Va.

"MEN at some time are masters of their fates; the fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings." These words sealed the doom of Caesar for when Cassius taunted Brutus because he had no ready stomach for murder, the arrow pierced the vanity of Brutus and that was the beginning of the end. In these days of crisis, as the NAACP campaigns for memberships, the portentous words of Cassius ring with truth as they did in the imagined days of Julius Caesar. Men at some time can guide their own destiny; men at some time can determine what their future will be; men at some time can participate in government, helping to make laws and helping to devise policies. Men at some time can be men to walk, to talk and to act like men unafraid, secure in the conviction that they are human beings with rights, and responsibilities that cannot be mocked.

Mrs. Mason

Sat 4-4-59

P. 8

THE NAACP has secured and given impetus to the status of the Negro people in the identical manner which the Abolitionist Societies fought for the death of slavery, for it was the dedicated, impassioned believers in freedom that lit a spark—a spark that was to ignite a conflagration that greatest evil invented by men, the evil of slavery.

The new bonds and shackles were as great impediments to the development of the Negro as a free citizen as the old chains of human slavery. Segregation, malignant and shameful, couched in law and custom, was the American iron curtain to deprive the Negro of his freedom as a human being. He was booted out of the primaries, forbidden to serve on juries, relegated to the slums and ghettoes and locked out of schools which he helped to pay for. He was herded into dirty and repulsive jim crow cars.

THE NEGRO was shoved behind a green baize curtain when the most cultured and educated sought a meal on a Pullman diner in the South. He was lynched by perjury, railroaded to prisons and jails, defamed in the press and enslaved by coolie wages as teachers labored to bring light into darkness. It was under these circumstances and because of these conditions that the crusading NAACP began its long, determined and systematic struggle to obtain for the Negro people the status of free American citizens.

With an array of talented, dedicated and brilliant men and women, lawyers, research workers, analysts, scientists, field persons, writers and others, the slow climb to freedom brought one established right after another. One by one the infamous barriers to human and civil rights toppled, closed school doors were opened, Negro teachers won the same salaries as others, segregation on common carriers went the way of the obsolete, the primaries were pried open, dining cars and Pullman trains became accessible on the same basis for all American citizens, and the conscience of America inflamed by the horrible accounts of human torture, demanded that lynchings cease.

ALL OF THIS happened because a small band of men and women had a conviction of what the United States Constitution means to them. Year by year the NAACP grew as people of every faith and of every race and occupation joined to further the crusade for human decency. As law after law was disposed of through the courts, the forces of opposition and hatred mounted, culminating in gross attacks upon the NAACP arising from the integration of schools.

This is the time of the year when those who know they are not underlings join this organization, and secure other members. In Norfolk the goal is 10,000 members — small enough for the population of this city. It is inconceivable that any man or woman of sound mind could refuse or refrain from joining. If the NAACP had accomplished only one step forward it would be worth all that any individual could give. But the glorious roll of achievements must make every person proud, that such an organization gives an opportunity for every person to share in that great glory.

32b

WE MUST give the NAACP a new support and gratitude Memberships should flow by the thousands. To be an underling in this enlightened day is tantamount to being a coward and an ingrate. Every Negro in America owes a debt to the NAACP and should pay it off with smiles and cash. To do less is to be branded a sad example of those left behind in the struggle to be masters of our fates.

TAX STATUS OF GIFTS TO N.A.A.C.P. STUDIED

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—An investigation into whether contributions to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are deductible in computing income taxes has been begun by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

32b-NAACP

Notifying Senator Harry F. Byrd, of his action, the Commissioner, Dana Latham said the inquiry probably would take several months. He said a report then will be made to the Senate Finance Committee, which the Virginia Democrat heads.

News

3-19-59

Mr. Byrd had asked for an investigation in a letter March 9.

P. C-25

The law permits tax payers to deduct contributions for charitable, educational and other such purposes in preparing returns.

Mr. Latham told the Senator:

"As I told you, it will probably take several months to make the diffcult investigation of the facts surrounding the actual operations of the organization, but we will begin at once and report to you as soon as a conclusion has been reached."

Dr. Borders describes big game

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 7-25-59

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW YORK (NNPA) —The Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, likened the Supreme Court school decisions to a ball game,

P. 8

Extending greetings and felicitations to the NAACP on its 50th anniversary Wednesday night, the Rev. Mr. Borders gave the line-up in the game as follows:

Hate	1B	Truth
Ignorance	SS	Bill of Rights
Jim Crow	3B	Christianity
Discrimination	CF	Liberty
Stupidity	RF	Justice
Ill Will	LF	Freedom
Blindness	C	Wilkins
White Supremacy	P	Marshall

"THE WORLD was the grandstand, Washington was the diamond," said the Rev. Mr. Borders, adding:

"There was an umpire, yes, a judge at every position, nine in all. Segregation came up swinging two bats — racial superiority and intermarriage —and decided to hit with the bat of racial superiority.

"Roy Wilkins, my catcher, went into a crouch, gave his signal.

"Thurgood Marshall, my pitcher, stepped up on the slab, got his signal. He gave segregation a fast motion and a slow roundhouse curve that nipped the corner of the plate at the knees.

"Segregation let it go. The umpire yelled 'strike one!.

WILKINS TOSSED back to Thurgood. My long, lanky, nonchalant pitcher checked his players at every position. He went back to the slab, shook off a couple of signs.

"He went up, came down with a slow motion and a fast screwball that caught the inside corner letter high. The umpire had a fit — 'strike two!'

"The southern section of the grandstand hollered: 'That's all right, segregation, it don't take but one to hit it!'

"THURGOOD, calm and cool, went to the resin bag. What is the resin bag? All the law books on the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution from Harvard to Howard.

"Segregation backed out of the batter's box, rubbed some dirt on his hands. He stepped back in, swung his bat. Thurgood gave him that sinker just above the knees. He struck at it.

"The umpire said 'You're out!' Segregation argued. The umpire said, 'You're out!'

* * *

"FAUBUS SAID 'We're not going by that umpire. Eisenhower sent troops to Arkansas to tell Little Rock that segregation is out.

"The umpire says 'segregation is out,' the Supreme Court says 'segregation is out,' Democracy says 'segregation is out,' moral order says 'segregation is out;'

"And the Church at its highest and best says 'segregation is out,' Angels in heaven say 'segregation is out,' God says 'segregation is out.'"

'You Can't Do It Alone —Robinson

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-2-59
P.5

BALTIMORE

"The individual alone cannot succeed in this struggle for freedom.

"There is only so much that you and I can do as individuals, but organized, much more can be done.

"We've got to stick together. We need you, and you need us. I want to impress the fact that you can't do it alone.

"I've been asked many times, why I go around preaching and spending my time at meetings like this.

"Well, it's because I believe in what the NAACP is trying to do, and I realize that they need you and me in order to make those dreams come true."

Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star, was speaking Sunday at a meeting of the NAACP held at Sharp St. Memorial Methodist Church.

THE HANDSOME grey-haired, former UCLA athlete appeared under the auspices of the Jackie Robinson Youth Council of the NAACP.

He told his audience:

"You young people today have wonderful opportunities, not like when I was growing up.

"There are so many new doors open to you now, many of them through the efforts of your NAACP.

"I don't think many of you youngsters realize how much your NAACP is doing for you.

"If it were not for a few people like Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson (president of the local NAACP) here who believe in fighting for what is right, you would not be attending integrated schools here today.

"That is why we urge you to join your NAACP. It works for you, and we need you."

* * *

AFTER HIS 13-minute speech which in substance, urged non-members to join the NAACP, the audience gave him a loud ovation.

On hand also was Herbert Wright, national youth secretary who spoke of the many jobs and good positions available for colored citizens, and the struggle to try to find qualified persons to fill these positions.

He said:

"Through our NAACP, we've been able to break down quite a few of the agencies that were formerly not available to us before.

"Now we are offered positions that ten years ago the colored citizen knew nothing about.

"I am constantly receiving requests for qualified persons in the sciences, geology, administration, linguistics and many others.

"But to be honest, I am embarrassed when I have to answer these requests telling them that I don't have the qualified personnel they need.

"I want to urge all of you youngsters to go to school and plan your education so that you might be able to take advantage of these opportunities.

"We are depending on you, our youth."

PRECEDING THE speeches, Mrs. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP, acknowledged the life memberships recently completed.

Anti-court bills are cover for racists, says Wilkins

Baltimore, Md.
Afro American
P.8

CHICAGO — Dixie politicians, realizing that they are no longer politically powerful enough to push purely racist legislation through Congress have adopted new tactics and are now seeking to curb the United States Supreme Court under cover of fighting communism, according to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

At a Freedom Fund dinner of the Chicago NAACP, Mr. Wilkins cited the inclusion of an anti-subversion clause in H.R. 3, a bill to restrict the Supreme Court now before the House, as an example of the tactics being used by Southerners to suppress civil rights advocates.

Under this bill, he warned, Southern states would seek to brand the NAACP as subversive, despite the Association's well known anti-communist record, and thus to outlaw it.

* * *

"THAT IS the neat little plan wrapped up in H.R. 3," the NAACP leader said. "The Old South knows that times have changed and it does not have the political strength to put across a naked anti-NAACP bill.

"But it has clothed its brain child in an anti-communist garment and thus hopes to win enough votes from the North, East and Far West to pass H.R. 3. If the trick should succeed the Dixie die-hards would have a club over the colored citizen more deadly than the Klan or any lynch mob."

Mr. Wilkins called upon voters to let their congressmen know immediately their opposition to this bill which can be defeated if the electorate, from Boston to San Diego, is sufficiently aroused to the danger it represents.

* * *

IN THE fight against racial injustice, "there are other weapons which can be employed," the NAACP leader pointed out, "but I need not stress that retaliatory violence is not one of them. We cannot fight lynching with lynching. Of course, we must defend ourselves when attacked.

"To assert, as some persons are now trying to do, that the NAACP does not believe in colored citizens defending themselves is sheer nonsense, spouted for the purpose of dividing our ranks and furnishing our enemies with propaganda weapons to use against the whole cause."

NAACP Told To Use Vote To Get Rights

Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Tues. 7-21-59
P.9

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—A top official of the NAACP said yesterday Negroes may have to vote Republican to gain civil rights advances "because of the sabotage of Federal legislation by 'dixiecrat' committee chairmen."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, spoke at the closing rally of the 50th anniversary convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. An estimated 20,000 persons attended the rally in the Polo Grounds. Wilkins said:

"So far as civil rights legislation is concerned, Democrats in Congress have produced a big round zero. And zero is not much of a platform on which to ask for votes."

At the same rally, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the Negro Democrat from New York's Harlem area, said that, as far as discrimination is concerned, the North is retrogressing while the South is progressing.

Wilkins called the Eisenhower administration's proposals on civil rights moderate, but helpful.

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32 L-1

News & Courier Tues. 7-7-59

Injunction Sought To End Segregation At Golf Course

Charleston, S.C.

By OTIS PERKINS

News and Courier Staff Writer

p.1

The National Assn. For the Advancement of Colored People has filed suit seeking to knock out racial segregation in public parks and recreational facilities in Charleston.

A complaint filed in U. S. District Court here yesterday specifically asks an end to segregation on the Charleston Municipal Golf Course.

An injunction is sought against enforcement of the segregation laws. If upheld, the action would affect public parks, playgrounds and swimming facilities, as well as the golf course. The suit charges Negroes constitutional rights are being violated.

Four of about 12 Negroes sought

Mayor William McG. Morrison said yesterday as far as he knew no city official had been served with notice of the suit having been filed.

"We will take proper action when notice is served," he said.

Frank H. Bailey, corporation council, said he hadn't heard of the suit and hadn't been instructed previously to anticipate any action.

Plaintiffs in the action are John H. Cummings, John L. Chisolm, Robert Johnson and Benjamin Wright, all listed as residents of the City of Charleston.

J. Arthur Brown, president of the Charleston NAACP chapter, said the plaintiffs complained to the local chapter, which turned the matter over to the NAACP's legal department in New York City.

The four plaintiffs were listed as the only city residents among the dozen Negroes not allowed to play on the course Nov. 23. The others resided outside the city. Two Negroes actually showed up ready to play but were refused admittance. Negroes have a nine-hole course on John's Island.

P.3

The Suit asks that racial bars be abolished at the 133-acre Municipal Golf Course. It goes further.

32 C

The complaint also asks the court to declare unconstitutional and void a four paragraph section of South Carolina Codes relating to segregation of races on public parks and recreational facilities. It cited sections 51-181 through 51-184.

NAACP

Tues. 7-7-59

It asks the court to nullify these sections "in that they require separation of the races in public parks and recreational facilities, denying plaintiffs and other Negroes similarly situated the equal protection and due process guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

It also cites the 14th amendment in asking the court to outlaw "the custom, usage and practice of defendants in denying to plaintiffs and other Negroes similarly situated the use of the Charleston Municipal Golf Course, while permitting white persons to use said facilities, solely on account of race and color. . ."

The complaint asks the court to "issue a temporary injunction, restraining and enjoining defendants, their agents and servants from enforcing or executing the aforesaid statutes, or by custom, useage or practice from prohibiting plaintiffs and other Negroes similarly situated from making use of the facilities of the Charleston Municipal Golf Course."

Section 51 of the state Codes, cited in the complaint, applies to cities of 60,000 population according to the 1930 census. In 1930 Charleston with a population of 62,265 was the only city coming under the statute and therefore is the only city directly affected by the action filed yesterday.

Matthew J. Perry of Spartanburg, an attorney for the plaintiffs, said however it was his belief the Charleston case would be looked at as a precedent. Other lawyers for the plaintiffs are NAACP lawyers Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenburg of New York and Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr. of Columbia.

The first paragraph of the Codes cited reads:

"In all counties containing a city of a population in excess 60,000, according to the 1930 census, it shall be unlawful to maintain public parks, public recreation centers, public amusement centers or public bathing beaches for the joint use and enjoyment of both white and the colored races."

Penalty for violation of the law is a fine of $10 to $100 or imprisonment of 10 to 30 days.

In previous similar cases the court has ruled out segregation on public golf links. Such has been the case in Atlanta, Savannah and Wilmington. Savannah, after segregation was outlawed set aside one day a week for Negroes to play golf. That case was taken back to court and the links ordered open to Negroes without restrictions.

Fear that the local course may be ordered desegregated prompted City Council last winter to put the course up for sale.

But the only bid—for $10,150—was rejected as too low. Apparently nobody tried to bid on the property, described as ideal for a housing development, because title to the land may not be clear. A clause in the contract says it would revert to Edisto Realty Co., the former owner, if it should cease to be a golf course.

The course is administered by a commission, which now is in a holdover status. It was not reappointed when city boards were named early this year. The commission hasn't met in several months.

The Course has been paying its own way for some time. Morrison said last fall, however, it could not continue if opened to both races.

P.5

Afro American

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 7-11-59

Sat. 7-11-59

ENTERTAINER Sammy Davis Jr., who made a surprise appearance at the NAACP Fashion Promenade in Montclair, chats with Miss Norma Jean Darden, left, Sarah Lawrence College junior, and Model Vivian Copeland.

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$5,000 for NAACP from N.J. show

Afro American p.5

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

MONTCLAIR — "I am a Negro and I'm proud of the NAACP. . .Every Negro, as well as every liberal thinking white person, has to join."

This was the message entertainer Sammy Davis Jr., brought to 2,000 persons who struck a blow for freedom Sunday at the NAACP Fashion Promenade in which $5,000 was raised for the Freedom Fund.

Sammy, in a surprise appearance, made an impromptu speech in which he urged support of the NAACP because "they need our help financially."

Baltimore

He characterized the Association as the only organization in the forefront of the fight for equal rights for colored citizens.

Introduced by commentator Ethel Moore as "Mr. Wonderful himself," Sammy, a life member of the Association, sang one of his hit songs, "Black Magic."

Sat. 7-11-59

THE FABULOUS affair, one of the highlights of the season, was held on the lawn of the estate of Dr. and Mrs. Walter T. Darden, 266 Orange Rd., honorary chairmen of the Fashion Promenade.

Dr. Darden is a member of the Committee of 50, a group of men around the country pledged to raise $5,000 each for a total of $250,000 for the Freedom Fund by the end of the year.

A spokesman at the National Association office in New York Monday told the AFRO that the civic-minded physician was the second member of the Committee of 50 to reach his quota. Kivie Kaplan of Boston, committee chairman, was the first to report.

Other members of this group, however, have reported portions of their quota.

M. B Eckford of the National office was present at the affair.

dent of the Newark Branch NAACP and a former Newark detective, estimated the attendance at 2,000.

Sammy Davis told the audience it was the best dressed group he'd ever appeared before.

Spectators, insured for a half million dollars by Lords of London, came from Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Long Island, North Carolina, as well as the North Jersey area.

"It was a beautiful setting," extolled Dr. Darden. "It was a magnanimous setting."

* * *

THE FASHION extravaganza was under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Powell of Rahway.

Well over 100 persons volunteered their services to make the benefit a success.

Ninty-two junior models were presented at the show.

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NEW LIFE MEMBER—Dr. Boston Thomas, Oklahoma City pharmacist, gives $500 check for NAACP life membership for Omega Psi Phi fraternity to Dr. C. W. Morgan, general chairman of 50th Anniversary NAACP membership campaign. Dr. E. C. Moon jr., local branch president, looks on.

NAACP Drive Speeds Up at Sizzling Pace

32e

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City 4-11-59 p 1

Dr. C. W. Morgan, general chairman of the NAACP 50th Anniversary Membership Campaign, said that canvassing will be intensified this week. The city is divided into five sections and a meeting will be held in each section for the next two weeks.

Prizes obtained through Sude's Appliance Store have been set up. Workers are not in competition with each other, however, Dr. Morgan said. Whenever a worker collects fifty memberships he automatically gets the prize. He may choose from exotic table lamps to TV serving trays. Mrs. Blanche Miles, 1228 N. Kelham, is the leading worker having collected 30 memberships.

All workers in Division 1, led by Dr. E. C. Moon, will meet at his home, 1401 N. E. Euclid, on April 20 and 27 on Mondays.

Workers in Division 2, led by Mrs. Nadine Carolina, will meet at her home, 2416 N. E. 20th, on Thursday, April 16. Workers will meet in the Creston Hills area the following week, April 23.

Division 3 will meet at the N. E. 4th Street YMCA, April 21 and 28. Mrs. Gertrude Richards is the leader.

Division 4 will confer at the home of the leader, Mrs. Jean Warmsley, 1616 N. E. 9th, on Wednesdays, April 22 and 29.

Division 5, which covers the southeast, southwest and northwest section of the city, as well as communities near Spencer and Jones, Okla., will meet at True Vine Baptist church Thursday, April 16. Meetings in other sections will be announced.

All meetings will begin at 7:30 p. m.

Eddie Stamps, local membership chairman, says that persons may get memberships also at convenient collection stations located at the Black Dispatch office, Off-Beat Cafe, Canton Hotel, Jumpsie Bar on N. E. 8th, King Real Estate office, 1743 N. E .7th, and at Dee Ann Hotel. The campaign office is located in the Morgan building, 602-A N. E. 4th street.

Baltimore

MOBILE, Ala. — A federal judge denied a motion Tuesday for a summary judgment on behalf of three Mobile residents seeking permission to play on the city's municipal golf course. A date has not yet been set for the hearing of the case on its merits.

Sat. 4-11-59

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Jacksonville Board of City Commissioners voted last week to close down the city's two municipal golf courses in the wake of an order for their integration by U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson. Colored residents of the city previously had been permitted to use the courses one day a week. The commission deferred decision upon what disposal will be made of the courses.

* * *

Sat. 4-11-59

WASHINGTON — Several cases involving the rights of colored citizens are currently before the U.S. Supreme Court in the greatest logjam of such cases to reach the court since the 1954 decision outlawing school segregation. The cases include suits to permit the practice of colored physicians at a Wilmington, N.C. hospital; to outlaw Louisiana laws barring interracial boxing bouts, and five suits challenging state efforsts aimed at crippling of the NAACP.

The Fight For Justice In The Courts

32b

Afro American

P 6

WASHINGTON — A $25,000 contempt of court fine levied against the NAACP after an official failed to turn over association records for inspection by the Georgia Commission for tax purposes in 1956 is now on appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court. The appeal is one of seven now before the court involving civil rights and state actions aimed at NAACP operations.

* * *

HARRISONBURG, Va. — Federal District Judge John 55 Paul last week approve school desegregation plan submitted by the City of Charlottesville, which is under a court order to admit 12 colored pupils to its white schools in September. Oliver W. Hill, Virginia NAACP attorney, said the association has agreed to the plan and that school officials had indicated that they would approach the problem "with reason and intelligence."

* * *

LITTLE ROCK — NAACP attorney Wiley A. Branton said last week that he would attack the new student aid plan, and any other acts which may impede school integration at Little Rock, in supplemental pleadings to be filed in the Little Rock case which challenges the legality of the Legislature's school closing law.

* * *

WASHINGTON — Chief Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren suggested Wednesday that persons accused of being security risks have a right to face any accusers other than regular government agents. The statement was made during a hearing on an appeal brought by an aircraft firm tool maker who was fired on the suspension of his clearance by the Defense Department upon accusations from six secret accusers.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS — The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals heard arguments Wednesday and took under study the question of admitting colored students to Louisiana State University at New Orleans. LSU officials asked the appellate court to reverse an order of U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright last September restraining the school from barring students because of race.

* * *

NEW YORK — State Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Gavagan last week denied the petition of Edmond Martin, a Greenwich Village real estate operator, for the vacation of a subpoena to appear before the Commission of Intergroup Relations to answer a complaint that he had violated the Fair Housing Practices Law by advertising his refusal to show apartments to colored prospective tenants.

GEORGE E. PITTS

Stepin Fetchit Says NAACP Has "Red" Influence

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Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-23-59

p. 22

• LINCOLN THEODORE MONROE ANDREW PERRY has come forth and slammed the NAACP as being infested with Communists and stated he is flatly opposed to the organization's program in the South. For the unknowing th lengthy monicker belongs to Stepin Fetchit, who parlayed a shuffling gait and a lazy whine into a million dollars in the movies.

Fetchit stopped in Jackson, Miss., on a booking tour for Little Richard, rock 'n' roller-turned evangelist, and met the press voluntarily, heaping criticism at the Poplarville lynch mob and the NAACP. His statements are in the Congressional Record.

He said he sees Communist influence within the NAACP, even if the Communists don't dominate it—and he issued a warning to all Negroes against those who would pretend to serve their purposes through force. Fetchit said he is flatly opposed to the program of the NAACP in the South, although he once gave benefits in its behalf.

"I knew Walter White personally, and I don't think the NAACP today is what he wanted it to be . . . The Communists use the organization—anybody. I've seen the influence even in the pulpit," he said.

He doesn't think the current program, Communist-inspired or not—is the right program for the South. "You can't force integration. If it came as a natural order, that would be right," Fetchit declared.

The man who epitomized the lazy, shiftless caricature of the Negro in his film roles even denied that his characterization of the Negro ever belittled his race.

"I think I was admired by everybody, Negro and white, for what I was," he said. "I was a human being with a talent, and respected as such. I don't ever think I belittled the Negro race.

"On the other hand, as the first Negro to become famous in the movies, I think I helped to lift the Negro a little higher than he was."

And just to prove that the old Stepin' Fetchit isn't dead (according to the Congressional Record)—in spite of his 65 years, he "donned his rubber baldy cap, to make him appear bald, put on a floppy, moth-eaten felt hat that went into a comedy routine. It doubled his audience over in laughter."

"Laughter," he said, "is still one of the best tonics in the world."

■

• DANCER TEDDY HALE, buried last week, looked like the picture of death as we chatted with him in a Washington, D. C. restaurant a few months ago. Hale, who was suing the city of New York for being accidentally shot by a policeman, said the New York City cops harassed him so much that he moved to Washington to await his trial against the city. The nimble-toed tapster also related pitifully how he had made and ran through a fortune.

■

• **HELEN NOGA**, the lady who discovered Johnny Mathis, and who Mathis signed to a lifetime contract, must really be coining the dough. She and her hubby just purchased the Beverly Hills home formerly owned by cosmetics millionaire Max Factor . . . Harry Belafonte's first production as an independent film producer, "Odds Against Tomorrow," currently is being shot in and around New York. John Lewis, pianist of the Modern Jazz Quartet, is writing the background score.

■

• VIBIST CAL TJADER'S combo hit so well at Pittsburgh's Crawford Grill that it has been held over a second week. Two youngsters who came in to dig and not buy got into an argument with the management. They were ejected and promptly threw a huge brick through the window in anger, but were apprehended almost immediately, cooling at another bar . . . High school classmate (Aliquippa, Pa.) Henry Mancini's "Peter Gunn" album is nudging the 450,000 sales mark.

First NAACP Conference Held Fifty Years Ago

State Press
Little Rock, Ark.
Fri. 6-5-59

p. 6

The organization plan for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was first unveiled at the National Negro Conference held in New York fifty years ago this last week-end May 31 and June 1, 1909.

Some 250 Negro and white leaders assembled in response to a call issued on Feb. 12, 1909 the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The call proposed "a national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

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NAACP

New York papers covering the conference deemed the interracial character of the conference newsworthy. The New York World headlined its story on the opening session: Whites And Negroes Mix At Conference. "The two races sat together and commingled during debate," The World reported. The New York Times noted: Whites And Blacks Confer As Equals and observed that "there was no effort in the arrangement of seating to draw the colorline." The liberal New York Evening Post, then published by Oswald Garrison Villard conservatively announced: Negro's Rights Discussed.

The basic structural organization of the NAACP was formulated to the conference by Villard. It called for the establishment of a permanent civil rights organization with legal, legislative and publicity departments. This proposal was adopted by the conference.

There were those who looked with apprehension upon the idea for such a conference when it was first called, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was later to write in reviewing the historic gathering There was fear that "they were unleashing great and untrained forces, depths of bitterness and passionate feeling which might defeat the ends of human betterment," he commented.

However he went on, "the conference did not look dangerous. The white folk there were well-known and earnest people like Florence Kelley, Anne Garlin Spencer, Oswald Garrison Villard, William Hayes Ward, Charles Edward Russell, Lillian D. Wald, John E. Milholland, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. But the curiosity of spectators was loward the darker and less known portion of the audience. What did they represent and want? How far were they earnest and unselfish men and women and how far did they possess the poise and balance necessary for a great forward movement of practical and efficient betterment? There were here conspicuous absences - Booker T. Washington for instance; while among those present were J. W. Waldron, Bishop Alexander Walters, Monroe Trotter, J. M. Barber, W. L. Bulkey Ida Wells Barnett, W. W. Emilau, R. R. Wright, jr., and L. M. Hershaw - all persons who mean much within the well, but are less known without'"

There were a score of papers read at the conference dealing with a wide range of subjects including highly scientific topics by leading scholars of the day. Some of these challenged the popular concept of the inferiority of the Negro. These papers, Dr. Dubois reported, "left no doubt in the minds of the listeners that the whole argument by which Negroes have been pronounced absolutely and inevitably inferior to whites is utterly without scientific basis.'

NAACP Tees Off On Demos

Herald p. 22A

32b

Miami Fla.

Mon. 7-20-59

NEW YORK —(P)— A top official of the NAACP said Sunday Negroes may have to vote Republican to gain civil rights advances "because of the sabotage of federal legislation by Dixiecrat committee chairmen."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, spoke at the closing rally of the 50th anniversary convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. An estimated 20,000 persons attended the rally in the Polo Grounds. Wilkins said:

"So far as civil rights legislation is concerned, Democrats in Congress have produced a big round zero. And zero is not much of a platform on which to ask for votes."

At the same rally, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the Negro Democrat from New York's Harlem area, said that, as far as discrimination is concerned, the North is retrogressing while the South is progressing.

Wilkins called the Eisenhower administration's proposals on civil rights moderate, but helpful. He warned however, that "the Republican Party is not perfect and it has its shifty operators also."

Prayer Meeting Won't Solve Problems, Says NAACP Leader

Call
Kansas City, Mo
32b

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — "It is ridiculous for the Chief Executive of the United States to say that the problem of desegregation can be solved by prayer meetings and holding hands, or by being let alone," declared Clarence Mitchell, chief of the Washington NAACP bureau.

Addressing the regular dinner meeting of the Capital Press club last week, Mitchell pointed out that the problem facing the nation can only be solved "through an orderly process of law."

Mitchell placed the blame on Gen. Wilton B. Persons, assistant to the President, for the White House's "lukewarm" attitude toward a strong civil rights bill. He recalled that the Administration supported Part III in the Civil Rights Act of 1957, although the President himself was not too keen on it.

But a big change has taken place in the Administration's attitude since Gen. Parson replaced Sherman Adams as Eisenhower's chief advisor. This year the Administration is flatly refusing to support Part III.

Atty. Gen. William Rogers has been forced to modify his stand on the proposal to comply with the wishes of the President. He knows that the Justice department needs enforcement powers in the school desegrgation fight, still he is opposing the legislation against his own convictions.

4-6-59

Mitchell urged Negroes to raise their sights and goals "in this political arena." He predicted that Negro Congressmen from Mississippi and Negro mayors in major northern cities will become a reality in the near future.

NAACP Appeals to Ike To Guard Lives, Rights

32b
Post
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today asked President Eisenhower for positive action "to protect the lives and rights of citizens where states refuse to do so."

It said last Saturday's kidnaping and "probable lynching" of M. C. Parker, a Negro awaiting trial in Poplarville, Miss., on a charge of raping a white woman, emphasized the need for such action.

In a telegram to the President, the NAACP said in part:

"Naked campaign urging defiance of courts and law, including Supreme Court rulings and Civil Rights Act of 1957, has been spurred by governors, Senators, Congressmen and state and local elected public officials. The Poplarville (Miss.) crime is the natural consequence of this subversion."

In Chicago, meanwhile, the Daily Defender, Negro newspaper, said it had smuggled out of Mississippi a key witness in the Parker rape trial.

The Defender identified the witness as Lee C. Underwood, Parker's brother-in-law, and said he told the newspaper he had been bullied into giving false statements incriminating Parker. The Defender reported:

4-30-59

"He finally put the lie to his and his companions' story that Mack Parker had told them he was going to rape a white woman early in the morning of Feb. 24."

The paper quoted Underwood: "They (unnamed authorities) made us say it. They threatened to beat me and I know they beat one of the boys. They told me if I didn't say it about Parker, they would send me to Jackson to jail and make me an accessory to the crime."

Underwood said he and his companions were intimidated by the sheriff of Lamar County, Miss., and the witness who was beaten is M. C. Malicai.

OLD NEGRO ACTOR

'Stepin Fetchit' Says Reds Threatening NAACP

32b

By BERRY REECE
Daily News Staff Writer

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
5-1-59

Stepin Fetchit, 65-year-old Negro early "talky" movie actor declared here yesterday that the Communist Party is attempting to undermine the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Fetchit, who stopped at the state capitol en route to the Gulf Coast, said the Communists are "trying to use anything they can today, the NAACP, churches, unions, and even the government."

"I don't see how the NAACP can avoid 100 percent infiltration when the movie industry and every other kind of industry cannot avoid it."

Fetchit, whose real name is Lincoln Theodore Monroe Andrew Perry, said he was co-starred in Will Rogers' last picture, "Steamboat 'Round The Bend."

He said he also starred as a comedian in 20th Century-Fox first talking movie, "The Ghost Talks."

A native of Key West, Fla., Fetchit said "I don't think the stirring up of the races in the South is the fault of the NAACP and the colored man."

He said he believes, instead, that the Communist Party is "trying to travel from the same angle and twist their goals."

Fetchit said he believes the NAACP has become "too aggressive" in some cases. He said they are trying to "oversell themselves."

NAACP To Ask Board Probe Of Boston Red Sox Policies

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
32b
4-12-59

BOSTON (UPI) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will ask a state board to investigate the employment policy of the Boston Red Sox, it was disclosed Saturday.

The NAACP said its request was precipitated by the publicity in the case of Jerry (Pumpsie) Green, Negro infielder who was sent back to the minor leagues after spring training with Boston.

The Red Sox are the only major league team never to have used a Negro during the regular season.

"It is our opinion that what happened to Green is purely symbolic of a history of discriminatory employment policies by the Red Sox club." NAACP local president Herbert E. Tucker Jr. said in a letter to Mrs. Mildred Mahoney, chairman of the State Commission against Discrimination.

Walter Nolan, executive secretary of the commission, said it was unlikely the state agency could look into the Green affair since it took place in Arizona. However, he said the commission would probably honor a complaint about Red Sox hiring practices locally. He said he was not told the details of the NAACP charges.

The NAACP was joined in its request to the discrimination commission by the Ministerial Alliance of Greater Boston, a group of clergymen.

Discover 'Seven Lost Signers' Of NAACP Call

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3-20-59

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP) —Fifty years after the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the names of seven additional signers of the historic Lincoln Day call of 1909 have come to light.

In 1914 when Miss Mary White Ovington wrote the first history of the then five-year-old NAACP she listed 53 signers of the call for a national conference on the Negro which led to the establishment of the new organization. This is the number which has since been used as authentic.

Recent research by Flint Kellogg, professor of history at Dickinson college in Carlisle, Pa., led to the discovery of the seven lost signers: Ray Stannard Baker, New York City; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Rev. Walter Laidlaw, New York City; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington; Mrs. Henry Villard, New York City; Mayor Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio; and Rev. M. St. Croix Wright, New York City.

Professor Kellogg, who is writing a book on the origin and history of the NAACP under a grant from the Fund for the Republic, discovered the full list of 60 signers on a photostatic copy of the original Lincoln Day call as it appears in the Oswald Garrison Villard papers in the Houghton library of Harvard university.

The call was written by Villard and sgned by 59 other publicists, clergymen, educators and philanthropists of both races. It was drafted as the result of an article on the Springfield, Ill., race riot of August, 1908, by William English Walling, published in The Independent magazine.

NAACP Convention Delegates To Study Branch Problems

Oklahoma City Okla. p. 1

NEW YORK.—[illegible]ant workshop sessions scheduled for the 50th annual NAACP convention here, July 13-19, is one devoted to problems of internal branch administration.

Key branch leaders from across the country will share responsibility with NAACP staff in conducting workshops on branch administration; membership and fund raising; and internal organizational problems on the local level.

A record 2,000 delegates are expected to participate in the sessions which will be split into seven divisions. Each division will represent a geographical area of NAACP branches.

These workshops are being coordinated under the supervision of Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches, and Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary.

The workshops are part of the week of activities making up the Association's 50th annual convention. It will be held at the New York Coliseum, and marks the first NAACP national convention to be held in New York since 1917.

The workshops will also deal with enlisting support of cooperating organizations and broadening community cooperation and support of NAACP branches on the local level.

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New High Court Test Due on NAACP Lists

Evening Star

Washington D.C. 326

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN

Star Staff Writer

The continuing battle of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to avoid being forced to identify its members in Southern States was headed today for a second Supreme Court showdown.

In an Alabama case concerning registration of out-of-State corporations last year the court held that State authorities could not constitutionally demand NAACP membership lists. The State had contended the lists were necessary to its preparation of a case against the NAACP charging violation of the corporation laws. But the Supreme Court declared such use would infringe on freedom of association.

To Review

Yesterday the high court agreed to review the validity of Little Rock and North Little Rock (Ark.) tax ordinances under which the NAACP is required to identify local members.

City officials said the information as to the names of dues-paying members was needed to determine which corporations may be immune from taxation as non-profit or charitable organizations.

But the NAACP is contending that the information is sought purely as a means of harrassing and weakening the organization "in view of the climate of public opinion" in Arkansas.

Arkansas authorities say this case is different from the Alabama dispute, in that in the latter the State sought to bar the NAACP from operating further in the State, while "here, there is an attempt to determine if a privilege tax should be levied."

Appeal Pending

Still pending before the court is an appeal by the NAACP from an Arkansas court order that names of local officers be turned over to State authorities for use in litigation in which back corporation taxes are claimed by the State.

Also before the court, but not yet acted upon, is a petition attacking the refusal of a Federal Court to pass upon the constitutionality of a group of Arkansas laws adversely affecting the NAACP. The Federal court has stayed action to give the Arkansas Supreme Court a chance to rule on the statutes.

Scheduled for a decision within the next few weeks is an appeal by Virginia authorities from a Federal Court ruling voiding Virginia statutes, which require NAACP membership listing.

Other actions by the court yesterday:

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

A District narcotics case testing established doctrine in search and seizure was granted review.

At issue is the question of whether a man who said he was merely visiting an alleged dope drop at the time of a raid, and who said he had no connection with narcotics seized, has a right to ask the evidence be suppressed as illegally confiscated.

Federal courts have held that for one to seek suppression of evidence as illegally seized, he must show violation of a personal right. But the question never has been met squarely by the Supreme Court.

In the current case, Cecil Jones was sentenced to serve seven years following a raid on an apartment in the 1400 block of Meridian place N.W.

Jones denied any connection with the premises or the dope. He then asked the evidence be suppressed on grounds the search warrant was based more on hearsay than on probable cause to believe a crime was being committed at the address.

But the lower courts denied his motion. They said that since Jones declared he had no proprietary interest in the apartment or the dope, he had no right to attack the seizure.

Had Jones admitted a connection with the dope, he would have been able to seek suppression, but his admission could have been used against him later at trial.

DOUBLE INDEMNITY

The court ruled, 6-2, that the widow of a farmer, found shot to death in a barn, was entitled to collect $15,000 double indemnity under an insurance policy.

Justice Frankfurter (who, with Justice Whittaker dissented) criticized the court for considering the case at all. The issue wasn't important enough to anybody but the litigants to warrant the Supreme Court taking up its time with it, the jurist declared.

He declared the docket of the court must be kept within bounds to assure proper adjudication and said this can be done "only if the court rigorously excludes any case from coming here that does not rise to the significance of inescapability in meeting the responsibilities vested in the court."

Under the policy, the double indemnity clause was invalid in the event of suicide. The farmer, a North Dakotan, had been shot once in the side and once in the head. A shotgun lay nearby. He had been in good health generally and had no financial worries.

The Supreme Court cited State law as placing the burden of proof that the death was suicide rather than accidental on the insurance company.

In reversing an appellate court ruling, the Supreme Court in an opinion written by Chief Justice Warren, said "reasonable men would conclude that the respondent (insurance company) failed to satisfy its burden of showing that death resulted from suicide."

SERVICE STATION

The American Oil Co. lost an appeal against condemnation of its 40-year-old service station at Massachusetts and Wisconsin avenues N.W., when the court refused to review.

The condemnation suit was filed by the National Capital Planning Commission to make way for a park. The commission has deposited $125,000 with United States District Court as compensation. Yesterday's appeal was based on legal questions with trial of the issue on the merits still pending in District Court.

CONDEMNED BUILDING

Mrs. Maude M. Jones, 76-year-old former newspaper vendor here, lost her apparently last chance to prevent the District from demolishing her home at 315 I street N.E.

The court refused to review a lower court ruling upholding a District Condemnation Board order that the building be demolished since Mrs. Jones had failed to have it repaired satisfactorily.

For more than a decade the District had been carrying on a battle with Mrs. Jones over the condition of her home which had been held in violation of health and fire regulations.

TEAMSTER RECORDS

The court refused to review and thus left standing a lower court order giving the Internal Revenue Service authority to examine the books of a Philadelphia Teamsters local now in the custody of the Senate Rackets Investigating Committee.

CAPITAL CASES

Four men, under death sentence, were refused review of their cases. They are Leroy Keith, convicted of slaying a cab driver in a Bronx (N. Y.) holdup; Edward Eckworth, sentenced in the slaying of a young girl in Greenburgh, N. Y.; Edward Simon Wein, convicted in Los Angeles of kidnaping and rape in connection with assaults on eight women, and Walter J. Byomin, convicted of the slaying of a Wellington (Ohio) policeman.

32b 1959

NAACP

Walls of Segregation Tumbling, Says NAACP

32b

NEW YORK — Segregation's "Jericho walls" are crumbling, Robert Carter, general counsel for the NAACP, reported to board and members at the annual meeting.

"Segregation as a way of life in the United States is dead," asserted Mr. Carter.

Courier

Mr. Carter supported his statements by recounting actions of the Federal courts in 1958.

• 1—The United States Supreme Court made it clear that state-imposed barriers of racial discrimination are at war with the Federal Constitution.

The court's reasoning emphasized that schemes employing violence, disruption of the public educational system and other evasive devices being employed in Virginia, Arkansas and other parts of the South are doomed to failure.

Pittsburgh

"Closing of schools, in the light of court decisions," stressed Mr. Carter, "is a policy of blind stupidity."

• 2—In the victory which the NAACP won over the State of Alabama, much more than $100,000 was saved. This Supreme Court decision protected the association against one of the two gravest threats to its existence in the South.

The association is now back in business in Alabama and branches are being instructed to resist all efforts to require disclosure of membership lists to public officials.

Sat 1-17-59

• 3—A Federal district court has acted to remove legal barriers erected to prevent the association from aiding Negroes who seek court action. Several states had sought to ensnare the association with barratry, or "ambulance chasing" laws.

In January, 1958, in the NAACP vs. Patty, these laws came up for review before a Federal district court of three judges. The laws were held to be unconstitutional. The case has been appealed and a ruling is expected from the Supreme Court.

Thus, according to Mr. Carter, the Walls of Jericho which the South has attempted to build around segregation through "massive resistance" and violence, and through efforts to outlaw the NAACP, "came tumbling down."

Concluding, Mr. Carter declared:

"There are signs that there will be some retreat in the South from its bankrupt policy of stubborn intransigence, but the NAACP must sponsor more litigation to end segregation in the public schools and in other public facilities in 1959 than ever before."

NAACP Hits $1,000,000 In Income

32b

NEW YORK—For the first time in its history, the NAACP collected more than $1,000,000 in 1958, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, revealed here last week.

The figure was given by Wilkins in his annual report ta the board of directors of the organization.

Courier

• Collections included $803,434.89 in general fund income, $177,330.24 in life memberships and $36,705.99 in bequests.

Thus, the organization met, in five years, the challenge of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, issued in St. Louis in 1953, that a freedom campaign of this amount yearly be raised.

Sat. 1-17-59

WILKINS ALSO revealed that Chicago has the largest branch membership. The five leading cities and their memberships follow:

P. 6

Chicago	15,817
Detroit	14,256
Cleveland	13,340
Baltimore	11,968
New York	11,541

Total membership increased during the year from 305,518 to almost 320,000, Mr. Wilkins reported to the board.

Pittsburgh

The secretary also touched on the work of the youth program under Herbert Wright, the church department under Rev. Edward Odom, the Washington bureau under Clarence Mitchell, the public relations department under Henry Moon, work of branches under Gloster Current, and life memberships, now totaling 1,177, under Mildred Bond, with the dynamic work of Kivie Kaplan spotlighted.

Wilkins also outlined the projected program for the current year.

N. A. A. C. P. Has Million Dollar Year

32b

Membership Up 9 Per Cent in '58

By Jo-ann Price

New York

The year 1958 was a "million-dollar year" for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

For the first time, the organization's income passed the million mark, with a total of $1,017,417.15, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, reported at the group's forty-ninth annual meeting yesterday at Freedom House, 20 W. 40th St.

New York N.Y.

The sum came "from all sources," he said, broken down as folows: general fund income, $803,434.89; life memberships, $177,330.27 (net), and bequests, $36,705.99.

Mr. Wilkins reported that the final deficit of the year amounted to only $1,183 after a nation-wide drive for emergency funds to clear an Oct. 1 deficit of $100,000. The deficit was reduced in part by the transfer of $25,000 from the general fund income.

Membership Up

Jan 1959

The association secretary reported that membership last year went up 9 per cent despite the economic recession, which hite Negro workers, and court orders against and intimidation of N. A. A. C. P. members.

32b

As of Dec. 19, membership stood at 305,518. Last year, the organization chartered twenty-four new branches in forty-five states with a total of 1,279 members.

The largest branch is in Chicago, he said, with 15,817 members. Detroit is second with 14,256 members, Cleveland third with 13,340, Baltimore fourth with 11,968 and New York (Manhattan only) fifth with 11,541 on the rolls The five boroughs of New York have a total of 23,153 members in the various branches

Integration Issue

Mr. Wilkins said the association would press forward its efforts for school desegregation, particularly in the arena of public opinion. While segregation is "legally dead," Mr. Wilkins said, "it is not yet buried."

The N.A.A.C.P., he said, plans to work for a change in the filibuster rule in the Senate so that civil-rights legislation "will not be choked off" by Southern filibusterers. It also plans to continue its campaign for Negro voter registration in both the North and South, and to continue to offer protection to members who are harrassed and threatened with economic reprisals.

Robert L. Carter, general counsel for the association, reported that segregation "as a way of life in the United States is dead." He continued:

"Anyone who doubts it need only read the decision of the UUnited States Supreme Court in the Little Rock case. It told the segregationists that it would not back down from its position in 1954 that racial segregation violated the Constitution of the United States."

NAACP's income exceeds $1 million

Afro-American

NEW YORK — For the first time in its 49-year history, the NAACP's income from all sources exceeded $1,000,000, Roy Wilkins reported Monday.

32b

The executive director recalled that in 1953, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the association's Board of Directors, "spurred us to adopt a freedom campaign with a goal of $1,000,000 a year to wipe out discrimination by 1963.

Baltimore Md

Sat 1-17-59

"I am very happy to announce," the NAACP leader said, "that although it took five years to reach Dr. Tobias' target, we did have, in 1958, a million-dollar year.

P. 20

"Bear in mind that the figures I quote are through Dec. 22 only. They include monies which came to the national office only, not the funds raised and retained by the branches.

* * *

THE FINAL report for the entire year will have to include the receipts and expenditures of Dec. 23 through Dec. 31, together with certain year-end adjustments. But the Dec. 22 figures are as follows:

"From all sources — $1,017,471.15. "This is broken down as follows: General fund income $803,434.89; life memberships $177,330.27 (net); and bequests $36,705.99."

Only the general fund monies are available for regular operations of the association, Mr. Wilkins stated. The bequests go into reserve fund to be voted out only by Board action.

"A percentage of the life membership funds is transferred each year to the general fund, but the rest is held in reserve, subject to vote of the Board for emergencies or special projects," he said.

"OF OUR general fund total," the NAACP leader continued, "the branch memberships accounted for $347,277 and the branch contributions to the Freedom Fund accounted for $109,946 or a total of $457,224.

"A net total of $88,153 came from members-at-large, contributors, and fund raising activities.

"The net income from the sale of holiday seals was $60,645. The branches sent in $99,735 for subscriptions to our official magazine, 'The Crisis.'

"Against this total general fund income of $803,434, we spent or appropriated a total of $829,617, leaving a deficit of $26,183. However, during the year $25.000 was ordered by the Board to be transferred to the general fund from reserves, so that the final deficit amounts to $1,183.

"In 1957, through Dec. 20, our deficit was $52.734."

500,000 members sought by NAACP

Afro American

32b

NEW YORK — A campaign to enroll a half - million members in the NAACP during the association's 50th anniversary year of 1959 was announced last week by Executive NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins.

Baltimore

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh a member of the association's Board of Directors, has been named national chairman of the campaign, the spring phase of which will be launched on April 1 and will continue through June 30.

Sat 1-24-59

P. 9

There will also be a fall campaign, Sept. 15 to Dec. 15 in cities not participating in the earlier drive. State and local campaign chairmen are being designated.

The Association Gains

At its customary annual meeting, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported for 1958 a total income from all sources of $1,017,471.15, a record; and a total membership as of Dec. 19, of 305,518, a yearly increase of 24,491.

This is most commendable in view of the sustained attacks, legal and otherwise, to which the association has been subjected; but in view of the $17½ billion income of Negroes in 1958, a million-dollar NAACP income is not much to crow about, gratifying though it is.

The NAACP is the greatest organization of its kind in the world, but it could be a whole lot greater if more Negroes took it as seriously as the organized segregationists do.

When only 305,518 Negroes out of a population of seventeen million think enough about the struggle for first-class citizenship to take a two-dollar membership in an organization of proven effectiveness, there is either something wrong with the heads of the other Negroes, or there is something wrong with the association's methods of securing support.

Courier
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P. 12
Sat. 1-17-59 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP Reports '58 Income Over $1 Million First Time

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People reported Monday that its income last year exceeded one million dollars for the first time.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, told the NAACP annual meeting the income was $1,017,471, but that the organization had a dificit of $1,183 for the year.

Wilkins said the NAACP "must press the school desegregation fight through the courts and in the arena of public opinion." This, he said, would be expensive, "requiring far more than we have given it thus far."

Wilkins told approximately 500 members from various parts of the country that the NAACP must work to "secure a change in the filibuster rule in the senate so that civil rights legislation will not be choked off by Southern filibusterers."

He said the NAACP also would work for new civil rights legislation and for registration of Negro voters in the South and North. He said it would "offer protection to our members who are harassed through intimidation and economic reprisals."

Wilkins reported that NAACP membership, as of Dec. 19, was 305,519, a nine per cent increase over the corresponding date in 1957.

P 5A
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Advertiser
Tues 1-6-59
Montgomery Ala.

On TV program, 'Second Agony of Atlanta'—

Chet Huntley stirs up hornet's nest with views critical of NAACP

Birmingham News

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—(AP)—An NBC commentator's suggestion that militant Negro leadership should withdraw from the Southern segregation battle set a storm of controversy swirling today.

A leader of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People demanded equal time to answer the comment made by Chet Huntley at the close of his broadcast, "The Second Agony of Atlanta." NBC scheduled a conference with NAACP officials for later today to discuss the demand.

Both the network and the NAACP said they had received many calls about yesterday's program, most of them protesting Huntley's suggestion. Within 20 minutes after the telecast the NBC New York office had received 225 calls protesting the editorial and 25 in favor.

"THE SECOND AGONY OF ATLANTA" dealt with the city's dilemma of federal court-ordered integration, versus a Georgia statute requiring schools to remain segregated.

Huntley said in part: "What upsets people is not that schools are being desegregated too fast, but that they are being desegregated too loud—in an atmosphere of increasing tension and conflict, dominated more and more by extreme groups.

"Never in history has society been changed by law. If it is to be changed . . . then it must be changed by something else. That something else must be found by taking the issue away from the unyielding elements which have taken control on both sides."

HE SAID MODERATE SOUTHERNERS want to do the decent thing. But not in the present atmosphere.

"Logic would indicate that because it is the Negro who is being deprived and denied, the white community must take the first step. In practical terms, however, precisely because the Negro is being deprived, it is in his interest to make the overture.

"Rightly or wrongly, present Negro leadership cannot make the opening approach because it will not be accepted. Perhaps as the price of its own success, this leadership must withdraw. . . . I suggest there would be more chance for desegregating schools if there were less reliance on the courts and on the federal power.

"THE NAACP MAY HAVE OUTLIVED itself, because the white Southerners who must prevail, if anyone will, consider it an unacceptable symbol."

Huntley went on to suggest that "if militant Negro leadership is removed, militant white leadership will in time atrophy and disappear. I hope I am right. I am not sure."

Birmingham, Ala.
Mon 2-2-59
P 21
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NAACP Pledges Effort To Speed Desegregation

Atlanta Constitution

TAMPA, Fla., (UPI)—The NAACP ended its Southern conference Sunday with the pledge to "seek to greatly accelerate desegregation in those states which now have so-called token integration."

The delegates from six Southern states, in a conference statement, asked local branches to continue their fight for total integration in all public facilities and urged Negroes not to ease off the fight in states which have allowed only token integration.

The conference statment also called for more work to end discrimination against the Negro in housing, labor and industry, and segregation in hospitals "partially or wholly supported by federal, state or municipal funds."

It also called "for complete integration of staffs and personnel of these hospitals and medical centers."

The conference said "the rapid increase in population in this region points up the need for more and more low-cost housing and to demand that such housing be open to all qualified applicants without regard to race, creed or color."

The statement also urged successful completion for the southwide drive for three million registered Negro voters by November of 1960.

It charged "there are inequities, subterfuges and discriminatory practices on the part of elected and appointed public officials . . . which can only be solved by massive and wise use of the ballot."

326
Atlanta Ga.
Mon. 2-16-59
P 5

NAACP Questions Sovereignty Study

Charges Negroes Are Denied Rights In Mississippi

Commercial Appeal

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 21.—(UPI)—The Mississippi NAACP Tuesday questioned the validity of a state Sovereignty Commission study unless it showed "how Negroes are denied freedom, justice and equality under segregation."

The report tended to show the state's Negroes were making progress in their economic status although totally segregated.

But C. R. Darden, state NAACP president, declared, "The report did not indicate any progress toward compliance with the (United States Supreme Court's) May 17, 1954, decision to integrate our public schools."

"We question the validity of such a report unless it was presented to the public to show how Negroes are denied freedom, justice and equality under segregation," Darden said.

The NAACP leader from Meridian said the report:

Indicated the state's voter registration law was detrimental to Negroes and the state's progress.

Failed to compare business and professional progress of the races.

Failed to report Negro participation in certain job categories.

Listed no Negroes employed as secretaries or clerks in the state office and new capitol buildings.

Memphis Tenn.
Wed
4-22-59
326
P 1

32b 1959

NAACP

NAACP Asked To Prove Union Made Reprisals

Birmingham World

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (UPI) — A labor leader challenged the NAACP Friday to prove its charges of reprisals against parents of the Negro children who entered Warren County High School.

Birmingham
Ala.

"Our books and records are open for inspection," said union official Charles Leadman. "Let them prove the charges or shut up."

NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill said in New York the parents of the 21 Negroes in the former all-white school where victims of economic reprisals both by their employer, American Viscose Corp., and the local of the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO.

Hill said six NAACP members were discharged from the plant, which employs about 3,000, last December, and the union local refused to take up their grievances.

Wed
2-25-59

Leadman, business manager of the local, said the six were "furloughed," along with 15 or 20 white employes.

Leadman and the local have been an important force in setting up the private school system for about 800 white students who boycotted the high school when it reopened Wednesday to admit the Negroes.

P. 1

Twenty-two Negroes entered the high school Wednesday and a 23rd enrolled Thursday. But two withdrew Friday, cutting the student body to 21. Principal James Duff said Joyce Henderson and Elizabeth Dean withdrew because the school offered no course in cosmetology.

NAACP '58 Income Exceeds $1,000,000, Wilkins Reports; Five Year Goal Reached

32b NAACP

Iowa
Bystander

New York—For the first time in its 49-year history, income from all sources to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People exceeded $1,000,000, Roy Wilkiis, executive secretary, reported to the Associatioi's annual meeting here Monday.

Des Moines

He recalled that in 1953, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's Board of Directors, "spurred us to adopt a freedom campaign with a goal of $1,000,000 a year to wipe out discrimination by 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Thurs 1-8-59

Five Years

"I am very happy to announce," the NAACP leader said, "that although it took us five years to reach Dr. Tobias' target, we did have, in 1958, a million-dollar year. Bear in mind that the figures I quote are through Dec. 22 only. They include monies which came to the national office only, not the funds raised and retained by the branches. The final report for the entire year will have to include the receipts and expenditures of Dec. 23 through Dec. 31, together with certain year-end adjustments. But the December 22 figures are as follows:

"From all sources—$1,017,471.15.

"This is broken down as follows: general fund income, $803,434.89; life memberships, $177,330.27 (net); and bequests, $36,705.99."

Regular Operations

Only the general fund monies are available for regular operations of the Association, Mr. Wilkins pointed out. "The bequests go into a reserve fund to be voted out only by Board action. A percentage of the life membership funds is transferred each year to the general fund, but the rest is held in reserve, subject to vote of the Board for emergencies or special projects.

Bystander

Thurs 1-8-59

"Of our general fund total," the NAACP leader continued, "the branch memberships accounted for $347,277 and the branch contributions to the Freedom Fund accoun for $109,946 or a total of $457,224

Is South as Determined, Resourceful as NAACP?

32b

Times-Union

A good illustration of the way the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People operates is being offered today at Tampa.

Jacksonville
Fla.

Down there the Florida branch of the NAACP is meeting to discuss and devise ways to head off any anti-integration measures that might come out of the current session of the State Legislature.

Sun. 4-19-59

And that's the way the organization functions. When it is not striking out on its own, it is attempting to anticipate and thwart the purposes of those working at counteraims.

P. 40

This pressure group knows the advantage of seizing the initiative, accounting for a good bit of its successes so far. Its members know that if they keep their opponents always defending themselves, undoing the damages of the NAACP then they won't have time to design properly their own campaign.

And isn't that what's happening in the racial struggle in the South today? Even those of the liberal stripe in our midst admit that by and large that this is the case in our region, the NAACP is setting the pace in racial matters and the rest represents reaction to its demands. These liberals admit, too, that this is an undesirable situation.

Who determines when, where and on what terms the segregation-integregation controversy will be decided? The NAACP. The odds are stacked against one subject to such strategy.

That's what's wrong with American policy on the international level. We wait to see where the Communists will strike next, then rush in just to hold the ground already occupied and oftentimes end up retreating. That's the danger in a containment program against an aggressive opponent and that is what confronts the South.

The best defense on the battlefield, or in any other contest between opposing groups, is a strong counterattack. If you don't believe it, just look at the approach of the NAACP all over the South, as well as right here in Florida.

If Florida doesn't realistically face up to this challenge and adopt such a tack, our cause will be further weakened. We don't want hasty measures that will be superseded, but well-thought out ones that will withstand the onslaught of the NAACP and other groups.

The very nature of the skill called for to combat this threat to Southern customs demands that this not be a hit or miss campaign. It boils down to the question, are we as determined and resourceful as those who are arrayed against us?

50 Years After Founding

Seven Lost Signers Of NAACP Call Discovered

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — Fifty years after the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the names of seven additional signers of the historic Lincoln Day call of 1909 have come to light.

In 1914 when Miss Mary White Ovington wrote the first history of the then five-year-old NAACP she listed 53 signers of the call for a national conference on the Negro which led to the establishment of the new organization. This is the number which has since been used as authentic.

Fri 3-20-59

Recent research by Flint Kellogg, professor of history at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., led to the discovery of the seven lost signers: Ray Stannard Baker, New York City; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Rev. Walter Laidlaw, New York City; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington; Mrs. Henry Villard, New York City; Mayor Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio; and Rev. M. St. Croix Wright, New York City.

P. 1

Professor Kellogg, who is writing a book on the origin and history of the NAACP under a grant from the Fund for the Republic, discovered the full list of 60 signers on a photostatic copy of the original Lincoln Day call as it appears in the Oswald Garrison Villard papers in the Houghton Library of Harvard University.

The call was written by Villard and signed by 59 other publicists, clergymen, educators and philanthropists of both races. It was drafted as the result of an article on the Springfield, Ill., race riot of August, 1908, by William English Walling, published in The Independent magazine.

Daily World

Fri 3-20-59

Stand of South Outlined

Distrust of Methods and Activities of N. A. A. C. P. Said to Exist

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

New York Times

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick in a letter printed on your editorial page of Feb. 15 characterized as "neither wise nor justified" the remarks of the National Broadcasting Company's commentator, Chet Huntley, who had proposed on a recent nation-wide program on school integration in Atlanta that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People withdraw from its activities.

Sat 3-7-59

The letter contains several questionable conclusions and reflects such startling misunderstanding of the point of view of the vast majority of Southern citizens, including the so-called moderates, in respect of the unacceptable interference of N. A. A. C. P. in the South's terrifying struggle to achieve harmony, goodwill and fairness in racial relations, that some refutation should be presented.

P. 26

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I am of New England ancestry. I lived and worked in New York City and the North for over forty years before retirement to this area. I have traveled extensively in all Southern states, including the border states, and studied and observed the Southern racial system in every city of over 20,000 population and in scores of small communities.

Understanding Proposal

Mr. Huntley's proposal was a wise and courageous one. It reflected the competent reporter's sound comprehension of contemporary thinking and attitudes in the South.

The facts of life are that the composition of the N. A. A. C. P. in leadership and support is distrusted in the South. Its methods and activities run counter to the abiding hopes of countless millions of Southern whites and Negroes.

Dr. Fosdick charges that Mr. Huntley has not only been "ill advised" but that "his pessimism is unwarranted," because "the acceptance of school integration in so many cities and rural areas south of the Mason-Dixon Line since 1954 has demonstrated that the fear of this unknown danger evaporated when the reality was experienced." He does not, however, explain that such acceptance both as to the number of cities and rural areas involved and as to the low ratios of Negroes to whites was predominantly in the border states.

Would Dr. Fosdick maintain that the mores of the vast region of other Southern states (not classified as border) are comparable with that of the border states? Would he argue that a norm has been established in the presently integrated places that would fit into the complexities and realities of the problems involved in mixing the races in public schools in all other Southern cities and rural areas where racial composition, established social customs and other factors are outstandingly dissimilar to the patterns existing in the integrated areas, which factually are relatively few?

Ephemeral Examples

Would it be pessimistic or unwise to suggest that at Front Royal only a Pyrrhic victory has been won? Notwithstanding Dr. Fosdick's expressed optimism concerning preparations Virginia was reluctantly making at the time Mr. Huntley was on the air for orderly integration of public schools at Norfolk, Alexandria and Charlottesville, admittedly a most heartening accomplishment without violence, who can deny now, with the State Legislature, political and other enlightened leaders seeking to find new measures for continued resistance to compulsory mixing in public schools, that the examples mentioned may be ephemeral?

The South has been seeking for many years—slowly, it is true, because it did not have the money—to supply and improve education for all of its citizens. In continuing to do so it will not respond to goading from outside pressures which it considers to be inimical to and disruptive of social customs and conventions. It will proceed "with all deliberate" caution, relying upon the march of time for finding and applying measures to reach objectives with sound racial relations still prevailing.

R. C. FOLGER.

Cheraw, S. C., Feb. 23, 1959.

Find 'Lost' Signers of NAACP Call

328

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK—Fifty years after the founding of the NAACP the names of seven additional signers of the historic Lincoln Day call of 1909 have come to light.

In 1914 when Mary White Ovington wrote the first history of the then 5-year-old NAACP she listed 53 signers of the call for a national conference on the Negro which led to the establishment of the new organization. This is the number which has since been used as authentic.

Sat 3-21-59

Recent research by Flint Kellogg, professor of history at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., led to the discovery of the seven lost signers: Ray Stannard Baker, New York City; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Rev. Walter Laidlaw, New York City; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington; Mrs. Henry Villard, New York Ctiy; Mayor Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio; and Rev. M. St. Croix Wright, New York City.

P. 2

The call was drafted as the result of an article on the Springfield, Ill., race riot of August, 1908, by William English Walling, published in The Independent magazine.

In TV discussion—

NAACP will not step aside, leader declares

326

News

Birmingham Ala.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—(AP)—The role of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in the fight for integration in the South was discussed on a television program last night by a Southern newspaper editor and the top official of the NAACP.

Thomas R. Waring, editor of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, presented their opposing views.

Mon 3-9-59

Waring said the NAACP should withdraw from the integration battle in the South.

Wilkins said the association is in the battle to stay.

P. 1

The special NBC television program was scheduled as a follow-up to "The Second Agony of Atlanta," a telecast, Feb. 1, devoted to the problems arising from Southern school integration.

IN AN EDITORIAL at the end of the show, Feb. 1, NBC Commentator Chet Huntley suggested that the NAACP pull out of the integration struggle in hopes that militant white opposition would then wither, leaving the way clear for moderates to achieve more success.

The NAACP had asked for equal time to reply to the suggestion.

Wilkins said last night that asking the NAACP to withdraw was the same as asking "that we and our children sit by the side of the road while others zoom past us into the space age."

"We cannot do it and we shall not do it," he said.

Wilkins said that while moderate groups may be free to operate at any time in the South, there has been no sign that such groups exist.

WARING AGREED with Huntley's contention, but for different reasons.

"The overwhelming majority of Southern people are unalterably opposed to mixing races in public schools," Waring said. "They are opposed to it now or later."

Mon 3-9-59

He said lower school standards would result from integration and that minor classroom incidents would be magnified into racial problems.

Waring called integration an experiment in sociology and compared it to prohibition and the social ill created in its wake.

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"THE NAACP creates division and animosity," Waring said. "Some of its leaders have official records of contacts with subversive organizations. Their names have been published in reports of congressional committees."

Wilkins, who spoke after Waring, said FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover had cited the NAACP for its fight against communism in his recent book.

In another television program yesterday, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, appearing on WRCA-TV's "Open Mind," said he is optimistic but not over-optimistic, that integration will eventually be achieved in the schools.

32b 1959

Jackie Stars In Freedom Role Here Jan. 25:

Globe P. 1 Nashville, Tenn.
Jan. 16 59

Robinson's Famed Fighting Spirit Feature Of Freedom Fund Speech At Fisk Gym Sunday, January 25, 3:30 p.m.

32b
NAACP

JACKIE ROBINSON, one of the world's best known and most respected Americans, comes here Sunday, January 25 to deliver the principal address at the Freedom Fund Rally sponsored by the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He has been named Freedom Fund Chairman for 1959.

32b
NAACP
Globe
P. 1

Robinson's address will come before an expected capacity audience in the Fisk University Gymnasium at 3:30 p.m.

Two days before the Freedom Fund Rally, on Friday January 23, Wiley Branton will give the principal address at the Freedom Dinner at Club Baron. Branton is the lawyer for the embattled Negro children in the Little Rock school case.

Nashville
Tenn.

Robinson became the first Negro in major league baseball 11 years ago when he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers. He was a stellar star each year he wore the Dodger uniform feared by oppposing teams both offensively and defensively, in the outfield and the infield.

Robinson retired from baseball in 1957 to become a top executive with the Chok-Full-O-Nuts Restaurant Chain in New York City.

The Sunday program, January 25 will also feature an All-City Choir directed by Miss Helen Work and other special music from artists of note in the City of Nashville. Tickets for the banquet may be obtained from members of the Executive Branch, or from members of the Freedom Fund Committee.

NAACP

Jan. 1-16 59

The banquet speaker, Atty. Branton, is a recipient of the C. Francis Stradford Award, given by the National Bar Association, at Chicago in August 1958. He has participated in all of the many hearings of the "Little Rock School Cases," including Orval Faubus vs. United States

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N.A.A.C.P. HELD TOOL

Little Rock Racial Woes Laid to Reds

Times
32b
Johnson City
Tenn.
Sat. 1-17-59
P. 8

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16 (AP)—An Arkansas Legislative Committee declared today that the racial trouble here was fostered by the Communist party.

And it charged that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had become a tool of the party.

Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the NAACP, promptly denied the latter assertion. She said that the U.S. Department of Justice and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have "given us a clean bill of health many times."

The accusations were contained in a 32-page report based on a three - day hearing held by the committee here last month. The report was released by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who directed the questioning of witnesses at the inquiry.

Chief witness at the hearing were J. B. Matthews, a former aide of the late Sen. Joe McCarthy, and Manning Johnson, a New York Negro, who said he was a former Communist.

Both testified they thought racial friction in the South is at least partly incited by the Communists.

Bennett did not call any NAACP members or other "hostile" witnesses. The attorney general is the author of a number of legislative acts aimed at the NAACP and instigator of several lawsuits against the organization.

"The committee is convinced that the racial unrest in Arkansas was deliberately planned by the Communist party as part of the directive handed down by Moscow in 1928," the report said.

"The NAACP appears to have been heavily infiltrated with subversives, and, wittingly, or unwittingly, is now a captive of the Communist apparatus," it added.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus on Sept. 2, 1957, surrounded Central High School with National Guardsmen to prevent a small group of Negroes from attending. A year later he closed all four Little Rock public high schools against integration.

The report blamed the beginning of the trouble on the Communists.

"The incident which occurred at Little Rock on Sept. 2, 1957 was not something . . . that just happened overnight," the committee said.

"It was planned, schemed, calculated and had as its motivating factor the international Communist conspiracy of world domination . . ."

Former Dodger Ace Addresses NAACP Freedom Fund Rally

"Act And Speak" As Well as "Think" Equality, Jackie Tells Overflow Audience In Fisk Gym, Urges Increased Use of Ballot; Expose "Uncle Toms," He says; Lauds Looby, Local Branch

By LUTHER CARMICHAEL

Nashville Globe

The Negro must not "think" only of equality, but he must "speak and act equality," Jackie Robinson, former baseball great and first Negro to play in the Major League, told an overflow audience last Sunday afternoon in the Fisk University gymnasium.

Nashville Tenn

Mr. Robinson, who starred as a player for the erstwhile Brooklyn Dodgers for more than a decade, was the principal speaker for the Local NAACP Freedom Fund Rally. He was introduced by Z. Alexander Looby, widely-known attorney in various Civil Rights cases, and member of the Nashville City Council.

Mr. Robinson, now an executive with a large New York restaurant concern, has been active in the affairs of the NAACP for a number of years, and is now one of the association's most sought-after speakers for gatherings held throughout the country.

Fre 1-30-59

Still looking the part of a well-conditioned athlete, despite a tinge of gray hair, he lauded the association for the part it has, and is playing in the fight for full freedom for the Negroes of America, while lambasting the "Uncle Toms" and those who have not joined the organization.

He said that he believes that the Negro is "ready" now to push a little harder for his rights, and added, "we have waited long enough."

The NAACP he said, "has contributed a great deal to our accomplishments," and "it is important to you and your children that you belong to the NAACP."

Those who do not belong to the organization should be ashamed of themselves," the former baseball greatly emphasized.

Should Sacrifice to Reach Goal

While taking recognition of the work being done by the NAACP, the speaker told the audience that the Negro must make sacrifices in the fight to attain the goal of his strivings.

More Negroes should take Life Memberships in the NAACP, he said. Admitting that an organization of some 350.000 members is a large organization, Mr. Robinson stated that the number is small when one compares it with the total of 17.000.000 Negroes in the United States.

"More of us should take Life Memberships. True, they cost $500, but we don't have to pay all of this at one time. We can pay $50 per year and pay for this membership in ten years.

"We could do this by giving up a few of our luxuries, or when we go to buy something which costs five dollars, simply decide to buy something for four dollars and save the dollar to go on a Life Membership in the NAACP.

By "giving up some of our pleasures," the former baseball star stated that a person can save one dollar a week for fifty weeks of each year and make the payments on the Life Membership.

"This organization," he said, "can be stronger if all of us will join in and work."

Must Strive For Equality

"we must not only 'think' equality but we must 'act and speak equality'"

Mr. Robinson then told of a letter he had written Elgin Baylor, star rookie baseball player with the Professional Minneapolis Lawyers, in which he commended the player's stand against hotel discrimination in Charleston, W. Va. Baylor had been criticized in some quarters for his refusal to play in the game at Charleston because of the hotel incident.

"Baylor is to be commended for his stand. By refusing to play, he maintained his self-respect, and I think that he is deserving of our support."

The speaker then took a slap at the "Uncle Toms" and said that his first reaction to them was one of anger. His second reaction, he said however was one of pity.

"I don't believe that they realize that their children may not have even the opportunities that they, themselves have had."

As to a statement made by some baseball authorities to the effect that others had made greater contributions to the game than himself, the speaker declared:

"I am not as much concerned about my contributions to baseball as I am to 17.000.000 people in this country."

He expressed his appreciation for the Spingarn Award which he received a few year sago, and added:

"If this is not the most important award for a Negro, I don't know what else is more important.

He then lauded the NAACP for the support given him when he was breaking in with the Dodgers, and told of the tremendous efforts it made in getting the fans to attends the games in which he and the Dodgers participated.

Taking another slap at the "Uncle Toms" he urged his audience to "expose them." Winner of many awards during his days at UCLA and with the Dodgers, where he was "Rookie of the Year," National League batting champ and National League Most Valuable Player, the speaker said that he had worked hard for these awards, but in the winning of them he was happy that at all times he had tried to maintain his self-respect.

Race Has Long Way to Go

"Whether the white man likes it or not, we are going to reach our goal soon. . . . We have made progress, but the Negro is making about half as much progress as the whites. We have a long distance to go," he said.

Nashville Globe

The speaker sharply disagreed with those who are urging "patience" by the Negro for his full rights. He then told of a meeting he attended which was addressed by President Eisenhower, who, during the course of his remarks, urged the Negro to be "patient." He said that he had to restrain himself from asking the President, 'how much longer the Negro must wait for his full freedom."

Mr. Robinson said that he felt much the same as Branch Rickey about the attitude the Negro should take toward his rights. Rickey, who brought the speaker into organized baseball, was quoted as saying that if he were a Negro, he would fight with everything at his command, short of violence for his rights as a citizen.

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NAACP Fre 1-30-59

He lauded such advocates of full rights for the Negro as Harry Delafonte, Sidney Portier, Lena Horne, Nat "King" Cole, and Senator Javits and Douglas for their efforts, and added that "we need to encourage these people."

"We have great power if we use it, but we must get together," he said.

Urges Use of Ballot

"There is no difference in money to baseball players and votes to politicians," he said, and then told of a Southerner on the Brooklyn team who had been most vocal against his (Robinson's) coming to the club.

"After I had been with the club for a while and this player was convinced that my play would help them win a pennant, he became one of my chief advisers for the improvement of my play. Now this man did not think any more of me than he did when I came to the team, but he was thinking of that extra $5000 if our team won the pennant."

Urging the Negro to register and vote, he related the case of Atlanta Negroes who asked a politician for certain improvements in their neighborhood. Bluntly, he said, the politician wanted to know how many Negroes were voting. The politician was not impressed with the number of Negroes voting and told them to come back when they had some more votes.

These leaders, he said, got busy—ringing every door bell, and the next time they went to see the politician, he was favorably impressed. They got the improvements, he said.

There are a lots of people, he said "who want to do a good job if you and I would help them, but they are worried because we don't want to shoulder our burden. If we will encourage them, we shall find that they will encourage others."

Near the close of his talk, Mr. Robinson paid a glowing tribute to Mrs RubyHurley, militant NAACP leader, who was given a rousing ovation by the vast audience.

Earlier in his talk, the speaker paid tribute to Mr Looby, and others of the local branch. He paid also tribute to Jim "Junior" Gilliam Nashville native, and player with the Dodgers, who was a former roommate.

The invocation was given by the Rev. J. F. Grimmett, pastor of New Hope Baptist Church, and president of the NAACP state branches while remarks were made by A. Z Kelley, president of the local branch, Mrs. C. M. Hayes and M. W Day.

Musical selections were rendered by the City-wide Chorus, the New Hope Baptist Church Male chorus, the Nashville Youth Council chorus and the Pearl High Symphonic band.

Dr. S. J. Wright, president of Fisk University, presided while the benediction was given by the Rev. H. D. Bollinger.

"Increase Efforts," Local NAACP Told

Globe

ATTY. A. D. SHORES SAYS WHITE SOUTH SEEKS TO "BRAINWASH" NATION ON RACE QUESTION; SPEAKER AT NAACP MEMBERSHIP KICK OFF AT FIRST BAPTIST, EAST NASHVILLE

Nashville Tenn

Now is the time for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to increase its efforts for Negro rights rather than to decrease them, Atty. Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, cautioned here last Sunday.

This is so, said the lawyer who represented Authrine Lucy in her historic case with the University of Alabama, because the South, since the Supreme Court ruling on school desegregation, has gone on the offensive to maintain segregation.

Fre 4-17-59

Attorney Shores said the South is waging a battle to maintain the Southern way of life - not the American way of life.

He was principal speaker at a public rally at First Baptist Church, East Nashville, opening the 1959 membership campaign of the local NAACP branch.

Shores, told a capacity audience of more than 500 that as part of its strategic the white South has taken to brainwashing the entire country on the race question.

He praised the NAACP for its leading role in breaking down restricted covenants in housing, segregated public transportation, and segregation in recreation and education.

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Mrs. Flem Otey, membership campaign chairman, said the branch has set its membership goal at 5,000 for this year. She emphasized that stressed this year will be put on signing up entire families as NAACP members.

Mrs. Otey named 44 campaign captains who will lead in recruiting the 5,000 members and, she announced these co-chairman:

Dr. Matthew Walker, chief of surgery, Meharry Medical College, M. G. Ferguson, executive vice-president, Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co.; and Z. Alexander Looby, City Councilman.

Theme for this year's membership campaign will be "Let's Complete the Emancipation."

NAACP Income Tops $1 Million

News-Courier
Charleston, S.C.

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People reported Monday that its income last year exceeded one million dollars for the first time.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, told the NAACP annual meeting the income was $1,017,471, but that the organization had a deficit of $1,183 for the year.

Wilkins said the NAACP "must press the school desegregation fight through the courts and in the arena of public opinion." This, he said, would be expensive, "requiring far more than we have given it thus far."

32b
Jan 1-6-59

Wilkins told approximately 500 members from various parts of the country that the NAACP must work to "secure a change in the filibuster rule in the Senate so that civil rights legislation will not be choked off by Southern filibusters."

P. 2A

He said the NAACP also would work for new civil rights legislation and for registration of Negro voters in the South and North. He said it would "offer protection to our members who are harassed through intimidation and economic reprisals."

Wilkins reported that NAACP membership, as of Dec. 19, was 305,519, a 9 per cent increase over the corresponding date in 1957.

He said the Chicago branch had about 19,000 members and was the largest in the country. He reported the Detroit branch next largest with 14,256, followed by Cleveland, with 13,340; Baltimore, with 11,968, and New York (Manhattan branch), with 11,541.

NAACP INCOME TOPS MILLION

But Organization Had Deficit of $1183

Times
Picayune
32b
New Orleans
La.

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NAACP Takes In Over $1 Million

Post
Washington
32b D.C.

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Jan.
1-6-59

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P. A2

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N.A.A.C.P. Take Exceeds Million

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

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Jan 1-6-59

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P. 2

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Mrs L C Bates, Roy Wilkins To Speak Here For NAACP

Informer
Houston
32b

HOUSTON — Clarence A. Laws, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was in the city last week to confer with local branch leaders about the meeting of the NAACP State Conference of Branches which will convene here March 13-15, 1959.

Laws, who is coordinator of NAACP activities in the five states comprising the Southwest Region said:

"The National Office is taking every step to assist Texas in regaining the place of prominence which it once enjoyed in the NAACP family. The reorganization meeting at Houston in March should be an important step in that direction.

"The importance of the March meeting can be seen in the caliber of NAACP officials who will be here in March. They include: Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary; Honorable Carl R. Johnson, Municipal Judge at Kansas City, Mo. and a member of the National Board of the NAACP; Mrs L. C. Bates, leader in the Little Rock School integration fight and member of the National Board; Gloster Current, National Director of Branches; and [illegible] Alexander, President of North Carolina State Conference of Branches and National Board member.'

Informer
Sat
3-7-59

Laws said, "Mrs Bates will address a Freedom Fund Dinner on March 14th," and that, "Mr Wilkins will be the principal speaker at a public meeting on Sunday, March 15th."

32b

"The genuine interest which citizens are showing in the NAACP is exceedingly gratifying. Branches are springing alive and membership is on the increase across the State. This, the Golden Anniversary of the Association should be a banner year for Texas."

Laws praised Attorney Francis Williams, Houston Branch president and Mrs C. V. Adair, executive secretary. He likewise commended the chairman and committee body for the interest and enthusiasm in which they are manifesting in the NAACP.

Founders To Be Honored At 50th NAACP Anniv.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — The founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be commemorated at services in observance of the Association's 50th anniversary at the Community Church of New York, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 12, the sesqui-centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Sun
2-8-59

Principal speaker at the services will be Lloyd K. Garrison, a descendant of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous nineteenth century Abolitionist.

The historic Lincoln Day call issued on Feb. 12, 1909, will be read by Mrs. William English Walling, widow of th eKentucky-born journalist whose magazine article on the Springfield, Ill., race riots of August, 1908, prompted the call which led to the organization of the NAACP. Mrs. Walling accompanied her husband on the Springfield assignment.

P. 1

Also addressing the meeting will be NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors, will preside. Descendants of the founders, including the 53 signers of the Lincoln Day call and members of the first Board of Directors, will be presented by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice-chairman of the Board.

32b

There will be a solo by Carol Brice and organ music by Arthur Frantz. Dr. Donald Harrington, pastor of the Community Church, will give the invocation. The benediction will be by Dr. Charles L. [illegible], minister of St. Mark's Methodist Church.

Feb. 18 Fete Set At Musical Here By N. A. A. C. P.

32b

Committee Has Chosen 'Redhead' to Benefit Legal Defense Fund

N.Y. Times

Proceeds from a theatre party on Feb. 18 will go to the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A committee, under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Farrow R. Allen and Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, has selected the performance of the musical "Redhead," which will open on Feb. 5 at the Forty-sixth Street Theatre.

New York
N.Y.

Patrons for the event include Mr. and Mrs. Faneuil Adams Jr., Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon D. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Hans W. Huber, Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Whitman Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman.

1-19-59

Also, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baker Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Loeb, Mrs. Madeleine M. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Murphy Malin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Plaut, Mrs. Joseph Proskauer, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. John J. B. Shea, Mrs. Herbert N. Straus, Irwin Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Woodridge.

P. 25-C

Tickets may be obtained from the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 10 Columbus Circle.

The officers of the fund are Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, president; Mrs. Waddell, secretary, and Mrs. Thornburg Cowles, treasurer.

NAACP not organized back in '09

Afro American

By GORDON DeLEIGHBOR

WASHINGTON

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gave its first utterance to the people of the United States on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1909.

This week it celebrates its Golden Anniversary, 50 years of fighting for freedom for all Americans.

2-14-59

Back in 1909, writes Mary White Ovington in the April, 1924 Journal of Negro History, "it was not then an organization — not even a committee; it was only a group of signers to a pronouncement against the treatment of colored people in the United States."

32A

* * *

THOSE FAMILIAR with the history of colored Americans will remember that at the beginning of this century, their position as citizens in the republic was nearly hopeless.

They had been deprived of all rights in the South, not only of suffrage but of such protection by the courts as they had endeavored to build up in reconstruction days.

In the Northern states, the Civil Rights Law was frequently flouted. The support of industrial education alone, the training of colored youngsters to be docile workmen, was immensely popular with the whites and was accepted by numbers of colored persons themselves.

Afro American

* * *

BUT THERE were always revolters.

2-14-59

Women like Ida Wells Barnett, men like William A. Sinclair, the Rev. Harvey Johnson, W. H. Hart, Dr. William Alexander, Archibald H. Grimke, William Monroe Trotter and John W. Cromwell, to mention a few among many.

And with the new century, organized effort manifested itself sporadically in attempts to secure manhood rights.

In connction with the NAACP, three of these movements deserve mention. Early in the century, J. Max Barber began publishing a radical magazine, "The Voice of the Negro" in Atlanta.

* * *

HE HAD many supporters but the Atlanta riots of 1906 put him out of business and he was forced to leave the city.

In 1905, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois launched his Niagara Movement, boldly stating his platform was to dmand full rights as citizens for all Americans.

The third organization was the Constitution League, headed by a white man, John E. Milholland, with Andrew B. Humphrey as secretary.

* * *

THE IMMEDIATE cause of the formation of the NAACP was the Springfield Riots. The idea was given birth by an article by William English Walling, describing the atrocities committed against colored people.

Mary White Ovington read this article and was stirred to call for a demonstration on Lincoln's Birthday. Many distinquishd persons of both races answered the call.

* * *

"IT WAS amazing," writes Miss White of this first meeting, "how little most of the white people in the audience, interested as they were, understood the problem of colored people.

"Every white person who came to the first conference of the NAACP was sympathetic but the most of them expected to meet belated people who would primarily arouse their pity.

"Instead, they met men and women who primarily aroused their admiration. Whn the organization adopted its platform the last night, white and colored stood together for the following fundamental rights:

Abolition of all forced segregation.

Equal education advantages for colored and white.

Enfranchisement of colored citizens.

Enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The platform, which does not seem so radical today, at least in the North; but when it was adopted it was denounced by nearly every white man who gave to colored institutions.

* * *

EVEN A large number of colored people thought it unwise.

Because of this in its early years, the NAACP was continually urged to sidestep the main issue, to unite with the conservatives, to relax a little of its uncompromising tone.

Had it done this, though, it would have slipped into oblivion. Instead, it called Dr. DuBois in 1910 to come as its director of publcity and in November of that year. The Crisis was started with him as its editor.

The NAACP's campaign against lynching began in 1911. The subject was so unpopular it was difficult to get prominent speakers to appear on a platform and denounce the burning of human beings at the stake.

* * *

LYNCHING was continually justified. It was represented as the action of an irate but just mob against a rapish. By its publications and by its continuous propaganda on the platform and in the press, the NAACP proved the falsity of this excuse.

Investigation work in the NAACP's early days was don by women. Miss Martha Grun and Miss Kathryn M. Johnson performed difficult and dangerous tasks.

But it remained for Walter White to make a business of investigating lynchings for the NAACP. He probed a total of 36 lynchings in the South.

* * *

ABLE TO pass as a white man, he mingled freely among the rough white element and got his stories directly from the men who took part in the lynchings.

Early and important work in the legal field was performed by such able lawyers as James A. Cobb, who just died last year in Washington; Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock; and Herbert K. Stockton.

They were succeeded by William A. Houston and the present day Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter and Jack Greenberg.

* * *

JOHN R. SHILLADY, a white man, who served as NAACP executive secretary from 1918 to 1920, proved a poor prophet, after he was severely beaten in Austin, Texas, by a mob which included a county judge and a constable.

Texas attorney general had demanded the books of the Austin branch. Mr. Shillady decided to go to Austin to explain the character of the work to white people of that city.

H had only goodwill in his heart, but because he stood by local NAACP officers, he was assaulted.

After that beating Mr. Shillady resigned, declaring there was no future in America for an organization like the NAACP.

* * *

BUT HE WAS WRONG.

James Weldon Johnson became the first colored executive secretary and the association took on new spirit, new determination, and new life.

Governor Blair Issues Proclamation on 50th Birthday of N.A.A.C.P.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Governor James T. Blair Jr., signed a proclamation this week designating February 12 as "NAACP Golden Anniversary Day."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded 50 years ago on February 1, 1909, the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Call 32A

The Missouri governor issued the proclamation at the request of the Kansas City branch of the NAACP of which [illegible] Carl R. Johnson is president.

Kansas City

A delegation from the Kansas City branch, headed by John H. Davis, a member of the executive committee, met with Governor Blair at the State Capitol Wednesday morning and received the proclamation from the governor.

2-28-59

In issuing the proclamation lauding the accomplishments of the NAACP, Governor Blair said that it is his desire that full civil rights be extended to all the people He said that he feels proud of the way in which Missouri had complied with the U. S. Supreme Court decision calling for the de-segregation of public schools. The governor said that all except two of Missouri's 114 counties have integrated their schools.

Governor Blair cited Lincoln university as one of the best examples of how integration can work. Lincoln now has a total enrollment of over 1500 students, 40 per cent of whom are white. The governor said that he was pleased that integration has been accomplished in Missouri schools and at Lincoln U. and at other state schools without incident.

The governor reminded the delegation which called upon him that his family has always been on the side of equality and fair treatment for all people.

In the group which met with the governor were: John Davis, the Rev. [illegible] S. Scott, vice president of the Kansas City NAACP branch; the Rev. Kenneth S. Waterman, Mrs. Julia Massey and Mrs. Elinor Thompson, all of Kansas City; Rep. [illegible] McKinley Neal, member of the state legislature from Kansas City who arranged the meeting with the governor; Representatives Leroy Tyus, Henry W. Wheeler and James P. Troupe, all of St. Louis; Dr. James N. Freeman, Jefferson City, a member of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights, and Gregory E. [illegible], Jefferson City, executive director of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights.

2-28-59

U. S. COURT ACTION IN SOUTH IS URGED

32B

Javits Tells City N.A.A.C.P. Dinner That Integration Will Otherwise Fail

N.Y. Times

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON

Senator Jacob K. Javits said last night that school integration would be delayed indefinitely in some parts of the South unless Congress authorized the Attorney General to start court actions to implement the Supreme Court's integration ruling.

The New York Republican told a group of civil rights leaders that the difficulty of integrating schools in Virginia had confirmed a need for Federal authority.

2-13-59

"It took effective court action there to start public school desegregation," Mr. Javits said, "and that is not likely to happen in many other states, in view of laws and customs inhibiting individual suits, unless the Federal Government, in the last resort, is there to assure it."

Senator Javits is co-author of a bill that would give the Attorney General the right to initiate suits on desegregation.

A request for such authority was included in President Eisenhower's 1957 civil rights bill, but it was deleted by Congress. The Administration's civil rights package this year does not contain such a proposal, a fact that has been cirticized by Mr. Javits and others.

Spoke to N. A. A. C. P.

Senator Javits' remarks were in a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner marking the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The dinner, at the Commodore Hotel, was sponsored by the state conference of the association and was attended by 1,300 persons.

Mayor Wagner, another speaker, joined Senator Javits in defending the organization against charges that it was an "extremist" force in the school integration fight.

In his text the Mayor said:

"I am proud to say that we, too, are guilty in New York City of the same 'extreme' passion for law, justice and the protection of the rights of our citizens as the N. A. A. C. P."

Mr. Javits, in praising the work of the association said, "To sustain the authority of the Supreme Court in Constitutional cases is the essence of the conservation of our best and most proven national heritages and there is prudent conservatism, not extremism."

Earlier yesterday 500 persons attended a ceremony for establishment of the N. A. A. C. P. on the centennial of Lincoln's birthday in 1909. The ceremony was held at the Community Church, 40 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Speakers said that the association's work for equal rights was aided today by a better political, economic and moral climate than existed at the time it was established.

The speakers included Roy Wilkins, the group's executive secretary; Lloyd K. Garrison, great-grandson of the famous abolitionist; William Lloyd Garrison; Arthur B. Spingarn, association president, and Channing Tobias, chairman of the association's board of directors

32b 1959

NAACP

96 Page booklet

PROGRESS AND PORTENTS

ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Report Of NAACP Sees Setback For Segregationists

World Atla.

Wed 7-15-59

NEW YORK — The advocates of "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings "lost ground on every front" last year, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserts in its annual report for 1958 released here by Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary.

NAACP

The 96-page booklet, entitled "Progress and Portents," was published on the eve of the 50th annual NAACP convention here, July 13-19. It reviews the activities of the Association during 1958, evaluates the progress made in the area of civil rights, and projects a programofaction for 1959.

As indications of ground lost by the segregationists, the report cites the Supreme Court decision of September 29, 1958, in the Little Rock case 're-affirming, amplifying and clarifying its historic 1954 ruling which banned segregation in public education;" the public reaction to the closing of schools in Little Rock and in Virginia; the revulsion against the bombing of schools, churches and synagogues: and the election ow two southern moderates — Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee and Ralph Yarborough of Texas — "over opponents committed to defiance of the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decrees."

ENCOURAGING REPORT

For the NAACP itself, 1958 was "an encouraging year," the report states. 'Membership and income figures reflected the upward trend of the Association. Despite continued exclusion from Alabama under a state court injunction and restrictive pressures in other southern states, the membership losses of 1957 were recouped and for the first time the Association's income from all sources exceeded $1,000,000 reaching a total of $1,052,282.30. The number of fully paid $500 life members amounted to 1,216 with an additional 4,000 partially paid life memberships."

World

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Wed 7-15-59

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Annual Report Of NAACP Sees Setback For Segregationists

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sun 7-12-59

NEW YORK — The advocates of "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings "lost ground on every front" last year, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserts in its annual report for 1958 released here by Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary.

The 96-page booklet, entitled "Progress and Portents," was published on the eve of the 50th annual NAACP convention here, July 13-19. It reviews the activities of the Association during 1958, evaluates the progress made in the area of civil rights, and projects a programofaction for 1959.

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Black Dispatch

Fri. 7-17-59

Oklahoma City, Okla.

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GAIN IN BIAS FIGHT CITED BY N.A.A.C.P

Times

New York

End of Massive Resistance to Desegregation Foreseen in Report on 1958

Fri. 7-10-59

The year 1958 was the "beginning of the end" for the advocates of massive resistance to desegregation in the South, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported yesterday.

p14C

This conclusion was in the organization's annual report, a ninety-six-page document called "Progress and Portents." It will be distributed to delegates to the fiftieth annual N. A. A. C. P. convention, which opens here Monday.

To support its view that the advocates of segregation "lost ground on every front" in 1958, the report cited the following points:

¶The Supreme Court decision

of Sept. 29, 1958, in the Little Rock case, "reaffirming, amplifying and clarifying its historic 1954 ruling which banned segregation in public education."

¶The election of liberals of both parties to Congress. This, the report said, enhanced "the possibility of enactment of additional civil rights legislation."

¶The public reaction to the closing of schools in Little Rock, Ark., and in Virginia. This, the report found, "further alienated the support of those who valued public education above provincial prejudice."

¶Public revulsion against the bombing of schools, churches and synagogues.

Wilkins Notes Gains

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association, said 1958 had been an "encouraging" one for the organization.

"Membership and income figures reflected the upward trend," he reported. "Despite continued exclusion from Alabama under a state court injunction and restrictive pressures in other Southern states, the membership losses of 1957 were recouped."

The report said membership, which in 1957 had dropped to 312,277, rose last year to 334,543. For the first time the group's income from all sources exceeded $1,000,000, reaching $1,052,282.

The economic recession of 1958 hit Negroes particularly hard, the report said, pointing out that although "colored workers accounted for one out of every ten persons in the labor force, more than one out of every five persons unemployed during 1958 was nonwhite."

The report was critical of the merged labor movement. It contended that "three years after the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations it remained apparent that the civil rights program announced at the time of the merger convention of 1955 had failed to stamp out discrimination and segregation in the labor movement."

Goals for '59 Listed

Among the goals listed by the report for 1959 were stepping up the school desegregation campaign; the enactment of more and stronger civil rights legislation in this session of Congress, and accelerating the drive for registration of Negro voters in the North and South.

The convention will be at the Coliseum. Governor Rockefeller will address the opening session Monday and the keynote address will be made by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the association's board.

The meeting will close the following Sunday with a rally at the Polo Grounds, at which Mr. Wilkins, Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star, and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, will speak.

NAACP Official Sees End Of School Placement Laws

Bystander

Des Moines Iowa

10-15-59

p. 1

Danville, Va.—A high NAACP official predicted here this week that school placement laws "will be declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court because of the way they are being used."

Speaking before the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, declared that "this law gives prejudiced officials a device with which to deny admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools."

Token Number

These laws have permitted "only a token number of schools to be desegregated in North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas," he said.

Current then called for more "Negro parents and pupils to make applications for admission to local schools in order to receive the best education afforded in their communities.

Earn Better Grades

"We must prepare our children for the new opportunities which exist," Current continued, "and motivate them to earn better grades and aspire to ever higher standards of performance."

32-b

The Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches was holding its 24th annual meeting attended by delegates from the 85 branches throughout the state. Virginia, like other NAACP state conferences, is in the midst of a national NAACP drive for 500,000 members during 1959, Golden Anniversary year of the NAACP.

Education

NAACP Wins Court Victory At Little Rock

Commercial Appeal

State Barred From Paying Tuition For Students Of Closed Schools

MORE RULINGS COMING

3-20 NAACP

Funds Of District Shut Down By Faubus Can't Be Given To Those Attending Private Or Segregated Classes

Education

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, March 7.—Arkansas Saturday was forbidden to use funds of the Little Rock School District to send students from closed Little Rock high schools to segregated schools.

Memphis Tenn

The temporary restraining order was issued by a three-judge Federal Court against the State Education Department. The court announced it would rule on the state's school closing law at a hearing May 4.

The court did not order reopening of the schools at the one-hour hearing.

Effect of the order, a victory for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was to tell Arkansas that funds allocated to the Little Rock School District cannot be used to help students attend segregated or private schools.

3-8-59

Issue Gets Hotter

The May 4 hearing could determine the future course of the prolonged integration dispute, including the increasingly hot issue of whether or not this city's four closed high schools will be reopened for classes next fall.

Judge John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn., presiding, said the state's school-closing law will be ruled upon "regardless of what is still pending in the courts of Arkansas."

Later hearings will determine whether Saturday's injunction shall be made permanent. Appeals to the United States Supreme Court can be expected from either side.

Saturday's hearing was based on motions raised by attorneys representing Negro plaintiffs in the case, including Thurgood Marshall, Negro attorney of New York who is chief legal counsel for the NAACP.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who closed the schools last fall under a newly-enacted closing law, wasn't present, but was represented by Tom Harper, Fort Smith attorney. Other state officials, including Education Commissioner Arch Ford and Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, were on hand.

U. S. Is Represented

Appearing as a "friend of the court" was Donald B. MacGuineas, Washington attorney speaking for the Justice Department. Also present were members of the Little Rock School Board and their attorneys.

Mr. Harper questioned authority of the three-judge court to rule on the school-closing act, because it is already before the Arkansas Supreme Court. Federal courts traditionally defer rulings on constitutional questions until state courts first have ruled.

About $187,000 already has been withheld by the State Education Department from the Little Rock District and paid to other schools which have taken in displaced Little Rock students, including some payments to Raney High School here. Raney High, with Governor Faubus' backing, was set up as a privately financed, segregated school when the four public schools were closed.

Judge Sanborn is a member of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. The other two judges were District Judge John F. Miller of Arkansas and District Judge Axel J. Beck of South Dakota, who is temporarily assigned to Arkansas.

No funds for biased schools — NAACP

Afro-American

Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The NAACP will not support a bill providing federal aid to school construction unless it carries a provision denying funds to school districts which are not complying with the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools, Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP Washington Bureau, disclosed Tuesday.

2d

Testifying before the House Education subcommittee, Mr. Mitchell was asked by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey, (D-W.Va) subcommittee chairman, if the NAACP had a choice between a school construction bill without a civil rights rider that would pass and one with such a rider that would not pass, what would the NAACP do.

3-14-59

P. 20

After reading a resolution passed by the NAACP definitely putting the association on record as favoring an amendment to school-aid bills which would deny federal funds to segregated schools, Mr. Mitchell said:

* * *

"WE WOULD NOT want to support a bill that does not contain that safeguard."

Mr. Mitchell charged the Executive branch of the Federal Government is "tolerating and even encouraging" defiance of law in permitting federal aid to be used for segregated schools.

In Pulaski County. Ark., he said, $800,000 of Federal funds made possible the construction of a public school for children of civilian and military personnel at the Little Rock Air Force Base. When the school opened in September, he said, colored children were excluded.

* * *

AT THE Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, he said, 21 acres of federal land were transferred to the Huntsville school district in 1958. He added that the land is to be used as a site for a segregated school.

He also said there is a segregated school adjacent to the Shaw Air Force Base in South Carolina on land which the State of South Carolina claims to own.

Mr. Bailey told Mr. Mitchell that it appeared that "in a way you have the cart before the horse here," in that there is nothing in the laws authorizing federal funds for the construction and maintenance of schools in federally impacted areas limiting federal funds in any manner as would the NAACP amendment.

* * *

BAILEY SAID Congress never enacted any legislation concerning segregation. "What happened there is a Supreme Court decision which grew out of a suit started by your organization," Bailey said, adding:

"You are putting the Congress now in the position... to pass additional legislation to carry out the Supreme Court decision."

Mitchell replied that he thought the Supreme Court in its decision was interpreting the Federal Constitution. He said the NAACP was asking Congress to stop "making itself a vehicle for undermining the Supreme Court decision."

* * *

ASKED WHETHER the NAACP favored the Murray-Metcalf bill or the more moderate Administration bill, Mitchell said the association favored aid to education but not any particular bill.

Representative John Brademas, (D-Ind.), said he was "happy to be a member" of the NAACP. He boasted that he was the only white person to have been a member of the junior branch of the NAACP in South Bend.

Negro Pastor Raps NAACP Legal Action

State Press

(Editor's Note—The following article is a reprint from The Racine Journal Times. It appeared in the Wisconsin paper Tuesday, March 26, 1959. It is not reproduced for its value, but for Little Rockians to determine who have benefited by the Negro pastor's taking up residence in Racine - - Little Rock Negroes or Racine Negroes?" This paper would appreciate comments.

Little Rock Ark

A Racine Negro pastor who was a leader in the Little Rock school integration fight told the Racine Optimist Club Wednesday that Negroes should not have taken legal action to speed up the integration plans.

Fri. 5-1-59

The Rev. Harry Bass, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, said that race relations in Little Rock before the integration battle, "we felt, were tip-top as far as places in the south were concerned."

32b

But a move by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to file a suit to speed up the Little Rock school board's integration plans helped touch off the dispute, he said.

Education

Escorted Pupils

Rev. Bass, who was one of two Negro pastors to accompany nine Negro students to Central High School at the opening of the September, 1957, session, said that the conference table frequently works better than legal action.

He said he felt the suit against the school board, which failed in an Arkansas court, should not have been filed.

After state officials testified that desegregation of Central High would bring violence, Arkansas courts ordered the integration plans dropped. However, the Arkansas National Guard was called out after federal courts over-ruled the state court and or. ordered original integration plans to be put into effect.

The pastor said the NAACP's legal action was started partly because the state's organization, with declining membership, "felt something must be done to gain the spotlight."

Friend of Faubus

Rev. Bass said that he had handled Arkansas Gov Orville Faubus' campaign among Negroes in the 1954 and 1956 campaigns and that Faubus "was a good friend of mine."

"He (Faubus) is not as bad a fellow as he's been portrayed," the pastor said. He added that Faubus is smart and a politician who could see a political opportunity.

Rev. Bass noted that rabid segregaionist Dale Alford—on only a write-in campaign—defeated a popular but moderate incumbent, Brooks Hayes, for Congress.

"We thought that Little Rock would be a showplace of the nation as far as integration is concerned," Rev. Bass said.

But standing outside Central High School with the Negro students, surrounded by a mob and "not knowing what would happen," had developed into nerve-wrecking experience, he said.

"If I knew then what I know now, I would not do it, he said.

NAACP Hits Aid To Southern Schools

Evening Star

By the Associated Press

An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contends the Eisenhower administration is letting Southern States use Federal funds in construction of segregated schools. He called it illegal.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director for the NAACP, urged the Senate Education Subcommittee yesterday to write into any Federal school aid bill a ban on grants to States which do not accept the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

Representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Council of State Chambers of Commerce urged the subcommittee to reject any school construction and teacher salary aid bills.

The American Federation of Teachers, on the other hand, said such legislation was badly needed.

Mr. Mitchell said he could offer two examples "of how the executive branch is tolerating and even encouraging defiance of the law" with respect to Federal school aid.

"In ulaski County, Arkansas," he said, "$800,000 in Federal funds made possible the construction of a public school for children of vicilian and military personnel at the Little Rock Air Force Base.

"When that school opened in September, 1958, colored children were excluded and they are still excluded, even though the sole justification for this school is that it is to serve children whose parents work on the base or are there on military duty."

The NAACP official also cited a case at Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, where he said 21 acres of land were transferred to the Huntsville (Ala.) school district in 1958.

"This land is to be used for a segregated elementary school," he said.

Mr. Mitchell said eight States had defied the integration decisio—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia.

Yet these States got about $135 million in Federal school construction grants and about $85 million in Federal school operating funds in the 1950-7 period, he testified.

CALLS FOR 'ACTION'

NAACP Leader Claims U.S. Funds Used To Build Segregated Schools

Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — An official of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People contended Thursday the Eisenhower Administration is letting Southern states use federal funds in construction of segregated schools. He called it illegal.

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Feb. 6-1959

P. 12

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ARKANSAS SCHOOL

"In Pulaski County, Arkansas," he said, "$800,000 in federal funds made possible the construction of a public school for children of civilian and military personnel at the Little Rock Air Force Base.

"When that school opened in September, 1958, colored children were excluded and they are still excluded, even though the sole justification for this school is that it is to serve children whose parents work on the base or are there on military duty. At last

count, this school was equipped to serve approximately 1,200 children.

"There are about 120 colored children who would be eligible to attend if they were not barred because of race. This is an exampe of federal toleration of illegal use of aid to education funds."

The NAACP official also cited a case at Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, where he said 21 acres of land were transferred to the Huntsville, Ala., school district in 1958.

HITS LAND TRANSFER

"This land is to be used for a segregated elementary school," he said.

"I refer to this case as an instance in which the executive branch is encouraging defiance of the law, because it could be avoided.

"If the military authorities had kept the land and built a school on it, the present policies of the department of defense, which require that all children who are eligible be admitted without regard to race, would insure that there would be no segregation."

Mitchell said eight states had defied the integration decision—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia.

Yet these states got about 135 million dollars in federal school grants and about 85 million in federal school operating funds in the 1950-57 period, he testified.

SALE OF PROPERTY

He said a Virginia commission named by Gov. Lindsay Almond has just recommended that local communities be authorized "to sell public school property as a means of avoiding compliance with federal court desegration decisions."

"This report is supposed to be

a new and moderate approach in Virginia," Mitchell commented.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce renewed its opposition to federal school aid bills in testimony by Robert A. Finney, Humboldt, Kan., a member of the board of directors of the national chamber.

Finney argued such aid "will gradually lead to a nationalization of the schools and to a debasement of American education."

W. W. Hill Jr., Indianapolis, director of educational research for the College Life Insurance Co. of America, who appeared for the state chambers of commerce, said federal support for schools is unnecessary.

'GOOD PROGRESS'

Demands for such support have been voiced for almost 100 years, he said.

Yet, he declared, educational progress "has far surpassed the most advanced dreams of anyone" since 1890, and has done so without a general federal school-aid program.

Miss Selman M. Borchardt, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers, said there is a classroom shortage of 140,000 today plus 100,000 unqualified teachers in the schools.

NAACP Calls For School Progress Report

Montgomery Advertiser

NEW YORK [illegible]—Lawyers employed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) legal defense and educational fund in school segregation cases from eight southern states held an all-day strategy conference Saturday.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the fund, said the closed conference heard a state-by-state report on the progress of court-ordered and voluntary desegregation of public schools.

Marshall said that cases against segregated schools are now pending in every Southern state except Mississippi.

With token integration now in Virginia, he added, only six states remain with complete segregation on the elementary and secondary school level. He named these states as Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Negroes have been admitted on the college level in Louisiana and Florida.

Marshall said each of these states has enacted or approved some form of legislation to evade desegregation. It is possible, he added, that all of such legislation may have to be tested in the courts.

32b 1959

NAACP

EDUCATION
11 NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS(MO.)

NAACP Seeks Reinstatement Of 11 Discharged Teachers

Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON.—The United States Supreme Court has been asked to review a lower federal court ruling which sustained the refusal of the Moberly, Mo. school board to renew the contracts of 11 Negro public school teachers when the system was desegregated.

32b

A petition seeking a hearing on the case by the high court was filed here on Sept. 14 by ~~NAACP~~ general Counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City and Robert L. Witherspoon, St. Louis attorney. Signing the petition as of counsel were Mrs. Irma Robbins Feder, Lee V. Swinton and William L. Taylor.

Eleven Negro teachers with service of from one to 30 years were discharged by the Moberly board in 1955 when Negro pupils were absorbed into school attended by white pupils. Although the board subsequently employed additional white teachers it refused to reinstate any colored teachers despite their qualifications and experience.

The teachers whose contracts had been terminated enlisted the aid of the NAACP and filed suit in the United States District Court "contending that the refusal to renew their contracts was based upon discrimination barred by the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment."

The case was tried on its merits in August, 1956. Two years later, on October 2, 1958, the court upheld the Moberly school board. This decision was appealed to the United States Court of Appeals which on June 17, 1959, sustained the opinion and judgment of the lower court.

Contending that the lower courts' ruling cannot be reconciled with previous decisions of the Supreme Court and that the case represents an issue of great public importance, the petition asks for a review of the lower courts' decisions and a hearing of the case before the Supreme Court.

32b 1959

NAACP

50thANNUAL CONVENTION

Top African Leader to Address 50th NAACP Annual Meeting

Black Dispatch Fri 7-10-59
Oklahoma City, Okla.
32c

NEW YORK.—Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the dynamic West African leader and premier of Eastern Nigeria, will address the closing session of the 50th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here at the Polo Grounds, Sunday afternoon, July 19. The week-long convention opens July 13 at the New York Coliseum.

Others programmed for the huge rally in the Polo Grounds include NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins; Jackie Robinson, former star Dodger infielder; Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the National Counc urches of Christ; and Rabb Davidson, president of the Sy ue Council of America.

Mahalia Jackson, the famed gospel singer, will participate. There will also be music by the combined choirs of Greater New York and vicinity under direction of Coleridge Taylor Perkinson and by the Charles Dickens Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps of Yonkers, N. Y.

At 54, Dr. Azikiwe is the oldest African independence leader and is often looked upon as the continent's elder statesman. He is considered a brilliant political general.

32b 1959 NAACP 50th ANNIVERSARY

NAACP Observes 50 Years Of Fighting For Rights

On Threshold Of Complete Victory

Dd. 2-14-59

Defender

P.M

Chicago

32b

NEW YORK — The nation's largest and most effective civil rights organization, the NAACP, celebrated its 50th anniversary on Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Association, now with more than 300,000 members in 44 states and the District of Columbia, was organized as the result of a historic call issued by 53 prominent Negro and white publicists, social workers, clergymen, educators and philanthropists on Feb. 12, 1909, the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Of the 53 signers, only two now survive — Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, writer and historian, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor emeritus of the Community Church of New York.

The call was the idea of Mary White Ovington, a young New York social worker, who was deeply shocked when she read William English Walling's account of a bloody race riot in August, 1908, in Lincoln's home city, Springfield, Ill. Walling's article, published in the INDEPENDENT magazine, indicated the need for a "large and powerful body of citizens" to defend the rights of Negroes.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Inspired by her abolitionist background and taking her cue from Walling's proposal, Miss Ovington enlisted the cooperation of the author of the article; of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, a fellow social worker; of Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Loyd Garrison and publisher of the NEW YORK EVENING POST and of The Nation; and of others.

Together they decided to issue a call for "a national conference for discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

In response to this call nearly 300 white and Negro men and women from all sections of the county met in New York City, May 31 and June 1, 1909. It was at this conference that the basic policies and program to which the NAACP still adheres were formulated.

Villard presented to the conference a blueprint providing for an organization to combat racial discrimination and segregation through legal action, legislation, and publicity. These remain the primary channels through which the Association continues to conduct its broad scale program designed to eliminate racial inequities.

CIVIL RIGHTS AT LOW EBB

When Miss Ovington conceived the idea for an NAACP, the civil rights of the Negro were at a low ebb. Hardly a week passed without one or more lynchings. Racial segregation had been sanctioned by the United States Supreme Court and seemed a permanent pattern.

Negroes were generally denied access to public accommodations not only in the South but also elsewhere in the country, states' civil rights laws notwithstanding.

Negro achievement was seldom mentioned in the big daily papers or in nationally circulated magazines.

Although there were militant individual Negroes, and short-lived organized groups, as well as the Negro church and press, to challenge the rising tide of racism, the sustained, nationally coordinated, systematic and fruitful attack upon racial discrimination, segregation and deprivation of civil rights awaited the organization of the NAACP.

This crusade, launched on the centennial of the birth of the Great Emancipator, has been productive of results which few Americans envisioned in 1909. The Association has survived two world wars, a major economic depression, and the continuing and bitter opposition of organized bigotry.

STRONGER THAN EVER

After 50 years of fighting for freedom, the NAACP is today stronger than ever. Its name is known throughout the country and its fame has extended to Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Its influence is recognized even by those who most bitterly oppose its program. It enjoys substantial moral approval and the sustaining financial support of the Negro community.

In the first year of operation, the NAACP proposed a budget of $5,500. The 1959 budget calls for $846,000. Income from all sources in 1958 exceeded, for the first time, the million-dollar mark. In the 50-year period, the NAACP has made notable progress up Freedom Road.

Largely as a result of NAACP efforts, lynching has become an obsolete crime; segregation in public facilities, institutions and services has been outlawed; Negroes are again voting in the South; the right to live where one wishes and can afford to has been affirmed by court decisions and by state and city legislation; the Negro's right to serve on juries has been established; fair employment practices statutes have been enacted in 15 states and 26 cities; a civil right act has been passed by Congress for the first time in 82 years; and a more favorable climate of opinion has been developed.

Contributing to this achievement have been the devotion of the hundreds of thousands of men and women of both races who have been enrolled in the Association over the 50-year period, the support given to the organization by the Negro church, press, organizations, and institutions; the cooperation of white individuals and organized groups such as churches, trade unions, civic associations and minority group societies.

The quality of leadership the NAACP has been able to provide; the increasing importance of race as an international issue; the cultural and economic improvement of the Negro; ~~his expanded~~ political power; and the growing maturity of the American people as a whole.

2

NAACP PRESIDENTS

The Association has had three presidents during the half-century: Moorfield Storey, Boston attorney who served as Secretary to Charles Sumner, 1910-1929; Dr. J. E. Springarn, Columbia University professor, 1930-39; and Arthur B. Spingarn, brother to his predecessor and New York City attorney, 1939 to the present.

Chairmen of the Board of Directors have been Oswald Garrison Villard, 1910-12; J. E. Spingarn, 1913-1918; Mary White Ovington, 1919-30; J. E. Spingarn, 1931-35 (while also serving as president); Dr. Louis T. Wright, 1936-52, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, 1953 to the present.

The following have served as treasurer of the Association: John E. Milholland, 1910-11; Walter E. Sachs, 1912; Oswald Garrison Villard, 1913-18; J. E. Spingarn, 1920-30; Mary White Ovington, 1931-47; Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers, 1948-57; and Alfred Baker Lewis, 1957 to present.

The Association's first executive secretary was Frances Blascoer who was succeeded in turn by Mary White Ovington. 1911: May Childs Nerney, 1912-1915; Roy Nash, 1916-7; John R. Shillady, 1918-20; James Weldon Johnson, 1921-30; Walter White, 1930-35; and Roy Wilkins, 1955 to the present. Richetta Randolph, the first office secretary, retired as office manager in 1946.

SPINGARN MEDAL

In 1913, the Spingarn Medal was established, the gift of J. E. Spingarn, to be awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement. The following year, the first medal was presented to Dr. E. E. Just, noted scientist who then headed the department of physiology at Howard University. Since that time the Spingarn medal has become the most coveted award in Negro life.

Winners of the award include, among others, Marian Anderson, William H. Hastie, Ralph J. Bunche, A. Philip Randolph, Mary

McLeod Bethune, Thurgood Marshall, Richard Wright, Carl Murphy, Charles H. Houston, Jackie Robinson, Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Little Rock Nine together with their mentor, Daisy Bates.

From its earliest days, the NAACP has attracted to its support some of America's most distinguished sons and daughters of both races. Eminent men and women have served on its Board of Directors, or as members of important committees or life members, or as officers of local branches.

Among these have been William Howard Taft, the former President who served as a member of the first Spingarn Award committee; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President, who also served on the award committee; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, one-time president of the Topeka, Kansas, NAACP branch;

Also Harold L. Ickes, once a president of the Chicago NAACP branch; Senator Wayne Morse; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Senator Herbert Lehman; governors, mayors, judges, college presidents, clergymen, labor leaders, physicians, businessmen, writers and many others.

OTHER AREAS

In addition to a series of notable victories in the courts, crowned by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954, the Association has sponsored a number of other significant and dramatic campaigns, actions and demonstrations which have had an impact upon our times.

Among these have been the defeat of a packet of anti-Negro bills introduced in the Congress and similar bills introduced in non-southern state legislatures, 1913; the silent parade of 15,000 persons marching to muffled drums down New York's famed Fifth Avenue in protest against the East St. Louis, Illinois, massacre, 1917; exposure of the mistreatment of Negro troops in World War I, 1919; sponsorship of Pan-African Congresses, 1919 and 1921; investigation of the occupation of Haiti by U.S. Marines, 1920.

Also, the defeat of an anti-Negro judge nominated by President Herbert Hoover for the Supreme Court, 1930; aid to the drive to unionize Negro workers in the basic industries, 1941; campaign for Executive Order 8802 establishing the wartime FEPC, 1941; conferences with Hollywood producers in efforts to secure better film roles for Negro performers, 1942 and 1957; civil rights mobilization of 4,000 persons in Washington, 1950; investigation of courts martial of Negro officers and soldiers in Korea, 1951; Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington, 1957; and the drive for enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

SHIFT OF EMPHASIS

In the early years of the Association its program and activities were largely defensive in that they were chiefly concerned with actions to protect the Negro against lynching, injustice in the courts, peonage, intimidation and terror. In the mid-thirties the NAACP developed a planned assault upon the institution of segregation, the bulwark of racial injustice.

The Association was opposed to segregation from the outset as indicated in the discussions at the first conference, May 31 and June 1, 1909, and as expressed editorially in the first issue of the NAACP monthly organ, The Crisis, November, 1910. But conditions during the early period required concentration on defensive measures.

With the decline in lynching, peonage and injustice in the courts, as the result of NAACP activities, and with increased legal defense activity on the part of the branches, the Association took the offensive against segregation. In this role, its most notable achievement was the United States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, banning segregation in public education.

Previously, the Democratic party "white" primary and the restrictive racial covenants had been knocked out by Supreme Court decrees.

Following the anti-segregation ruling of 1954, the Supreme Court, in response to suits filed by the NAACP, went on to ban segregation in transportation and in publicly-financed recreation facilities.

The shift of emphasis from the defense to the offense created a new situation and new problems for the NAACP. With the demolition of the legal bases for segregation, these problems are now largely in the area of public relations involving attitudes, emotions and traditions.

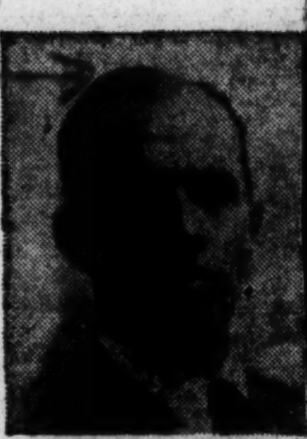
The winning of public support for the Supreme Court's rulings against segregation is a major problem for the NAACP today. Despite diehard resistance in some southern states, the Association is confident that the elimination of segregation in public facilities, services and accommodations will be achieved within the present generation.

It was this confidence which led to the enthusiastic adoption of the Fight for Freedom campaign launched at the Association's 1953 annual convention in St. Louis in response to the challenge in the keynote address by Dr. Tobias, chairman of the Board.

The drive seeks the elimination of all state-imposed racial discrimination and segregation by 1963, the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

NAACP PIONEERS

Defender Sat. 2-14-59


William English Walling

whose magazine article on Springfield riot in 1908 inspired . . .

Mary White Ovington

to do something about racism. She enlisted the assistance of . . .

Henry Moskowitz

and of . . .

Oswald Garrison Villard

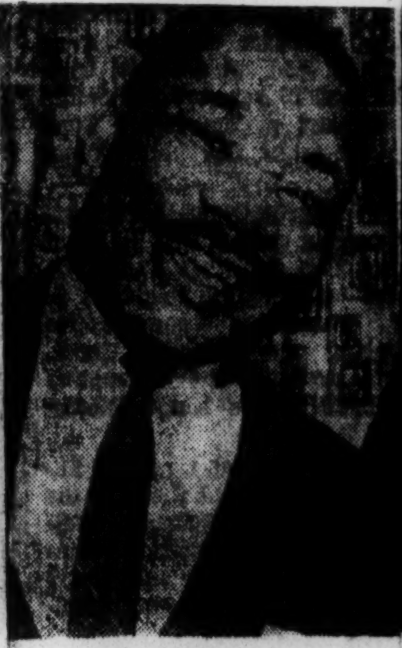
who wrote the Lincoln Day Call, Feb. 12, 1909, signed by . . .

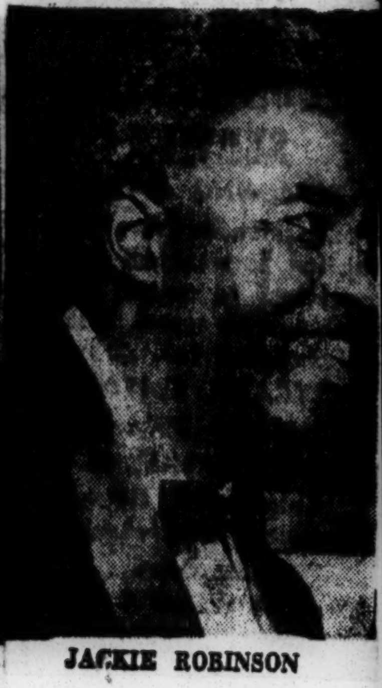
W. E. B. DuBois

and 52 others who helped found the NAACP.

ROY WILKINS

MARIAN ANDERSON


MARTIN L. KING


JACKIE ROBINSON

32b 1959 NAACP MRS.MARGURITE BELAFONTE

Mrs. Belafonte Tours For NAACP

Defender p 3

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, NAACP Fight for Freedom co-chairman, will tour the Southwest in June, it was announced here last week by Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches.

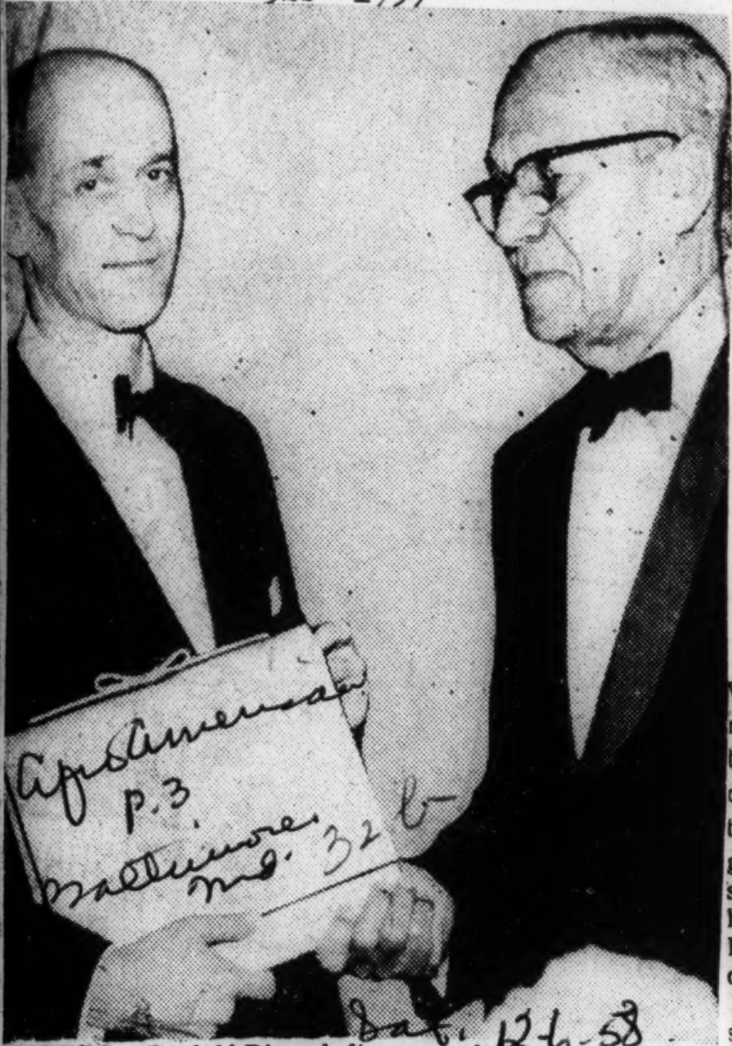
32b

Mrs. Belafonte shares the 1959 FFF co-chairmanship with Jackie Robinson, former baseball star, now a business executive. FFF is the Association's major fund raising effort. It was launched in 1953, upon recommendation of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. The goal is $1,000,000.00 annually for 10 years.

Dividing her tour between fashion shows and speaking engagements, Mrs. Belafonte will visit N. A. A. C. P. branches in New Orleans on June 6 and Lake Charles, La., on the 7th.

From there, Mrs. Belafonte will visit Beaumont on the 9th; Galveston on the 10th; Houston on the 11th; Dallas on the 13th; and Longview on the 14th, all in Texas.

On June 5, Mrs. Belafonte will visit Tulsa, Okla, followed by Wichita, Kans., on the 6th. She then returns to the Northeast for a fashion show in Rahway, N. J., on the 20th and a speaking engagement in Springfield, Mass., on the 21st.



Sat. 12-6-58

CITED — Rudolf Bing, left, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, received scroll of honor at the second annual ~~Freedom Fund dinner,~~ held recently in New York. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, ~~NAACP~~ board chairman, made the presentation.

New NAACP Branch Gives $850 to Freedom Fund

State Press
Little Rock, Ark.
Fri. 6-5-59

The recently organized Williamsbridge branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has presented $850 to the Association's Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins as the branch's first contribution to the NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund.

32b

P. 2

Presentation of the check was made at a meeting honoring Mr. Wilkins at Evander Childs high school in the upper Bronx on May 27. The NAACP leader spoke on the work of the NAACP and the need for a strong organization to conduct the drive for full civil rights.

NAACP Calls For School Progress Report

Advertiser

32b

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 3-22-59

NEW YORK (AP)—Lawyers employed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) legal defense and educational fund in school segregation cases from eight southern states held an all-day strategy conference Saturday.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the fund, said the closed conference heard a state-by-state report on the progress of court-ordered and voluntary desegregation of public schools.

Marshall said that cases against segregated schools are now pending in every Southern state except Mississippi.

With token integration now in Virginia, he added, only six states remain with complete segregation on the elementary and secondary school level. He named these states as Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Negroes have been admitted on the college level in Louisiana and Florida.

P. 6-A

Marshall said each of these states has enacted or approved some form of legislation to evade desegregation. It is possible, he added, that all of such legislation may have to be tested in the courts.

32b - 1959

NAACP

FREEDOM DINNER FUND

Freedom Fund To Honor Marian Anderson, Cowles

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 12-5-59.

P. 2

32b

NEW YORK — Miss Marion Anderson and Gardner Cowles, publisher of Look magazine and other periodicals will be guests of honor here, Sunday, Dec. 6, at the third annual Freedom Fund Dinner of the NAACP.

The distinguished singer is being cited at the gala $100-per-couple dinner "in appreciation of the significant contributions she has made to the leveling of racial and national barirers."

Cowles is being honored for his "notable achievements as interpreter and defender of American democracy" at the third annual $100-per-couple NAACP Freedom Fund dinner at the Hotel Commodore here.

Jackie Robinson and Mrs. Margurite Belafonte are serving as co-chairmen of the NAACP Freedom Fund drive which seeks $1,000,000 annually. They head an interracial committee of 100 distinguished Americans.

50TH CELEBRATION

The dinner culminates that drive as well as the Association's 50th anniversary celebration activities. Some 1,600 are expected.

Miss Anderson came to public attention when she won first prize in competition with 300 others at New York's Lewisohn Stadium in 1925.

The noted artist scored another great victory when some 75,000 attended an open air concert in Washington, D. C., after the Daughters of the American Revolution refused her permission to use Constitution Hall because of her race.

Four years later, when she did appear in Constitution Hall, Miss Anderson donated the proceeds to the United China Relief Fund.

Her accomplishments are legion and include the breaking of the color line for Negro singers at the Metropolitan Opera.

Look Publisher, Marian Anderson NAACP Honorees

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

11-6-59. P. 22

32b

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Guests of honor at the third annual NAACP Freedom Fund dinner at the Hotel Commodore on Dec. 6, will be Miss Marian Anderson and Gardner Cowles, publisher of Look magazine and other periodicals.

The gala $100-per-couple dinner will climax the observance of the association's Golden Anniversary year. Heading the citizens committee sponsoring the dinner are Jackie Robinson and Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, co-chairmen, 32b 1959 NAACP COMMENTATOR CHET HUNTLEY

Full Text Of Waring Statement On Race Issue

Editor Offers A Southerner's Views

Following is the text of a statement, made Feb. 8 at New York as a part of the Chet Huntley show over a National Broadcasting Co. network of approximately 125 television stations. P. 6 A. Sun. 2-15-59

By THOMAS R. WARING
Editor of The News and Courier

News & Observer

Mr. Huntley's proposal that the NAACP withdraw from the South would meet with hearty approval, I believe, among most Southerners—but not for the reasons Mr. Huntley has expressed. As I understand it, Mr. Huntley believes that mingling of the races could be accomplished with more speed and harmony if the NAACP removed itself. Mr. Huntley has presented legal and other reasons why mixing the races is right. I would like to offer a different viewpoint.

Charleston, S.C.

'OPPOSED TO IT NOW OR LATER'

I am a spokesman for no organization or group of people. I am a newspaper editor in a position that offers opportunities to observe and report on people in the region where I live.

I believe it is a fact that the overwhelming majority of Southern people are unalterably opposed to mixing races in public schools. They are opposed to it now or later.

They hold this view not on account of hatred or bigotry, as you may have been told. They hold it because they sincerely believe, on the basis of first-hand experience, that separate schools are best for both races.

In presenting this as the view of the majority of Southerners, I refer to white Southerners, because they are about 75 per cent of the population. But the proportion varies greatly. In my home community, for instance, the population is about 50-50. In some neighborhoods, Negroes outnumber whites 10 to 1. In many school districts integration would mean sending white children to Negro schools.

While I do not pose as a spokesman for the colored people, nor pretend to read their minds, I believe that most of them are happy and satisfied. I do not believe the NAACP by any means represents a unanimous feeling among the Southern Negroes.

If some Southerners are willing to accept token integration rather than shut down their schools it does not mean that they approve, or accept it permanently. Even token integration brings tension and constant threat of disorder, as well as fear of other evils.

If integration is wrong, as we believe it is, we do not concede that a little bit of it is right. The strength of resistance testifies to the depth of this belief. The choice between separate schools and no schools is an agonizing one for people who have spent years developing an education system.

'TRAPPINGS OF THE POLICE STATE'

Cordons of police ringed the school at Arlington to enforce admission of four colored children. Not even parents were allowed near the schoolhouse. An Associated Press reporter said the scene presented a picture of "Alcatraz, Southern style." The trapp[illegible] police state were mounted within sight of the U. S. Capitol.

It is not alone the entrance of a few colored children at Arlington or elsewhere that created all this furor. White Southerners are more accustomed to Negroes than people in other regions. It is the seizure of rights and powers for local self government that makes Southern hearts turn cold.

The Supreme Court has rewritten the Constitution it swore to uphold. Chief Justice Holmes, Justice Brandeis and other liberals accepted "the law of the land" to mean the states had a right to operate separate but equal schools.

Whether the South closes public schools under threat of mixing, or struggles in some regions with the perils of integration, public education will be damaged.

For white pupils, standards of education will decline. This has been the experience in Washington, D. C., and in other places that have undergone mass integration. The statement is well documented and I haven't time to explore it further.

For colored pupils, the relaxed and familiar conditions of their own schools are lost. Discipline breaks down. We have no blackboard jungles in the South, and we do not want them.

'PUBLIC EDUCATION IS BOUND TO SUFFER'

Though not all Southern schools, white or Negro, have achieved the highest standards, they have vastly improved in recent years. Southerners have spent billions of dollars on them. They had a contract with the federal government that guaranteed separation of the races. They would not have taxed themselves for mixed schools. And nobody knows how long they would continue to support schools they don't control. In any event, public education is bound to suffer.

Local self-government, through division of state and federal powers, is the keystone of our Republic. It is being torn apart for the sake of a sociological experiment. If a police state is substituted for the Republic, no race will gain.

Once before, in Prohibition, the United States experimented with sociology. Prohibition was a failure. It brought on bootlegging and a crime wave. Eventually the people came to their senses. They repealed prohibition. At least, it had the authority of lawful constitutional amendment. This time the experiment is with the lives of children—on the basis of court decrees.

Southerners are concerned for the welfare of both races. They realize the need to educate colored people as well as white. They need colored citizens for manpower in the burgeoning new industries. They want to build the earning power of Negro workers so they can carry more of their share of the economy.

GOV. HOLLINGS' COMMENTS

In his inaugural address last month, South Carolina's young governor, Ernest F. Hollings referred to these problems. He said, and I quote:

"I shall not dwell on the subject of segregation as it affects race relations. We have all heard too much on this subject and there is too much to be done in the days ahead for us to waste our energies and arouse our tempers over a subject upon which we, in South Carolina, are in essential agreement.

"We are fortunate in having a well nigh boundless store of good will and understanding among all races and beliefs in South Carolina. In our schools, peace patrols the school corridors; unlike New York, we do not need armed guards. The Negroes of our state feel that schools are intended for education. They feel that their governor and general assembly are doing everything possible to provide them the best educational program and the best opportunity to succeed on an individual basis. Let alone, we shall continue to do this.

"As a practical matter, this can only be done in the segregated pattern, and for those who would by integration destroy the education, culture, opportunity and friendship of both races, I simply state that our position of determined resistance remains unchanged."

Southern people are not, as you may have been told, captives of blind leaders who will not or cannot read the signs of progress.

DEFINITION OF A 'MODERATE'

The people demand that their public schools be separate. We hear sometimes about Southern "moderates." A moderate is an integrationist who isn't in too big a hurry. Fast or slow, most Southerners are convinced that mingling the schools would be disastrous.

What is the aim of integration?

It is not improvement for white pupils. Educational standards in mixed schools would have to be reduced to the lowest common denominator.

LEARNING NOT PROMOTED BY TENSION

It will not improve education for Negro pupils. An atmosphere of tension does not promote learning. Discipline would have to suffer when any classroom incident is likely to explode into a racial incident.

It would not promote good relations between the races. Both North and South, integration or attempts at it have created racial trouble.

It will not create respect abroad for the United States. Internal squabbles involving troops, police and constant arguments over rights and freedoms are signs of unstable conditions.

If the aim of integration is to sustain legal and sociological theories, without regard to practical effects on human beings, it is not defensible.

If the aim is to humiliate the white Southerners, it is beneath contempt.

If the aim is to raise the status of the Negro, it won't work. The Negro needs many things more than he needs association with white people on an involuntary basis.

While national diplomacy courts favor in foreign countries, on the domestic front the American government is not seeking to win friends and influence people in Southern states.

I shall not attempt to explore the reasons for those policies.

They are in large measure political.

NAACP CREATES DIVISION, ANIMOSITY

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has been able to exploit these political forces. It has achieved a balance of power out of all proportion to its actual worth. Millions of white Southerners have become an unorganized and oppressed minority.

The NAACP creates division and animosity. Some of its leaders have official records of contacts with subversive organizations. Their names have been published in reports of Congressional committees.

With its political allies, the NAACP has set up a virtual censorship on race.

One minor bit of evidence is the removal of dialect from magazines, books and newspapers. Though Negro dialect is forbidden, a California cartoonist who lampooned the Southern speech of Governor Faubus was singled out recently for some kind of "freedom award."

Negro crime in cities is appalling, but the facts are being deliberately disguised in the Paper Curtain press.

Superior force may overwhelm the South, as it has done before. But troops and police cannot forever suppress millions of resourceful people.

I do not believe the rest of the country wants some of the states to become concentration camps for the sake of mixing white and colored children against their parents' will.

Letters to The Times

Role of the N. A. A. C. P.

Its Achievements in the Struggle for Integration Discussed

The writer of the following letter, minister emeritus of the Riverside Church and author of a number of books, has been a leader in the fight for race equality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Chet Huntley, a National Broadcasting Company television commentator, on a recent nation-wide program on school integration in Atlanta made the amazing proposal that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should withdraw from the struggle to implement the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in the public schools because it is an "unacceptable symbol" to moderate white Southerners.

2-15-59

The enormous audience of a great network puts an unusual obligation for wisdom on its spokesmen. Mr. Huntley's remarks were neither wise nor justified by an objective examination of the situation. In fact, they bear a resemblance to the arguments of pro-segregationists that harmony would exist between the races and white Southerners would make steady progress toward equality if only the "extremist" N. A. A. C. P. would not stir up trouble. That Mr. Huntley, even unwillingly, as he said, should adopt this view illustrates a widespread misunderstanding of the role of the N. A. A. C. P.

N Y-E

To characterize as extremist a movement which has been governed in every instance by rulings of the courts would seem to me a misuse of language. Violence has been used repeatedly against N. A. A. C. P. members. Scores of Negro parents, who have taken legal action to obtain a better education for their children, have had their livelihoods destroyed through economic reprisal. The invariable answer of the N. A A. C. P. has been to appeal to the courts for redress.

Court Actions Sponsored

There is no way of telling how much would have been done to improve the grossly inferior schools for Negro children in Southern states had the N. A. A. C. P. not sponsored actions in the courts for equal educational opportunity.

I have been told that not a single new elementary school for Negro children had been built in Norfolk for fifty years until a lawsuit was filed in 1951 in behalf of Negro school children in another Virginia county. Several splendid Negro schools have since been erected.

Nor is it widely known that the first suit ever filed asking for elementary school integration in the South came about in 1950, after a group of Negro parents in rural South Carolina had begged officials to provide buses for their children as was done for white youngsters. Only after the request was denied did the parents ask the N. A. A. C. P. to file a suit for admission of their children to white schools. This was one of the cases on which the United States Supreme Court ruled four years later, establishing the principle that school segregation was unconstitutional.

Public schools in South Carolina have not yet been integrated. Many of the parents who petitioned the court in 1950 have been hounded out of their communities. But Negro children now ride to school in buses and South Carolina has spent more than $75,000,000 to replace old and run-down Negro schools.

If the N. A. A. C. P. should vanish, I think we may be sure that Negro parents as well as a good many white people would join to find another vehicle which would, if effective, be at least equally "unacceptable." Perhaps the greatest misconception about the N. A. A. C. P. is to consider it only the spokesman of "interfering" Northern liberals, when in reality it expresses the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of Negro Southerners.

Acceptance of Change

Erasing a hated symbol could not pacify those who, through fear or for political reasons, oppose progress toward equal justice. Those who need a symbol or a whipping boy will always find one. Mr. Huntley has not only been ill advised. I believe his pessimism is unwarranted. The acceptance of school integration in so many cities and rural areas south of the Mason-Dixon line since 1954 has demonstrated that the fear of this unknown danger evaporated when the reality was experienced.

Mr. Huntley failed to take heart from the 312 white clergymen of Atlanta—the city pictured in his program—who only a few months ago publicly affirmed their conviction that the Supreme Court must be obeyed. He even overlooked the testimony of some of Atlanta's white citizens presented on the same program, representatives of a city whose white residents have twice helped to elect a distinguished Negro educator and N. A. A. C. P. member, Dr. Rufus Clement, to the city's Board of Education.

At the very moment we were listening to Mr. Huntley, officials in Virginia, but recently a stronghold of massive resistance, were preparing for the orderly integration of public schools.

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.

New York, Feb. 6, 1959.

32b 1959 NAACP COMMENTATOR CHET HUNTLEY

Race Relations Argued

Public Response Heavy To Huntley TV Show

News + Courier

Charleston S.C.

2-10-59

P. 1-B

By THOMAS R. WARING
Editor of The News and Courier

NEW YORK — Chet Huntley's Sunday show on race relations brought an immediate response of 600 telephone calls and about 50 telegrams.

The National Broadcasting Co. regards the response as extremely heavy. It interpreted the replies as more than half favorable to Huntley's stand that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People should withdraw from its campaign to integrate races in Southern public schools.

Still more response is expected by mail. Press comment so far is mixed.

The flood of telephone calls almost caught NBC's switchboard undermanned. Expecting heavy response to an earlier show, Ben Hecht's "Third Commandment", the chief operator had called in extra help. Only 15 calls came in and some of the extra operators had departed when the Huntley show began.

Almost immediately the switchboard began to light up. Remaining extra operators were kept on duty. Of the approximately 600 telephone calls (some were long distance but most were local from New York City) 350 were judged complimentary to Huntley and NBC for giving equal time for the NAACP's reply. Some callers in this group said they had disapproved of Huntley's editorial views expressed the previous Sunday but changed their minds on hearing the second program.

About 150 protested against my appearance and the views I expressed. About 100 protested against NBC allowing "a Negro" Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, so much freedom in his talk.

After Wilkins, Huntley and I had spoken, an announcer read a statement including this sentence:

"It is the policy of NBC news that its own commentators, who are experienced and responsible reporters, may express their opinions on news developments, as long as it is apparent that they are opinions."

Expression of editorial opinion by TV and radio networks and broadcasting stations is a subject of long debate. Broadcasting licenses are subject to renewal by the U. S. government every year. Neither TV nor radio has the independence of the press, which requires no license.

Huntley's expression of opinion last week, done with consent of NBC, was controversial merely because it went beyond the realm of factual reporting. It was even more controversial in criticism of the NAACP for its leadership in the South.

Though Huntley proposed that the NAACP retire, he made plain that he favors mingling the races in Southern schools. And that opened up the whole explosive subject of integration.

With these three issues — editorials on the air, NAACP leadership and the rights or wrongs of integration — it is small wonder that public response should be heavy.

Whether intense emotions stirred up by public discussion is good or bad is a fourth aspect. Freedom of discussion, however, has ample precedent in the United States.

A question arising in the mind of a newspaper editor, accustomed to stormy and sometimes overwhelming protests against unpopular views, is whether TV and radio broadcasting can stand the gaff. From a Southerner's viewpoint, Chet Huntley's suggestion that the NAACP relax pressure in hope of amicable adjustments in the South is mild indeed. What would have happened had a newscaster with a national audience come out squarely for segregation?

Occasionally a spokesman committed to separate schools may be invited to present his views, as in my case. But such a speaker must recognize that in these times his voice is small in the national wilderness.

Editor Asks NAACP Out of School Battle

News-Observer

Raleigh N.C.

Mon. 2-9-59

P. 1

NEW YORK (UPI) — Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston S. C. News and Courier, called Sunday night for withdrawal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from the southern desegregation battle.

Waring told a nationwide television audience that the NAACP "creates division and animosity."

"Some of its leaders have official records of contacts with subversive organizations," he said. "Their names have been published in reports of congressional committees."

Faces Wilkins.

Waring was opposed on the NBC show "Chet Huntley Reporting" by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

Wilkins opposed elimination of his organization from the desegregation fight. He said that withdrawal of the NAACP would amount to a request that "we and our children sit by the side of the road while others zoom past us into the space age."

"We cannot do it and we shall not do it," Wilkins said.

The men appeared on the program to comment on a proposal made by Huntley on his program last Sunday that the NAACP should withdraw because "rightly or wrongly, present Negro leadership cannot make the opening approach because it will not be accepted."

". . . I suggest there would be more chance for desegregating schools if there were less reliance on the courts and on the federal power," Huntley repeated Sunday night.

He said that if militant Negro leadership were removed, militant white leadership would disappear in time.

Probable Approval.

Waring said he thought the proposal would meet with approval from many Southerners, but not for the reasons Huntley suggested.

"The overwhelming majority of Southern people are unalterably opposed to mixing races in public schools," Waring said. "They are opposed to it now or later."

Wilkins said the NAACP had been the victim, not the perpetrator, of violence.

"We reject violence and place our faith in order and law," he said.

"Every sane and thoughtful American with a spark of fair play in his veins—and this includes thousands of white people in the Deep South—wants this issue settled in justice under law.

"Any other method would betray not merely the Negro citizens but the moral giant that is America—our country.

NAACP Rebuttal Arranged by NBC

Miami, Fla.

Miami, Fla.

NEW YORK — (AP) — The National Broadcasting Co. has scheduled a special television program on segregation Sunday in the wake of protests of a Chet Huntley editorial on the subject.

NBC announced it had scheduled the program for 6:30-7 p.m. to present "different points of view on the segregation issue."

The network's action followed a demand by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for equal time to answer Huntley, who suggested that militant Negro leadership pull out of the struggle for integration.

News

2-5-59

An NBC spokesman said NAACP officials and others would be invited to give their views on the program.

9.3-E

Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations for the NAACP, said the association has not yet decided whether to accept the invitation if others are to appear. He added:

"We feel we should have the opportunity to take over the full program. The other point of view already has been given."

Huntley gave the editorial during "The Second Agony of Atlanta," a TV program dealing with the problem of school integration in Georgia. Many Georgia citizens expressed their views on the Sunday night telecast.

Huntley said in part:

. . . he started it

Chet Huntley

"The NAACP may have outlived itself because those white southerners who must prevail, if anyone will, consider it an unacceptable symbol. Nor is it fair that militant Negro leadership must be abandoned while militant white leadership can continue.

"But just as the Negroes have the most to gain, it is they who must make the unfairest sacrifice to achieve it. I also suggest that if militant Negro leadership is removed, militant white leadership will in time atrophy and disappear. I hope I am right. I am not sure . . ."

NBC reported receiving 225 phone calls protesting the editorial and 25 favoring it 20 minutes after the end of the program.

One NAACP official said Huntley had virtually called for the "liquidation" of the association.

Waring Vs. Wilkins

Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham News

Commodore Thomas Waring of the Carolina Yacht Club, soft-spoken and able editor of *The Charleston News and Courier*, Sunday afternoon on TV took up the joust with Roy Wilkins executive secretary of the NAACP. The program was carried in Birmingham.

The two men had been invited by NBC's Chet Huntley to follow up a

Commodore Waring Of Charleston

broadcast of his the previous Sunday in which he said that it may be time for NAACP to withdraw from leadership of the Negroes in the integration effort, saying pretty strongly that the organization may have outlived its usefulness in that respect, that it could not successfully be an agent for solution now.

Tues.

2-10-59

P. 12

Tom Waring well presented the Southern case. He made it clear that Deep Southerners don't want integration now or later. He explained why the Southern situation is such as to make any integration token or otherwise, only a painful experience for all involved, white and Negro. He properly underscored the fact that educational standards would be lowered necessarily with integration.

Wilkins oozed calm and seeming logic. He stood on the law, and as expected gave no heed to people's feelings. Wilkins sitting in a studio in Gotham was one thing, trying to integrate in 6-, 8-, or 10-to-1 Negro-over-white counties in the Deep South is certainly something else again. In brief, these arguments of Wilkins, "logical" as they may have seemed to someone far from the center of the issue, the South, never got to grips with the human problem involved.

Will Keep On Pushing, Says Mixer

Jackson

News

Jackson, Miss.

NEW YORK (UPI)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday night that the organization "cannot and shall not" give up its battle for equal rights for Negroes.

Wilkins spoke on the NBC show "Chet Huntley Reporting" with Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston News and Courier. Waring said the NAACP "creates division and animosity" and should withdraw from the southern segregation battle.

Mon. 2-9-59

P. 1

The men appeared on the program to comment on a proposal made by Huntley on his Feb. 1 program that the NAACP should withdraw because, "rightly or wrongly, present Negro leadership cannot make the opening approach because it will not be accepted."

Huntley said that he thought there would be a better chance for deseegregating schools "if there were less reliance on the courts and on the federal power."

"All the history of race relations in the South refutes this thesis," Wilkins replied. "Never in its history on this question has the South, as a region, without outside pressure, taken a step voluntarily to grant the Negro his citizenship rights."

Congratulatory Telegrams Sent To Newspaper Editor

News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Congratulatory messages addressed to Thomas R Waring, editor of The News and Courier, arrived yesterday from neighboring states and from as far away as New York, Newark, Del., and Washington, D. C.

Waring was praised for his views in a 10-minute speech on news commentator Chet Huntley's NBC-TV program. Also appearing on the program was Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

A message from South Carolina Gov. Ernest F Hollings stated, "Heartiest Congratulations upon your splendid television presentation of the South's case yesterday. Am sure it will help our cause greatly. Best Wishes, Fritz Hollings." Waring quoted a part of the inaugural address of the South Carolina governor.

Tues.

A message from New York, sent by R. S. Rimanoczy, congratulated Waring, and requested "a copy of your newspaper with the content of the speech."

2-10-59

Another telegram, addressed to Thomas Waring, "Well Known," was received from Washington. Col. and Mrs. A. H. Trowbridge said, "Your argument is truthful, reasonable and inevitable."

P. 1-B

Three telegrams were received from Atlanta. W. H. Smith said, "Your views were expressly stated, and, I know, represents the thinking of hundreds of thousands of others like myself."

A wire from Newark, Del., signed by W. T. Schwartz, stated, "Your performance Sunday night on Chet Huntley's program was magnificent."

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Davis of Tarrant, Ala., said, "We appreciate the wonderful job you did. . . . Don't know of anyone who could have done better."

Dr. Rayford W. Tharpe of Austell, Ga., said, "The public needs that medicine. Hope sometime soon to hear you again."

A telegram from Birmingham, Ala., signed by Samuel T. Johnson, stated, "Thank you for your statesmanship statement of our Southern position. We need more bedrock people such as yourself to so well present our case." He asked for a reprint of the statement.

Bill MacKall of Washington, D. C., said, "Your presentation on television was excellent. My heartiest congratulations. Am fighting with you."

Waring and Wilkins each were invited to give a 10-minute statement on the television program. Wilkins had challenged an editorial read by Huntley last week on the program. On Feb. 1, Huntley said that the NAACP should step out of the integration controversy and allow moderate leadership to work toward public school desegregation.

32b 1959

NAACP

COMMENTATOR CHET HUNTLEY

Waring And Wilkins Talk

Northern Group Hears Race Views

News Courier
Charleston S.C.
Sun 2-8-59
9/1

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AP) — A Southern editor and an official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People clashed Saturday over the question of segregation and constitutional rights.

Then they walked amiably away together from a luncheon.

Thomas R. Waring, editor of The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., said states had the constitutional right to control their own educational systems.

He said the South was improving its segregated school system and that school segregation should be maintained to keep academic standards up and inter-racial friction down.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said that the 14th amendment to the constitution gave individuals equal rights under the law and ruled out segregation.

Referring to the case for state's rights, Wilkins said, "Just as you do when you get married you give up some of your rights . . . or else you have no union."

"We want integration," he said, "because it works."

Wilkins and Waring spoke before a luncheon meeting of the Rochester City Club.

Waring told the group that Southern whites believe segregated education is the best for them and for Negroes as well.

"We cannot voluntarily surrender, for reasons of logic or any others, what we believe to be the welfare of our children."

He said that even beyond the question of maintaining academic standards, "peace and order are the first standard you have to maintain."

Waring denied any views that Southern whites hate Negroes as such. "The American Negro is among the elite of the African race," he declared, "and not a downtrodden serf."

Waring and Wilkins are due to appear on a televised program Sunday (NBC, 6:30 p.m. EST).

They discussed the program as they left the luncheon after their talks.

Editor Gives South's Views

Race Issues Aired On TV

News Courier
Charleston S.C.
Mon 2-9-59
9/19

NEW YORK — A majority of Southerners are "unalterably opposed" to school integration regardless of whether it is pushed by the NAACP or any other force, a Southern newspaper eidtor told a nationwide television audience Sunday night.

Thomas R. Waring, editor of The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., said, "The overwhelming majority of Southern people are unalterably opposed to mixing races in public schools. They are opposed to it now or later."

Waring spoke on news commentator Chet Huntley's NBC-TV program. Huntley said on last week's program that the NAACP should step out of the integration controversy and allow moderate white leadership to work toward public school desegregation.

On the same program with Waring was Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, who challenged Huntley's suggestion.

Wilkins said moderate groups are free to operate at any time in the South, particularly in areas where integration has not been attempted, but there has been no sign that they exist.

Waring said integration would result in lower school standards, and that minor incidents of classroom discipline would be magnified into racial problems.

He termed integration an experiment in sociology, and compared it to prohibition and the social ills it produced.

"The NAACP creates division and animosity," continued Waring. "Some of its leaders have official records of contacts with subversive organizations. Their names have been published in reports of congressional committees."

Wilkins, when his chance came to speak, said FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover had cited the NAACP for its fight against communism, and referred by page number to Hoover's recent book.

The NAACP has been the victim, not the perpetrator of violence, said Wilkins. "We reject violence and place our faith in order and law."

Waring accused the Supreme Court of rewriting the law of the land and said local self-government is being sacrificed. He quoted the inaugural address of South Carolina Gov. E. F. Hollings who said there is good will and understanding among the races in his state and that "our position of determined resistance remains unchanged."

Wilkins said his organization had followed only "legal procedures" in its fight to upset segregation. "If that is extremism, then we are extremists," he added. The NAACP's first official act after the 1954 desegregation decision was to urge its followers to seek equal rights through "peaceful petitions," Wilkins said.

Waring agreed with Huntley that the NAACP should withdraw—but not in order to facilitate desegregation as the television commentator had proposed.

Wilkins said that asking the NAACP to step out of the integration battle is out of the question. "We cannot do it and we shall not do it," he said. It is the same as asking that we and our children sit by the side of the road while others zoom past us into the space age."

Sunday night's program grew out of an editorial Huntley delivered last Sunday after his program on integration, "The Second Agony of Atlanta."

The NAACP asked for equal time to reply to Huntley's suggestion.

Huntley started by explaining the background, giving excerpts from his editorial, and announcing that both Waring and Wilkins would have 10 minutes apiece.

Roy Wilkins Makes Convincing Presentation

Atlanta World

The discussion by a Charleston, South Carolina white editor, Thomas H. Waring and NAACP Roy Wilkins over a national NBC-TV editorial hour on last Sunday was interesting and provocative to a state of worthwhile notice.

This was in response to the narration of "Atlanta's Second Agony" by NBC's Chet Huntley the Sunday night before in which he aroused no little response to his commitments.

Atlanta, Ga.

Apparently Editor Waring was hardput on his end of the bargain, in that he did the unfortunate thing of assuming in his argument that the law cannot bring about social changes. His first citation which was shot to pieces by Roy Wilkins' rebuttal around the Magna Charta, the parable of Runnymede, and criteria of social change, would disclose that Editor Waring either gave little thought to his subject matter or just decided to travel on the ambiguous premises upon which all this circumventive passion rests.

Sun. 2-14-59

Editor Waring's reference to the Volstead act and its dismal failure in prohibition, was equally lacking in material for comparison with the school decision. **The Volstead act was not the result of any court interpretation**; it did not stem **from the court; it was an amendment attached** to the Constitution of the United States.

TC

Neither did Editor Waring's contention that the NAACP did not represent the majority of Negro sentiment attempt a proof.

Roy Wilkins was easily the master of the situation from the beginning when he cited a book by FBI's J. Edgar Hoover to establish the fact that the NAACP was never referred to as a subversive organization, but one on the side of justice and law.

He cited the patience of the NAACP in a 30-year fight for the right to vote in those primaries which were the real elections in the South,—saying that it never during this period, covering a generation, suggested violence.

Proclaiming the NAACP as a sponsor of the law, Wilkins invited such other leadership in various communities to come over and help implement the court desegregation decision.

The NAACP leader said the fact that opponents of integration argue that bringing together children of the two races lowers the standards, sustains the charge that education of the races has been separate but unequal.

Wilkins concluded with the assertion that the Negro child could ill afford not to seek to exercise his constitutional rights. If he did not seek them, he would be unworthy of them as an American.

We agree also with Mr. Wilkins on the score that were it not for the NAACP there might not be any attempts at desegregation in some places where suits are now pending. He pointed out correctly that race leadership in practically every community was in accord with the association's basic objectives.

In deploring the idea of closing schools, Mr. Wilkins insisted that the legislatures and governors supporting the closing of schools were not Negroes either; that no Negroes are members of the General Assemblies of the South.

All in all, Mr. Wilkins made a brilliant approach in factual and impressive presentation of the school situation and the part the NAACP has and will continue to play in this cause for equality and common justice.

32b 1959 NAACP SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

News P. 24
B'ham Ala., Wed. 7-15-59

No gesture of moderation—

Humphrey NAACP speech shows drive for leftist votes

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 15—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) today showed once again that he is going all-out to set himself up as "the" left-wing, NAACP, ADA candidate for president in 1960.

32b

Not that there has been any doubt as to where the first president of Americans for Democratic action stood, personally. The only question for some time has been whether Humphrey might make any gestures of moderation, as most of the other Democratic candidates in the Senate have done on occasion.

THE ANSWER, as Humphrey proved once and for all in a speech today before the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People in New York, is "NO."

". . . I have grown up with the NAACP," he said. "Your goal of absolute equality for all people is my goal. Your work has been my work . . ."

He urged the NAACP convention delegates to "wear with honor" the attacks on the organization, as they are a measure of NAACP's great success in the courts and elsewhere.

HUMPHREY TOOK pains to remind his audience that he was the only Democratic senator on the convention program.

Sens. Lyndon Johnson, John Kennedy and Stuart Symington, this reporter learned, were not forced to the embarrassment of having to decline an invitation to speak to the NAACP.

Feelers were put out informally; could the senators come if invited? All had other commitments.

THE MINNESOTAN did not hesitate to take a poke at what he obviously regards as the namby-pamby attitude of leading Republicans on civil rights. Democrats do have their differences, with most Northern Democrats working hard for civil rights and most Southern Democrats working hard against.

"But I submit," he argued, "that this is a far more honorable estate than the Republican practice of having the same people on both sides of the civil rights fence."

HUMPHREY is stepping up his efforts to build up strengh for his candidacy.

He is prodded by a Minneapolis Tribune poll earlier this month that showed him still top choice among Democratic-Farmer-Labor voters in his home state but that his rating had slipped badly while Kennedy has gained.

HUMPHREY BACKS N.A.A.C.P. ANEW

Times p. 15C
32b

Senator Tells Convention His Views on Civil Rights Have Not Changed

New York, N.Y.

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey renewed his alliance with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday in the struggle for equal civil rights.

Thurs 7-16-59

The Minnesota Democrat, still not quite officially a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, addressed the association's convention at the New York Coliseum. To prolonged applause, he said he wanted "friend and foe alike" to know that his views had not changed, even if that was the price of political success.

He was introduced by Theodore M. Berry of Cincinnati, a director, as the "John the Baptist" of the civil rights movement, a "voice in the wilderness" in 1946 and 1948, and "probably the first and next civil rights President of the United States."

Eisenhower Criticized

The Senator rose and said jocularly:

"You may recall what happened to John the Baptist." The audience chuckled with him. He added seriously: "If one is going to lose his head, I can think of no more worthy cause."

For fifty minutes he accused the President and Congress of not acting in support of American principles of equality, as implemented most recently in decisions of the Supreme Court.

"We could use a little preaching from the White House right now," he said, "preaching the gospel of desegregation, because it is right, because it is moral."

He called the record of Congress "little better,"

In what he called "my only partisan reference," he said that the division of northern Democrats for civil rights and southern Democrats against them was "a far more honorable estate than the Republican practice of having the same people on both sides of the civil rights fence."

In a reference to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, he asked what "that summer soldier of civil rights from Whittier, California," had done in the field since 1957. He immediately softened the blow by adding:

"Don't misunderstand me—I worked with him on civil rights legislation in 1957, and I want to work with him in 1959."

Voting Records Stressed

Later in the morning session, delegates raised questions of political action by their local branches.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the assocition's Washington bureau, said the branches should circulate voting records of all candidates on civil rights, the Supreme Court, housing and labor issues. "That is all you can do—and that is enough," he said.

At the afternoon session Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, said the labor movement would continue to cooperate "until we can get effective and meaningful civil rights legislation that will implement the Supreme Court decision on desegregation of schools." He, too, called for moral leadership from the White House.

Other speakers yesterday included Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the City Central Labor Council, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Britherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Times
New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 7-16-59
p. 15C

The New York Times

RENEWING ALLIANCE: Senator Hubert H. Humphrey chats with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before addressing association's convention at New York Coliseum.

Wilkins To Represent NAACP

T. R. Waring To Present Southerner's Viewpoint On NBC Video Program

News & Courier
Charleston S.C.
Thurs 2-5-59

A National Broadcasting Co. reporter who last Sunday proposed that the NAACP withdraw from the South, will take up the subject again this Sunday on the NBC television network.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, will reply for his organization. Thomas R. Waring, editor of The News and Courier, will present a white Southerner's viewpoint.

The program will be broadcast locally from 6:30 to 7 p.m. Sunday over WUSN-TV. Not ordinarily carried in Charleston, the program will be made available in this area by special arrangement. It originates in New York as a live newscast.

Chet Huntley, NBC reporter whose suggestion brought protests from the NAACP, will moderate the program. He will interview Waring and Wilkins separately.

Waring left last evening for New York and Rochester, N.Y., where he is scheduled to appear Saturday on another program. This will take the form of a statement before the winter forum of the City Club of Rochester. Wilkins also will make a statement on that platform. The program is not scheduled for television.

In his statement on TV last Sunday, Huntley said:

"Looking at Georgia, and Arkansas, and other centers of massive resistance where the only immediate result seems to be no education at all, some thinking Northerners have been saying recently that school integration should proceed more slowly. I don't think that's what they mean. The record shows that if it proceeded any more slowly it would not proceed at all.

9-B

"What upsets people is not that schools are being desegregated too fast, but that they are being desegregated too loud—in an atmosphere of increasing tension and conflict, dominated more and more by extreme groups and irresponsible spokesmen. Those who want schools desegregated claim for their side the law of the land and morality. Those who oppose it claim social tradition—and morality.

"But never in history has society been changed by law. If it is to be changed—because we believe in the principles which underlie the law—then it must be changed by something else. That something else must be found by taking the issue away from the unyielding elements which have taken control on both sides.

Any reporter who has been in the South as often as I have in recent years and talked to as many Negro and white Americans about this subject knows that these other people exist.

"They have talked to me and to others — in hotel lobbies and railway stations, in formal meetings and on the street — about their concern and their anxiety to do the decent thing. But not in the present atmosphere.

"Logic would indicate that because it is the Negro who is being deprived and denied, the white community must take the first step. In practical terms, however, precisely because the Negro is being deprived, it is in his interest to make the overture. Rightly or wrongly, present Negro leadership cannot make the opening approach because it will not be accepted. Perhaps as the price of its own success, this leadership must withdraw.

"I am not sure this is fair, but I suggest there would be more chance for desegregating schools if there were less reliance on the courts and on the federal power. The NAACP may have outlived itself, because the white Southerners who must prevail, if anyone will, consider it an unacceptable symbol. Nor is it fair that militant Negro leadership must be abandoned while militant white leadership can continue.

'But just as the Negroes have the most to gain, it is they who must make the unfairest sacrifice to achieve it. I also suggest that if militant Negro leadership is removed, militant white leadership will in time atrophy and disappear.

"I hope I am right. I am not sure. But the intransigents have had the field to themselves up to now, and the results are far from perfect. The others deserve their chance, but they are such people as will not come forward while extreme passions are in control.

"I am sure that if the Negroes of America stand — as they can —on the law of the land, the result will be continuing tension and the destruction of at least part of our school system. They will achieve their victory ultimately, perhaps even rapidly, but the price will be a heritage of distrust and conflict that may last as long as the bitterness following the reconstruction.

"None of this, however, must be allowed to interfere with the overriding fact that the law of the United States has ordered the desegregation of schools. If this law is ignored or destroyed, then all law is damaged. But there must be some way to preserve the law and preserve the schools."

Huntley program to be seen here

News
P. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun 2-8-59

A television program featuring a discussion of segregation will be presented on WAPI-TV at 5:30 this afternoon.

This program will be presented by NBC as a follow-up to last Sunday's program by Chet Huntley, which aroused the ire of the NAACP.

In this afternoon's program Huntley will read his editorial of last Sunday, and a debate will follow between Thomas R Waring, editor of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

NBC Sunday

NAACP To Answer NBC Commentator

News & Courier
Wed
2-4-59
Charleston S.C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The NAACP said Tuesday night its executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, probably will appear on a Sunday NBC television program on the segregation issue.

The program is being set up by NBC for 6:30 to 7 p.m. Sunday to answer protests over comments made by NBC's Chet Huntley last Sunday night during a special program, "The Second Agony of Atlanta."

Huntley's suggestion that "Militant Negro leadership" retire from the integration conflict has been described as virtually a call for liquidation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. His remarks brought hundreds of protests to the network.

NBC said Tuesday it still had not been decided who would appear on the Sunday night program, but that the present plan was for an NAACP official and a spokesman for the white South to appear, with Huntley moderating.

Heny Moon, director of public relations for the NAACP, said his group was not "happy" over the arrangements and had felt entitled to a full hour alone to answer Huntley's remarks.

However, Moon said he anticipated that the NAACP would take part in the Sunday program and that Wilkins would be its spokesman.

9-2-B

It was reported that Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier, had been invited to take part in the program.

However, NBC said it could not release any names of participants until confirmations were received from those invited.

NAACP executive secretary will answer NBC's Huntley

News
Sat. 2-7-59
P. 3
Birmingham Ala.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—(AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said Saturday that its executive secretary would represent it Sunday in a follow-up television program on segregation.

The NAACP official, Roy Wilkins, will appear on a half-hour program at 5:30 (CST) on NBC.

The program was scheduled after the NAACP protested against remarks by Commentator Chet Huntley on a segregation program last Sunday. Huntley suggested that militant Negro leadership pull out of the integration fight.

Thomas R. Waring, editor of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, will appear to oppose Wilkins in debate. Huntley will act as moderator, after reading his editorial.

Wilkins expressed appreciation for the promptness with which NBC set up the program after the NAACP had requested an hour of free time for an answer.

Huntley's suggestion last Sunday brought hundreds of protests to the network.

Major Stations To Carry Race Views Program

News & Courier
Sat 2-7-59
P. 3 A

Many major television stations will carry the Sunday program on which Thomas R. Waring, editor of The News and Courier, will present the viewpoint of a white Southerner on the racial issue.

Scheduled to televise the program are WXEX-TV of Richmond, Va., Channel 8; WRCV - TV of Philadelphia, Pa., Channel 3; WRCA-TV of New York City, Channel 4; WNBQ-TV of Chicago, Channel 5; WHDH-TV of Boston; WRC-TV of Washington, Channel 4; and WSB-TV of Atlanta, Channel 2. WUSN-TV here will carry the half-hour program at 6:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Charleston S.C.

Roy Wilkins of the NAACP will appear on the program, and Waring and Wilkins will be interviewed separately by NBC's Chet Huntley.

Huntley's proposal last Sunday that militant Negro organizations demanding integration cease their activities led to a demand from the NAACP for equal time, which was granted.

NAACP opens 50th confab Monday

Afro-American p. 1

Sat 7-11-59

Baltimore

NEW YORK—For the first time since 1917, the NAACP will hold its annual convention in New York, the site of its origin 50 years ago.

The week-long convention opens at the New York Coliseum, Monday, July 13, and closes with a huge rally in the Polo Grounds, Sunday afternoon, July 19.

The founding conference of the organization was held here May 31 and June 1, 1909. The following year, the new association again met in this city. The convention was not held in New York again until 1917 during World War I.

In contrast with the 1917 meeting in which no political figure participated, next week's sessions will be addressed by two leading presidential possibilities, an outstanding African statesman, a freshman United States Senator and, as usual, by a host of other distinguished Americans of both races.

SOME 70 delegates attended the 1917 meeting whereas from 1,500 to 2,022 are expected here next week. At the time of the earlier convention there were fewer than 10,000 NAACP members in 96 branches.

NAACP membership now totals 334,500 in nearly 1,400 local units in 44 states and the District of Columbia. In 1917, the association operated on a budget of $13,537. The current budget amounts to $846,000.00.

The 1917 convention was held at the end (Dec. 27-30) of a year in which 222 persons of color met violent death at the hands of mobs in race riots or lynchings. It was the year of the tragic East St. Louis, Ill., riot and of some particularly beastial lynchings, including two burnings at the stake.

DELEGATES TO that convention were vitally concerned not only with the crusade against mob violence, but also with certain problems intensified by the war — the treatment of colored servicemen who were then in segregated units; employment opportunities in war industries; and housing for workers who were migrating by the thousands from the South to northern industrial centers.

Mob violence remains a matter of grave concern to NAACP conventions, but it is not as acute as it was 42 years ago. Problems of employment and housing likewise remain and will be intensely studied at next week's convention.

The primary issue of the 1959 convention — desegregation of public education — was not a major topic at the 1917 conference. Ways and means of accelerating public school desegregation will be discussed in the various workshop sessions of the 5th annual convention.

* * *

GOV. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER will address the opening session at 8 o'clock Monday night in the New York Coliseum where all sessions of the convention will be held, except the Sunday afternoon meeting at the Polo Grounds.

The keynote address will be delivered Monday night by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the association's board of directors. There will be welcoming remarks by Borough President Hulan Jack and others. L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York branch, will preside.

The big closing meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, July 19, at 2:30 in the Polo Grounds. Addressing this session will be Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the American-educated Premier of Eastern Nigeria; Roy Wilkins, the association's executive secretary; Jackie Robinson, business man and retired baseball star; and others.

There will be songs by Mahalia Jackson, the celebrated gospel singer, and other music and entertainment. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, will preside.

* * *

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY Minnesota. leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, will address a session on political action and legislation, Wednesday morning, July 25.

Richard Scammon, director of election research, Government Affairs Institute, will participate in this program. The principal speakers at the session on government and civil rights, Tuesday afternoon, July 14, will be Senator Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va., attorney and former member of the Richmond City Council.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, will be the principal speaker at the annual Freedom Fund report dinner at the Waldorf - Astoria, Thursday night, July 16.

Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood of the AME Zion Church, will preside.

OTHER SESSIONS of the conference will be devoted to such topics as housing, labor, public relations and branch operations.

Participating on the housing panel will be Charles Abrams, former chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination; Robert C. Weaver, former New York State Rent Administrator; and Frank S. Horne, executive director, New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Walter Reuther, president of the huge United Automobile Workers Union; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer, District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, will be speakers at the labor session.

The panel on public relations includes Marion Wright, former president of the Southern Regional Council; Harold Oram of Harold Oram Associates, Joseph V. Baker of Joseph V. Baker Associates, and Henry Lee Moon, NAACP director of public relations.

* * *

"FIFTY STEPS Towards Freedom," a dramatization of NAACP history by William Branch, will be presented under direction of Dick Campbell at the Tuesday night session, July 14.

The association's president and senior officer, Arthur B. Spingarn, will preside.

A women's luncheon is scheduled for July 14 with Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, NAACP board member, and Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, co-chairman, 1959 NAACP Freedom Fund Drive, as speakers.

Speakers at the annual life membership luncheon on Wednesday, July 15, include Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist and co-chairman of the association's life membership committee; and Dr. George E. Cannon, chairman of the life membership committee of Greater New York City.

THE WEDNESDAY night session, July 15, will be devoted to the role of the church in the civil rights struggle. The Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Henderson of Los Angeles will preside.

The occasion will feature the presentation of contributions to the NAACP in response to a drive conducted by Dr. Henderson to raise $100,000 from churches throughout the country.

Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State College, Ohio, and Dr. Frank Bowles, president of the college entrance examination board, will be the principal speakers at the youth night program, Friday, July 17.

The association's youth and college section will conduct a series of workshop sessions throughout the convention simultaneously with those for adults.

Among topics to be covered in the sessions are highlights of NAACP history and education for higher achievement.

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50 YEARS OF GAINS CITED BY N.A.A.C.P.

Times

New York

Wilkins Notes Virtual End to Lynching on Eve of Parley

Mon. 7-13-59

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

A virtual end to lynching and the strengthening of Constitutional safeguards for all Americans were cited yesterday as accomplishments of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its first fifty years.

p. 1

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association, described these gains on the eve of the association's annual conference. About 2,000 delegates will meet today on the fourth floor of the New York Coliseum.

He said that a 1909 headline in The New York Times reporting the association's establishment here had noted that Negroes and whites were meeting jointly to form the organization. "This was news in 1909", he said, when New York was "not as liberal as it is today" on this question.

"We have helped to vindicate the principles on which this country was organized", he told a press conference at the Astor Hotel.

Bunche Charge Cited

Mr. Wilkins was asked about the charge last week by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, that the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Queens, had refused membership to Dr. Bunche and his son because they are Negroes. Dr. Bunche is Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs of the United Nations.

Mr. Wilkins praised Dr. Bunche for putting the incident in context as a humiliation less important than denial of the right to vote or the denial of other Constitutional issues.

"Leave us not be too emotional on this problem," Mr. Wilkins said. "Nothing in the Constitution says people can't get together and make jackass rules for themselves."

Times

He called the incident "a terrible reflection on those who seek to deny the rights of others, but you can't prevent these people from being poisonously discriminatory if they wish to do so."

Pg 7-C

Mon 7-13-59

Mr. Wilkins said the N. A. A. C. P. had called on the Mayor to remove any privileges the city may have granted the club. "We don't know whether there are any," he said.

Earlier yesterday, on WRCA-TV, Dr. Bunche declined further comment on the incident. He would say only that he was encouraged by the virtual unanimity of public reaction, which, he said, reflected "the tolerance of public opinion in New York City."

Mr. Wilkins was also asked at the press conference about the suspension of Robert F. Williams, president of a N. A. A. C. P. branch in North Carolina. He said Mr. Williams had advocated that Negroes seek justice through lynch law, not self-defense.

Mr. Williams appeared yesterday afternoon at a meeting here sponsored by the International Committee in Defense of Africa. Mrs. Ora Mobley, co-chairman of the committee, said Mr. Williams planned to attend the convention.

At a mass meeting at 8 P. M. tomorrow, Governor Rockefeller, Acting Mayor Paul T. O'Keefe and Borough President Hulan E. Jack will deliver welcoming addresses. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman of the association, will make the keynote address. The convention will end with a meeting at the Polo Grounds next Sunday.

The NAACP Convenes in N.Y.

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 7-18-59

p. 4

When the NAACP last met in New York City, it was an organization of 96 branches with fewer than 10,000 members.

That was back in 1917.

When the gavel sounded for the opening of the 50th anniversary convention Monday, some 2,000 delegates were present representing 334,500 members in 1,400 branches spread through 44 states and the District of Columbia.

The principal topic of discussion in 1917 was the 222 persons who had met violent death that year at the hands of mobs in race riots or lynchings.

That was the year of the terrifying East St. Louis, Ill., race riots and the savage burning at the stake of two lynching victims in Mississippi.

Mississippi, with the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, kept the issue of mob violence on the agenda this year, but lynching does not hold the spotlight as it did 42 years ago.

* * *

PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION is the big problem to be discussed in workshops this year, followed closely by such related matters as housing and equal employment opportunity.

Integration is the issue in the South; housing grips the attention in the North.

But there is still another and more important difference between the conventions of 1917 and 1959.

In 1917 the white primary device and the poll tax effectively barred colored Americans from voting in meaningful elections in the South and they had not yet learned how to flex their political muscles in the North.

And the poll tax remains in only six of these states. Thanks to the diligent work of the NAACP, the white primary has been outlawed and wholesale migration from south to north and west made the vote of colored citizens a potent factor in such pivotal states as New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and California.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE NAACP keeps its non-partisan character, it's scarely an accident that on the eve of the 1960 election, two presidential hopefuls are invited to appear on the program.

New York's young Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller addressed the opening session Monday night. Minnesota's liberal Democratic Sen. Hubert Humphrey is scheduled for the political action session Wednesday night.

It could be of more than painful passing significance that such White House candidates as Vice President Richard Nixon and Sens. John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Stuart Symington were neither invited or are expected.

The work-filled sessions will be climaxed on Sunday by a big rally at the Polo Grounds with Nigerian Primier Nnamdi Azikiwe, Secretary Roy Wilkins and Jackie Robinson as the speaking attractions.

Clearly the 1959 NAACP convention promises not only to be historical, but exciting, inspirational and fruitful, too.

To N. Y. For Golden Anniversary

Call p.1

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 7-10-59

NEW YORK. — For the first time since 1917, the National Association for the Advancment of Colored People will hold its annual convention in New York the city of its origin 50 years ago. The week-long convention opens at the New York Coliseum, Monday, July 13, and closes with a huge rally in the Polo Grounds, Sunday afternoon, July 19.

The founding conference of the organization was held here May 31 and June 1, 1909. The following year, the new association again met in this city. The convention was not held in New York again until 1917 during World War I.

In contrast with the 1917 meeting in which no major political figure participated, next week's session will be addressed by two leading presidential possibilities, an outstanding African statesman, a freshman United States senator and, as usual, by a host of other distinguished Americans of both races.

Only 70 Delegates in 1917

Some 70 delegates attended the 1917 meeting whereas from 1,500 to 2,000 are expected here next week. At the time of the earlier convention there were fewer than 10,000 NAACP members in 96 branches. NAACP membership now totals 334,500 in nearly 1,400 local units in 44 states and the District of Columbia. In 1917, the Association operated on a budget of $13,537.00. The current budget amounts to $846,000.00.

The 1917 convention was held at the end (Dec. 27-30) of a year in which 222 Negroes met violent death at the hands of mobs in race riots or lynchings. It was the year of the tragic East St. Louis, Ill., riot and of some particularly beastial lynchings including two burnings at the stake.

Delegates to that convention were vitally concerned not only with the crusade against mob violence but also with certain problems intensified by the war — the treatment of Negro servicemen who were then in segregated units; employment opportunities in war industries; and housing for workers who were migrating by the thousands from the South to northern industrial centers.

Mob violence remains a matter of grave concern to NAACP conventions but it is not as acute as it was 42 years ago. Problems of employment and housing likewise remain and will be intensely studied at next week's convention.

The primary issue of the 1959 convention — desegregation of public education — was not a major topic at the 1917 conference. Ways and means of accelerating public school desegregation will be discussed in the various workshop sessions of the 50th annual convention.

Important Speakers Scheduled

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller will address the opening session at 8 o'clock Monday night in the New York Coliseum where all sessions of the convention will be held, except the Sunday afternoon meeting at the Polo Grounds. The keynote address will be delivered Monday night by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's Board of Directors. There will be welcoming remarks by Borough President Hulan Jack and others. L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York branch, will preside.

Call p.4

Fri 7-10-59

The big closing meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, July 19, at 2:30 in the Polo Grounds. Addressing this session will be Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the American-educated Premier of Eastern Nigeria; Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary; Jackie Robinson, business man and retired baseball star; and others. There will be songs by Mahalia Jackson, the celebrated gospel singer, and other music and entertainment. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, will preside.

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, will address a session on political action and legislation, Wednesday morning, July 15. Richard Scammon, director of election research, Government Affairs Institute, will participate in this program. The principal speakers at the session on government and civil rights, Tuesday afternoon, July 14, will be Senator Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va., attorney and former member of the Richmond City Council.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, will be the principal speaker at the annual Freedom Fund report dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday night, July 16. Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood of the AME Zion church will preside.

Workshops Programmed

Other sessions of the conference will be devoted to such topics as housing, labor, public relations and branch operations. Participating on the housing panel will be Charles Abrams, former chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination; Robert C. Weaver, former New York State Rent Administrator; and Frank S. Horne, executive director, New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Walter Reuther, president of the huge United Automobile Workers union; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer, District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, will be speakers at the labor session. The panel on public relations includes Marion Wright, former president of the Southern Regional Council; Harold Oram of Harold Oram Associates; Joseph V. Baker Associates; and Henry Lee Moon, NAACP director of public relations.

NAACP History Dramatized

"Fifth Steps Toward Freedom," a dramatization of NAACP history by William Branch, will be presented under direction of Dick Campbell at the Tuesday night session, July 14. The Association's president and senior officer, Arthur B. Spingarn, will preside. A women's luncheon is scheduled for July 14 with Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, NAACP Board member, and Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, co-chairman, 1959 NAACP Freedom Fund drive, as speakers.

Speakers at the annual life membership luncheon on Wednesday, July 15, include Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist and co-chairman of the Association's life membership committee; and Dr. George E. Cannon, chairman of the life membership committee of Greater New York City.

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Youth Sessions Planned

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50 Years of Achievement

When the N.A.A.C.P. holds its Golden Anniversary convention in New York next week, it will be a glorious occasion. No organization in America, working in behalf of minorities, has achieved so much in so short a time.

Call Fri. 7-10-59

Kansas City, Mo.

p.19

Back in 1909, the small group of 53 dedicated Americans who signed the original call for the organization of the N.A.A.C.P. never dreamed that so many of their ideals would become realities in the relatively short span of 50 years. If any of the original group is still living today, he is proudly amazed at the progress that this country has made in race relations during the last half century.

When the N.A.A.C.P. was formed, lynchings were occuring at the rate of 100 a year. Negro citizens, according to a ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court itself, had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. Segregation, jim crowism and discrimination were the accepted pattern in all phases of American life—on the railroads, in education, in the churches, in employment, in housing, in recreation.

One by one, the N.A.A.C.P. has attacked these evils and in 50 short years has revolutionized the status of the Negro in America.

Operating always within the legal framework of American democracy, the N.A.A.C.P. has worked through the courts to bring about its objectives. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People can be called the most American of American organizations. Throughout its 50 years of existence, it has never strayed—even once—from our nation's hallowed democratic traditions.

White supremacists who have tried to discredit the N.A.A.C.P. by calling it a "Communist front" organization or "Communist dominated" have failed miserably in their attacks because they had not one iota of proof to substantiate their wild assertions. The N.A.A.C.P. is not, and never has been, listed as subversive by any federal official or agency. The U.S. attorney general knows of the N.A.A.C.P.'s long record of fighting the Communist party.

The Communists claim kinship with the N.A.A.C.P. because both organizations fight racial segregation and discrimination. The N.A.A.C.P. began its fight to wipe out racial injustice in America 10 years before the

Communist party was organized in the United States.

The major contribution which the N.A.A.C.P. has made toward American democracy during its first half century is, of course, its long string of victories in the United States Supreme Court, each decision establishing an important right for America's principal minority group. Beginning with the fight to establish the right to vote in southern primary elections and continuing through the battles against the restrictive covenant, the jim crow railroad car, segregation in dining cars, state universities and, finally, in the public schools, the N.A.A.C.P. has been a consistent and a persistent litigant in our state and federal courts.

In addition to its court fights, the N.A.A.C.P. has sponsored anti-discriminatory legislation in Congress and has conducted a public education program which has helped develop a favorable climate for the improvement of race relations.

Although a federal anti-lynching law was never passed, the vigorous campaign which the N.A.A.C.P. waged against mob violence back in the 20's and 30's strikingly reduced the frequency of lynchings until today a lynching of the old-fashioned type is the exception rather than the rule. Modern "lynchings" in the form of bombings, floggings and killings carried out by a few persons rather than by a mob of hundreds are being fought by the N.A.A.C.P. today but the association is not fighting alone as it was 50 years ago. The climate of opinion has so changed that the majority of American people today share the thinking and the principles of the association.

At its 50th anniversary convention next week, the delegates will hear anew about the N.A.A.C.P.'s "Target for 1963." The association has set the year 1963 as the target date for the complete elimination of all forms of second-class citizenship under which Negro Americans still suffer. This date was chosen because January 1 of that year will mark the 100th anniversary of Abe Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation which ended two and a half centuries of chattel slavery.

The Negro has come a long way since the Proclamation was issued. He is on the threshold of realizing his dream of being a full-fledged American citizen. He is not far from his goal of living in an America in which color is an insignificant incident. The N.A.A.C.P. and its relentless fight against segregation in all its forms is largely responsible for the change that has taken place. Without this militant, courageous organization, the Negro would never have made the gains of which he boasts proudly today.

The N.A.A.C.P. started with 53 brave souls—many of them white—who dared resist the tide of American opinion and who unflinchingly challenged the law which reduced Negroes to near-slave status. Today, the N.A.A.C.P. has nearly 400,000 members in 1,200 local branches in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

Every Negro in America should be a member of the N.A.A.C.P. He should be proud and eager to be associated with an organization with such a record of achievement.

'Gains On Every Front'

Report '58 million $ year for NAACP; Jim Crow dying

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 7-18-59
p. 1

NEW YORK — "In this 50th year of our organization, we can take justifiable pride in the notable progress made toward elimination of some of the grosser manifestations of racial prejudice."

When Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, made this statement to an overflow crowd in the Coliseum here, Monday, he was speaking on authority.

His words were based on the 96-page annual report prepared by the NAACP for the Golden (50th) Anniversary convention on which Mr. Tobias' speech opened Monday.

Welcoming the delegates to the city and state was Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

* * *

THE ANNUAL report revealed that in the past year, segregationists "lost on every front." Titled "Progress and Portents," the report called 1958 the "beginning of the end for racial discrimination."

The report cited the following events as proof:

The Supreme Court's September ruling in the Little Rock case which strengthened the original desegregation decision;

The improved chances for civil rights legislation made by the election of liberals to Congress;

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Growing public sentiment in Southern localities against the closing down of school systems ordered to desegregate; and

Growing public disgust, North and South, against bombing of homes, schools, churches and synagogues.

* * *

MORE GOOD NEWS for the delegates more directly concerned the organization. Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins revealed that the past year was an "encouraging" one. He said:

"Membership and income figures reflected the upward trend. Despite continued exclusion from Alabama under a state court injunction and restrictive pressures in other Southern states, the membership losses of 1957 were recouped."

The previous year, membership dipped to 312,277; in 1958, it rose to 334,543. Income for the year topped a million dollars for the first time with a total of $1,052,282.

Various chapters of the report dealt with organizational progress and fund-raising activities, legal cases, political and legislative action, efforts to eliminate discrimination in housing, economic progress and church support of the NAACP.

The report also set its sights on accomplishments for 1959: Among some of its goals are:

"Intensification of the school desegregation fight; enactment of stronger civil rights legislation; voter registration, defense of the NAACP against attacks made by Southern legislatures, and strengthening the organizational structure.

* * *

IN HIS SPEECH, Dr. Tobias told the enthusiastic delegates:

"Fifty years ago, the national policy as enunciated by the Supreme Court in 1896, was that separate facilities and services, if 'equal,' were constitutional.

"Largely because of the success of our activities, life for the colored citizen in America today is far different from what it was in 1909.

"Gloom and despair have given way to confidence and hope. Lynching, which at the turn of the century was a twice-a-week Roman holiday, is now rare."

Pointing out that colored citizens had made gains in industry and public service, he continued:

"The philosophy of the NAACP is deeply rooted in Americanism, and particularly the humane and equalitarian principles of the Abolition movement.

"The spiritual progenitor of our movement was William Lloyd Garrison, and not his contemporary, Karl Marx."

* * *

HE CONCLUDED: "Sometimes the slow processes of democratic action have occasioned moments of despair and raised the temptation to resort to direct action outside of the law.

"To their everlasting credit, the officers and members . . . have shunned this temptation despite extreme provocation."

(An exception was Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County (Monroe), N.C., branch, who, disgusted with inequal justice, announced that colored persons, in self defense, should "meet violence with violence." His immediate suspension by Mr. Wilkins was upheld by the board.)

* * *

Afro-American

WORKSHOPS IN specific civil rights areas will occupy the delegates through the busy, week-long session. The convention will close Sunday afternoon with a mammoth rally at the Polo Grounds.

p. 2

Speakers will be led by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria and spiritual head of the African independence movement. Other speakers will be: Roy Wilkins, Jackie Robinson, Eugene Carson Blake of the National Council of Churches of Christ and Rabbi Max Davidson, president of the Synagogue Council of America.

Sat. 7-18-59

A special treat will be the singing of Mahalia Jackson, backed by the combined choirs of Greater New York and Vicinity, directed by Coleridge Taylor Perkinson.

* * *

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DESPITE THE fact that the NAACP had long reserved the Coliseum for the convention, it yielded some of the space to the Soviet Union for its trades exhibition.

The request for the space came from Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter who later expressed appreciation for the association's courtesy which "will greatly facilitate arrangements for the United States exhibit at Moscow, a project which is of much importance to the United States Government's efforts to give the people of the Soviet Union a better understanding of America."

2 Presidential Candidates To Address NAACP Confab

Weekly New Orleans La. P2

Sat. 7-11-59

NEW YORK -- For the first time since 1917, the NAACP will hold its annual convention in New York, the city of its origin 50 years ago. The week-long convention opens at the New York Coliseum, Monday, July 13, and closes with a huge rally in the Polo Grounds Sunday afternoon, July 19.

Delegates to that convention in 1917 were vitally concerned not only with the crusade against mob violence but also with certain problems intensified by the war -- the treatment of Negro servicemen who were then in segregated units; employment opportunities in war industries; and housing for workers who were migrating by the thousands from the South to northern industrial centers.

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Sessions Planned For Youth at 50th Annual NAACP Confab

Black Dispatch Fri. 7-10-59

Oklahoma City, Okla. P1

NEW YORK.—More than 500 youth delegates are expected to attend the 50th anniversary convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, July 13-19, Herbert L. Wright, the Association's youth secretary, said here last week.

The young people representing NAACP youth councils and college chapters will attend a series of seminars conducted separately but simultaneously with the workshop sessions for adults. The sessions will be held in the New York Coliseum.

Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio, and Dr. Frank Bowles, president of the college entrance examination board, will speak at a joint session Friday night, July 17, devoted to youth problems.

The history of the NAACP will be outlined to the young people at a session Tuesday morning, July 14. Prof. Flint Kellogg of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., will be the discussion leader at this session. Prof. Kellogg is working on a history of the Association under a Fund for the Republic grant.

Other seminars will be devoted to Negro history, educational problems, career guidance, and organizational problems. There will be a youth freedom fund banquet Thursday night, July 16, with Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock as the principal speaker.

The youth and college section of the Association has selected as its convention theme, "Negro Youth—Preparation and Potential for First Class Citizenship in an Integrated Society."

Among speakers scheduled to address various sessions of the youth assembly are Dr. Max Wolff, Miss Clara Wells, Mrs. Marcella West, Dr. Charles Lawrence, Dr. Ruth Hayre, Julian K. Robinson, Mrs. Lois Irish, Mrs. Justine Smadbeck, Miss Mary E. Tuttle, James C. Evans, Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell. Rev. James H. Robinson, Madison S. Jones, Darlene Tombs, New Jersey Assemblywoman Madaline Williams, Barbara Posey, Theodore Grove jr. and Harry Burns.

NAACP—Steadfast Advocate For Equality

Defender Louisville Ky

Thurs 7-9-59

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will celebrate its Golden Anniversary with a week-long convention in New York City, July 13-18. For 50 years this civil rights organization has pursued an unswerving course in fighting for equal rights for an American minority. The success gained by the NAACP in this 50 years is evidenced by the increased vigor of its opponents. Despite all opposition, the organization continues to battle racial discriminaton through legal methods.

In many areas, the NAACP has brought court actions which eventually resulted in the lifting a barriers for long-suffering Negroes.

The organization, recognizing that the ghetto pattern in housing is directly responsible for overcrowding in which disease and crime flourish, has sought to remove restrictive covenants and city restrictive ordinances. Several states — Oregon, Washington, Massachusetts, New Jersey,, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Indiana—have passed laws to eliminate housing evils. Unfortunately, the fight is not over and the NAACP is currently pursuing a new program to establish and open market for home-seekers, regardless of race.

Especially in the area of public education has the NAACP been vigilant. After winning the public school case in Virginia which resulted in the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court's decision in 1954, declaring segregated public schools unconstitutional, the organization has fought numerous local skirmishes in bringing about compliance to the law. Despite the adamant hard-core Southern states, many southern schools have started integration as a result of NAACP legal suits.

The NAACP paced the ruling handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission that called for an end to Jim Crow practices in interstate travel. This ruling was the direct result of a suit filed by the NAACP against 13 railroads operating in the South.

In 1956 the Supreme Court — in answer to a NAACP-filed suit — ruled that segregation on local buses and trolleys was unconstitutional. As a result of this decision, the famous Montgomery Bus Case was resolved and the heroic fight of Dr. Martin L. King and his adherents brought to a successful close.

Negroes, for a long time, were the South's step-children as far as public recreational facilities were concerned. Although the end is not yet because many states and cities still practice discrimination in their public parks and other recreational facilities, the barriers are begining to fall and behind it all is the NAACP. **Recent court decisions have declared Negroes' rights to enjoy the parks of New Orleans; the swimming pools of St. Pettersburg, Fla., and certain beaches along the coast of Florida. All of these advancements are the result of a 1955 Supreme Court decision which held segregation in such facilities unconstitutional.**

What the NAACP means to America has been admirably expressed by the following quotations from people of distinction:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the pioneer organization in the historic and dogged effort to win for fourteen million American Negroes their constitutional and inalienable right to share fully and equally, with all other Americans, the fruits of American democracy.

"This heroic effort of the NAACP has implications far wider that the well-being of Negro American. It is an essential feature of the design for peace."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Director, UN Trustee Division

"It seems to me that the NAACP has made a very tangible contribuiton to democracy through its legal work alone.

"It would be almost impossible to underestimate the value of the successful fight which has been made for human rights by the Association. The basis of all democracy, as well as peace, is the preservation of all the rights of the individual, and from my point of view, that in one of the greatest contributions which the NAACP has made."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

"If the price of liberty is eternal vigil-

ance, the NAACP is a vital instrumentality through which Americans maintain that vigilance. . . The continuing mobilization of members and active supporters of the NAACP is an educational force and a political power for a more democratic way of living, the importance of which cannot be over-emphasized. America is indeed a better place in which to live because of the NAACP."

WILLIAM H. HASTIE
Judge, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals

"Equality, freedom, and tolerance are essential in a democratic government. The NAACP has done much to preserve these principles and to perpetuate the desires of our founding fathers."

J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"The NAACP is a symbol, it seems to me, of our faith in America — of our resolve to make our country a land where all people fully enjoy the right to work, to learn and to play. I am confident that the NAACP program and fighting will speed the day when our children, together with all other children, can enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

LENA HORNE
Star, Stage, Screen, and Radio

This, then, is the organization that has set 1963 as its target for the complete elimination of all vestiges of second-class citizenship. Most of us, however, tend to regard the NAACP as something apart from us. Nothing can be further from the truth. The NAACP IS US. It is an organization composed of thousands of citizens who be-believe in equal justice and rights for all men, regardless of race or color.

Every advancement secured for Negroes in the deepest bayou in Louisiana or Mississippi is an advancement for all Americans. The saga of the NAACP is the saga of the Negro race in America and of America itself. The 50th anniversary celebration set for New York City is also set for the entire United States. The country is the better because the organization has survived and worked.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITOL

By LOUIS LAUTIER, For NNPA and Atlanta Daily World

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Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

p. 6 Sat. 7-18-59

NEW YORK. — As the NAACP celebrates its 50th anniversary at its ~~annual convention~~, colored people may look back with ~~pride at their climb~~ under its leadership toward first-class citizenship.

Emphasis has shifted and goals have changed but the association has carried on unrelentingly a fight to wipe out every vestige of state-enforced segregation and discrimination on account of race or color.

Today that fight is epitomized in the battle to end racial segregation in public education.

The year the NAACP was founded, 1909, was a memorable one. On April 6, 1909, Admiral Robert E. Peary reached the North Pole, accompanied by Matthew A. Henson and four Eskimos. Henson and the Eskimos were the first at the pole and waited for their commanding officer's sled to catch up. At Peary's order, Henson hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

This was a singular distinction for a colored man. But the masses of colored people were still wearing some of the badges of slavery. Not even did they enjoy the constitutional right not to be deprived of life save by due process of law.

In that year there were 82 lynchings in the United States. Of the victims, 69 were colored.

Colored people were generally denied the right to vote in the South. Southern states had enacted the infamous "grandfather clause" to disfranchise them. This clause exempted from property and literacy restrictions on voting all descendants of men who voted before 1867.

Even those colored persons who were permitted to qualify could not vote in the Democratic white primary, which was the real election for state and local officers in one-party states.

But the Golden Anniversary of the NAACP finds colored citizens enjoying their constitutional rights to an extent that was not dreamed of 50 years ago.

The fact that the NAACP is the target of southern governors, attorneys general, legislatures, and White Citizens Councils attests to the success the organization has achieved in breaking down southern customs in race relations—the racial discrimination and segregation which existed 50 years ago.

Lynching has been virtually ended. In 1920, when the NAACP began its campaign for Federal antilynching legislation, there were 66 lynchings. 58 victims of which were colored.

Federal antilynching legislation has never been enacted, but the constant pressure for such legislation has virtually ended the pastime. Occasionally, there is an incident of violence which may broadly be defined as a lynching—like the murder of Emmett Till, 14-year-old Chicago boy, by two white men after he had allegedly wolf-whistled at a white woman, and the kidnaping and lynching of Charles Mack Parker, both in Mississippi.

But the climate of public opinion is changing. No longer are coroner's juries returning verdicts that the deceased met death at the hands of unknown persons. In the Till case, two white men, Roy Bryant and J. W. Milan, were tried for murder but acquitted by an all-white jury.

In the Parker case, Governor James P. Coleman immediately called in the FBI, which made an extensive investigation and turned over to the governor the evidence FBI agents uncovered, including the names of the perpetrators of the lynching, and Governor Coleman has promised vigorous prosecution of the culprits.

Under attack by the NAACP, the "grandfather clause" was declared unconstitutional.

The "white primary," whether sanctioned by law or the rules of State Democratic Executive Committees, has been knocked out.

The number of registered colored voters has increased. Alabama has approximately 52,000; Arkansas, 69,677; Florida, 140,786; Georgia, 168,825; Louisiana, 161,400; Mississippi, 19,975; North Carolina, 135,000; South Carolina, 100,790; Tennessee, 90,000; Texas, 214,000, and Virginia, 83,898.

At the time the NAACP was founded there were two colored regiments of infantry and two colored regiments of horse cavalry. There were only two or three commissioned officers.

Today segregation in the armed forces has been virtually ended, and colored persons are serving in virtually all branches of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and nearly everywhere United States forces are stationed. Colored officers hold commissions ranging from second lieutenant to major general.

In the fight to end segregation and discrimination in the armed forces the NAACP played a major role. It continuously called for improvement in the lot of the men serving in the armed forces. Gradually, by degrees and with study after study, integration came to the armed forces.

The Jim Crow railroad coach was standard on railroads running through the South. Not only has the NAACP succeeded in ending the Jim Crow coach, but it succeeded in ending racial segregation in interstate travel by motor carriers as well, and local bus segregation also has been outlawed.

When the late Charles H. Houston sued the University of Missouri on behalf of Lloyd Gaines, it was not disclosed that the aim of the NAACP was the end of racial segregation in public education.

The Supreme Court in the Gaines case merely held that the State of Missouri could not afford a legal education to white students within the state without also affording it to colored students also within the state.

But, in a dissenting opinion, Justice James McReynolds divined what was to follow in the field of public education— that the states would either have to abandon public education or "break down the settled practice concerning separate schools."

The NAACP also successfully attacked racial segregation whether by city ordinance or by covenant of property owners.

The whole story of the struggle for first-class leadership under the banner of the NAACP is not related here but it may be said that it is one of which every colored person may well be proud.

Reuther, Randolph To Address Labor Session Of NAACP Meet

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 7-1-59

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NEW YORK — Two of the nation's ~~top labor leaders~~ will address the Golden Anniversary convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which ~~meets here, July 13-19~~, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, announced Monday.

They are Walter Reuther, president of the huge United Automobile Workers, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Both men are vice presidents of the AFL-CIO. In addition, Mr. Randolph is an NAACP vice president, and Mr. Reuther a member of the Association's national Board of Directors.

They will address the convention's labor session, Wednesday afternoon, July 15. Cleveland Robinson, secretary - treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, will preside. Problems confronting Negroes in employment and in trade unions will be discussed at the session.

Other important workshop programs scheduled for the convention include sessions on housing, political action and civil rights, equal justice under law, public relations, and branch operations.

The convention opens Monday, July 13, with addresses by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, NAACP Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias, Borough President Hulan Jack, and with greetings by others. L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York branch, will preside.

All the sessions, save the closing mass meeting, Sunday afternoon, July 19, will be held in the New York Coliseum. The convention will close with a huge rally in the Polo Grounds. There will be songs by Mahalia Jackson, the gospel singer, and addresses by Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and Jackie Robinson, businessman, newspaper columnist and former Brooklyn Dodger star.

Javits, Wilkins To Address 50th Anniversary

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — ~~Senator Jacob Javits~~ (R., N.Y.) and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be the principal speakers at a dinner celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the NAACP.

The dinner will be held at the Commodore Hotel here on Feb. 12 under auspices of the New York State Conference of NAACP branches of which Mrs. Effie Gordon, Rye, is president.

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Thurs 1-15-59

The Association was organized as the result of a call issued on Feb. 12, 1909, the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Celebration of the event will be observed throughout the year, as well as on Feb. 12, and in all sections of the country.

Heading the dinner committee for the New York state dinner is Odell Clark, trade union leader. Officers of the state NAACP include Mrs. Ollie Campbell, Yonkers, first vice president; Mrs. Ann H. Murdock, Flushing, second vice president; Miss Dawn Force, Troy, secretary; Robert S. Brown, Rye, assistant secretary, and O. C. Turner, East White Plains treasurer.

p. 1

Afro-Amer
p. 9
Baltimore
Md.
Sat
2-28-59

CIVIL RIGHTS VETERANS — Senior NAACP stalwarts gather around Mrs. William English Walling, widow of an NAACP founder, at association's 50th anniversary observance, held recently at Community Church of New York. From left are Loyd K. Garrison, great-grandson of abolitionist leader William Lloyd Garrison, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman, national board of directors; and Arthur B. Spingarn, national president. Mr. Garrison was keynote speaker.

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Suspension given okay

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW YORK (NNPA)—After an emotionally charged debate, the 50th anniversary convention of the NAACP at its Friday morning session, overwhelmingly adopted a resolution sustaining the action of the national Board of Directors in the Robert F. Williams case.

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Mr. Williams, president of the Union County, Monroe, N.C. NAACP Branch, was suspended from office for six months after he had made a statement advocating that colored people "meet violence with violence."

Sat 7-25-59

The convention acted on the report of its resolution committee, headed by Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood of the AME Zion Church, a member of the national board.

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* * *

UNDER A ruling of Oliver Hill of Richmond, Va. a member of the national legal committee, the votes of all regions under the unit rule were counted for the resolution.

The regions actually split their votes as follows: Region I (Alaska, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington), 61 for resolution; none against.

Region II (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island), 79 for the resolution, 6 against.

Region III (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin), 185 for; 3 against.

Region IV (Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska), 47 for; 1 against.

Region V (Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee), 139 for; 1 against.

Region VI (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas), 56 for; none against.

Afro-American

Region VII (District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia), 97 for; none against.

Sat. 7-25-59

DEBATE ON the resolution was limited to two minutes for each speaker, except Mr. Williams, who was allowed five minutes.

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In opposing the resolution, Mr. Williams argued that it was impossible for a man 600 miles away to know what was in his mind.

His reference was to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association, who suspended him by telegram immediately after he learned of Williams' statement.

Williams said his statement had been taken out of context—that all he had advocated was the right of every man to be secure in his home and to protect his women and children.

* * *

IN NORTH CAROLINA, he said, colored people had had to fight the Ku Klux Klan and economic boycott.

At the time he made his statement, he explained, an eight-month pregnant woman had been beaten by a white man and the jury, in acquitting the man, had laughed at the testimony of prosecution witnesses.

The press asked him what did he think about justice in the South. He said he replied that "We must defend ourselves." Some of the delegates applauded.

"This is all I advocated," he said. "I advocated it then, I advocate it now."

At the close of his speech he was given another burst of applause.

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* * *

BUT AS SPEAKER after speaker followed in support of the resolution, it become apparent that his suspension would be upheld.

Roy Nichols of Berkeley, Calif., charged that Williams had violated NAACP policy.

The Rev. Charles Webber of the AFL-CIO staff in Washington, D.C., said he came to the convention feeling that Williams had made his statement under "great stress and tension" and that should he be allowed to resume his office he would abide by NAACP policy.

After hearing Williams before the resolutions committee, he said, he became convinced that Williams does not intend to follow NAACP policy and that he is advocating "redress of wrongs by violence."

* * *

MRS. DAISY BATES of Little Rock, a member of the national board, who herself was reported to have shot at a person attempting to commit violence against her home, said she had seen Williams on a ladder in Harlem "giving the NAACP hell" to a mob.

Alfred Baker Lewis of Greenwich, Conn., a member of the national board, said North Carolina was the one state where anti-NAACP laws had been defeated in the legislature and that those who favored such laws would like nothing better than to get something on the NAACP.

Nothing would be better, he added, than a statement from an NAACP official favoring lynching.

* * *

LOUIS L. REDDING, of Wilmington, Dela., a member of the national legal committee, said Delaware branches had heard that a voluntary worker had been suspended by a paid executive and were for rescinding the suspension, but since the convention began the issues had been made clear and the "Delaware branches stand firmly behind the resolution."

Kelly Alexander, president of the North Carolina Conference, charged that Williams had been "taken over and misguided by the wrong people."

Theodore M. Berry of Cincinnati, a member of the resolutions committee closed the debate. He charged that Williams was seeking to "drive a wedge between the membership and the leadership."

* * *

THE RESOLUTIONS committee, in its unanimous report stated:

"1. That the findings by the Committee on Branches adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors after full and fair hearing, at which Mr. Williams, his counsel and witnesses were present, established that the statements made by Mr. Williams were not disassociated from his post as president of the Union County NAACP Branch and that at the time and circumstances of their utterance suggested violence as a means of redress of wrongs and not in self-defense of rights of person or property.

"2. That the findings and conclusions adopted by the Board of Directors were in all particulars in accordance with procedures and policies established by the Association.

"It is therefore recommended that the request of Robert F. Williams for recission of the action of the Board of Directors by this convention be denied."

* * *

THE PREAMBLE of the resolutions reported by the committee said:

"We abhor violence. We reject violence as a way to achieve any of the objectives which we and other fair-minded people seek for all Americans without regard to race or color.

"In rejecting violence, we do not deny, but reaffirm the right of individual and collective self-defense against unlawful assaults.

"The NAACP has consistently over the years supported this right by defending those who have exercised the right of self-defense, particularly in the Arkansas riot case, the Sweet case in Detroit, the Columbia, Tenn., riot cases, and the Ingram case in Georgia."

* * *

IN ANOTHER resolution, the convention commended Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte and Duke Ellington as co-chairmen of the Fighting Fund for Freedom; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse Col-

CIVIL RIGHTS VETERANS — Senior NAACP Stalwarts gather around Mrs. William English Walling, widow of an NAACP founder, at Association's 50th anniversary observance held last week at Community Church of New York. From left are Lloyd K. Garrison, great grandson of abolitionist leader William Lloyd Garrison, Roy Wilkins, NAACP. executive secretary; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, national Board of Directors; and Arthur B. Spingarn, national president. Mr. Garrison was keynote speaker.

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lege, Kivie Kaplan and Jackie Robinson as co - chairmen of the Life Membership Committee, and the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson of Los Angeles for spearheading the golden anniversary project.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson got the clery to raise $45,000 for the NAACP which was presented at the mass meeting Wednesday night, the theme of which was "The Church in Action for the NAACP."

Baptist Church in Los Angeles, of which the Rev. Mr. Henderson is the pastor, raised $11,000.

'Insulted,' New Yorker charges

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-25-59

NEW YORK — The text of a message sent by President Eisenhower to the 50th anniversary convention of the NAACP, addressed to President Arthur Spingarn, and made public here Tuesday follows:

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"It is a pleasure to reply to your Association's letter requesting a message to those gathered at the fiftieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The past half century has been a period of steady progress in establishing for each citizen our traditional American rights of equal opportunity and equality under law. But no one is blind to the fact that much hard work remains to be done in this basic field of human relations.

"CIVIL LIBERTIES are grounded, not in words alone, but in the hearts and minds of our people. The power of public opinion has been instrumental in making effective the guarantees of our Constitution and laws.

"It is this power, when applied by men of good will in local communities throughout the nation, that provides a firm foundation for the building of a better life for all.

"As your Association contributes to the promotion of understanding among all, I extend my best wishes for its continued success.

"Sincerely, Dwight D. Eisenhower"

* * *

THE FIRST rhubarb developed Tuesday after Rep. Adam Clayton Powell declined an invitation to speak at the Thursday morning session:

John Young, press agent for Powell, issued a statement charging that a "studied insult" had been practiced on Powell, that it was ridiculous to hold a meeting of this kind in New York City and invite Powell as an afterthought, and that Roy Wilkins should be made to answer to responsible NAACP leadership.

Wilkins sent Powell a telegram that the Sunday program had been fitted to the needs of Prime Minister Azikiwe of the eastern region of Nigeria but offered Powell a five-minute shot on that program for greetings.

NAACP Looks At Record

Tues. 7-14-59
Herald
Miami, Fla.

by EDWIN A. LAHEY
Chief of Our Washington Bureau

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People observed its golden anniversary here with a blend of emotions.

On the one hand, delegates to the 50th annual NAACP convention showed gratitude for the strides that have been taken to pierce the barriers of segregation and discrimination.

p. 14-A

On the other hand, they showed a militant determination to finish their fight to "eliminate all vestiges of second-class citizenship" by 1963, the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York addressed the opening session of the convention with words of encouragement.

"America has been fortunate in the kind of leadership which the NAACP has given in the great struggle for civil rights," Rockefeller said.

"You have won the deep respect and admiration of many millions of Americans.

"You can look with pride on the achievements of the past, and can certainly look forward with confidence to the future. The evils of race discrimination and segregation have not been banished from our country, but America will press steadily forward toward a full realization of that goal.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP delivered the keynote address of the convention.

Herald
7-14-59
Miami Fla.
p. 14-A

Dr. Channing Tobias

. . . *'confidence and hope'*

"Gloom and despair have given way to confidence and hope," Dr. Tobias said in reviewing the social, economic and political progress made by Negroes since the NAACP was founded in this city half a century ago.

"Negroes are occupying positions in private industry and in public service which were undreamed of 50 years ago. There is ample ground for optimism.

"Full equality of opportunity and rights has not yet been attained, but the goal is now in sight.

"We have a large, growing and militant membership prepared to make whatever sacrifices may be required to end racial injustice."

32b 1959 NAACP

GOLDEN (50th) ANNIVERSARY NAACP
NEW YORK, N.Y. July 13-19.1959

'Biggest' convention to open in New York

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-4-59

NEW YORK — The biggest crowds and best speakers in the group's history are expected for the Golden (50th) Anniversary convention of the NAACP here in New York, July 13-19.

All of the sessions, except the closing rally, will be held in the New York Coliseum. The closing rally, featuring Jackie Robinson, Roy Wilkins and Mahalia Jackson, will be held at the Polo Grounds.

The 55,000-seat stadium is expected to be crammed to its capacity, convention planners say.

* * *

TWO OF THE nation's top labor leaders will address the convention. They are A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers.

Both are vice presidents of the AFL-CIO. Mr. Randolph is also an NAACP vice president while Mr. Reuther is on the board of directors. They will discuss problems and progress of colored persons in employment and in trade unions.

During the week, there will also be important workshop programs on housing, political action and civil rights, equal justice under law, public relations and branch operations.

* * *

THE CONVENTION opens Monday, July 13, with addresses by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, NAACP Board Chairman Channing Tobias and Borough President Hulan Jack.

Also during the convention, there will be a dramatization of the highlights of NAACP's 50-year-history. Titled "Fifty Steps Towards Freedom," the 90-minute production was written by Guggenheim Fellow D William Branch, Dick Campbell will direct.

Other features of the convention, aside from public addresses, workshops and business session, include a life membership luncheon, a women's luncheon and the Freedom Fund Repart Dinner.

Mesdames Daisy Lampkin and Marguerite Belafonte will address the women's luncheon. Dr. George E. Cannon and Kivie Kaplan, both outstanding figures in the life membership drive, will address that luncheon.

* * *

THURGOOD MARSHALL will speak for the Freedom Fund report dinner. Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood will preside. Arthur B. Spingarn, president and senior officer of the NAACP, will preside at the presentation of "Fifty Steps Toward Freedom."

Another feature of the Golden Anniversary will be the presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Edward K. (Duke) Ellington, America's foremost song stylist and interpreter.

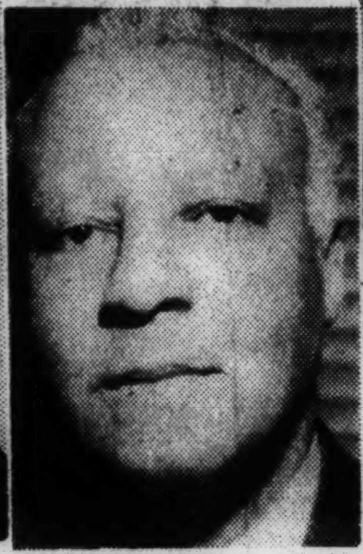
ROY WILKINS

CHANNING TOBIAS

MAHALIA JACKSON

MARGUERITE BELAFONTE

HULAN JACK


A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

JACKIE ROBINSON

DUKE ELLINGTON

The N. A. A. C. P. at Fifty

Times New York, N.Y.
July 7-14-59

The convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting this week at the Coliseum, celebrates two important events: the organization's fiftieth anniversary and what it describes as "the beginning of the end" of massive resistance to desegregation in the South. Both its achievements and its goals for the future were scheduled to be reviewed during the seven days of convention sessions in a program brightened by many stars—including Governor Rockefeller and Senators Humphrey and Scott—and ending with a huge rally at the Polo Grounds on Sunday afternoon.

The N. A. A. C. P. can be proud of its accomplishments and the Negroes of this country deeply thankful for its existence. So can Americans of every color and race who know—even though they may not openly admit the full implications of their knowledge—that "all men are created equal" and have equal rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." During the fifty years of its career the N. A. A. C. P. has built up an extraordinarily effective task force in the struggle for what it believes to be the Negro's rightful aspirations, "working always within the framework of the American constitutional system," through support of legislation, court actions and public education.

The 1958 report, presented to the convention, maintains that the advocates of segregtaion lost ground on every front last ye ar. It cites particularly the Supreme Court decision of September in the Little Rock case, which amplified and clarified the historic ruling of 1954 barring segregation in public education, the election to Congress of liberals of both parties who favor the strengthening of civil rights legislation, the alienation of public support for segregation which followed the closing of the schools in Little Rock and Virginia and the revulsion of feeling aroused by the bombings of schools and churches. The target for the future is "the complete elimination of all vestiges of second-class citizenship under which Negro Americans still suffer"—in employment, housing, registration and voting, education, transportation and public accommodations.

We congratulate the N. A. A. C. P. for its outstanding accomplishments under the distinguished leadership of its chairman, Channing H. Tobias, and its president, Arthur B. Springarn, and of its able and tireless executive secretary, Roy Wilkins. And we applaud their ambitions for the future. May they be amply fulfilled.

VIRGINIAN DECLARES

NAACP Delegates Must Think In Terms Of Desegregation

World

Birmingham Ala p. 1

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW YORK. — (ANPA) — Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Va., member of the NAACP legal committee, urged delegates to the 50th anniversary convention of the association to think in terms of desegregation in seeking housing, jobs, recreation, and religious worship as well as schools.

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Addressing a general workshop session Wednesday, Mr. Hill said that in an integrated society colored people should be eligible to function "in the main stream of community life.

"We must stop limiting our thoughts and activities to matters and projects that affect only the colored segment of the community life," he said.

Speaking on the subject of "Problems and Prospects of School Desegregation" he pointed out that a "few weak-kneed" colored persons and "too many weak-kneed white people" tell colored people that they are trying to move too fast.

REASONABLE PERIOD

The next time this "too fast" argument is heard, he suggested that its advocate be asked his idea of a reasonable period of time.

If his estimate falls short of a century, Mr. Hill said, remind him that colored people have already exceeded that period of time.

He pointed out that the first desegregation suit was brought by a colored person more than 110 years ago.

The NAACP can take justifiable pride in public school desegregation in the South, even though it is only token in Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, and with "substantial progress" in the border states of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

But, he added, "as yet we have little to crow about."

"Absolute defiance of law and morality," he said is still practiced in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi.

THROUGH DEVICES

In other areas, he added, the same result is sought by a program of containment of desegregation through the devices of pupil assignment plans and efforts to outlaw the NAACP.

World

When and wherever some measure of desegregation becomes inevitable, Mr. Hill said, colored people will be subjected to pressure to forego the rights of colored children by persons claiming to be friends of colored people and personally to believe in desegregation.

Sat. 7-18-59

Before agreeing to compromise proposals, he said, colored persons should study them "as stony-hearted and with the same glassy-eyedness" as a banker considering a $10,000 loan on an unsecured note.

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Senator Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania Republican, who was to speak at the Tuesday afternoon session, was detained in Washington and his speech was read for him by his administrative assistant, George Mooradian.

32b

The theme of the workshop was "Equal Justice under Law." Conrad Lynn, New York attorney for Robert Williams, the North Carolina NAACP president who was suspended from office, pointed out that there is rising violence against colored people in the South.

Lynn wanted to know if a legal impasse had not been reached and whether colored people must seek other methods in addition to court action to gain full citizenship.

The import of the question apparently caught Mr. Hill off base. He replied that added emphasis must be given to voting in the South.

Another questioner put his question more bluntly. He asked whether it was not a standing rule of law that equal or like force may be used to protect life and property and whether it would be wrong to condone an individual who uses force to protect his life or property.

Robert L. Carter, special counsel for the NAACP, who was presiding, ruled the question out of order. He said the workshop was to discuss the issues of desegregation.

The questioner, Mr. Carter, said had raised an issue of policy which was pending before the policy committee. He added that he would entertain no discussion of that kind.

DICKERSON PRESIDED

Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney, a member of the NAACP National Board of Directors, presided at the afternoon session. The discussants included Mr. Carter, Elwood S. McKenney of Boston George Howard of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Charles S. Black, a member of the Yale Law School faculty.

The consultants included W. Lester Banks of Richmond, Va, Father Theodore R. Gibson of Miami, Fla., Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, and C. R. Darden of Meridian, Miss.

The Tuesday morning general workshop concerned "Open Occupancy in Housing."

Charles Abrams, former chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, told the workshop that the most critical aspects of the rights issue was the place of "law" as an instrument for protecting such rights.

Mr. Abrams attacked President Eisenhower's news conference statement of June 9 that he "has very little faith in the ability of statutory law to change the human heart, or to eliminate prejudice."

Praising Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller for his approval at the Monday night mass meeting of legislation at the next session of the New York General Assembly to outlaw discrimination in private housing, Abrams said Governor Rockefeller's position on the role of statutory law contrasts sharply of the President.

"President Eisenhower's position," Abrams said, "threatens not only to lose for America the ethical gains it has made to extend equal rights and privileges to all people, but has also spurred a collapse of the post-war movement toward a universal morality based on equality for all."

RACIAL PATTERNS

Robert C. Weaver, housing consultant and former New York State Rent Administrator on open occupancy housing said while racial patterns vary from city to city, NAACP housing policy is clear and unusual.

"We oppose forced residential segregation and we stand for open occupancy," Dr. Weaver said.

Frank Horne, executive director of the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations, presided at the housing session. The discussants included Jack E. Wood, race relations consultant with the New York City Housing Authority, New York City, and Jack E. Wood, NAACP special assistant on housing.

Consultants included Samuel Jackson, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. Frances Levenson, New York City; Dr. Booker T. McGraw, a Washington, D. C.; Frank Morris, Boston George Nesbitt, Washington; Mrs. Ann Roberts, New York City; Philip G. Sadler, Washington; Alfred E. Smith, New York City, and Dr. George W. Snowden, Washington.

Governor Rockefeller told the Monday night mass meeting that he is convinced that New York State should adopt a law prohibiting racial discrimination in multiple dwelling private housing patterned after the New York City law.

"To achieve this," he said, "I shall make recommendations to the State Legislature at its session next January," Governor Rockefeller said.

The Governor told the convention that he has followed New York City's experience closely. "For I believe every American citizen should be able to live where his heart desires and his means permit.

"The New York City law has worked well and I am convinced that the State should adopt its principles even though alterations might be needed where statewide variations dictate."

Continuing, Rockefeller said:

"I believe segregation is on its way out in the nation. Furthermore I believe that other forms of racial discrimination are on their way out.

"The historic decision of the Supreme Court in 1954 outlawing segregation in the public schools has provided a powerful impetus toward full realization of the American promise."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias was ill, and his keynote speech to the convention was read by Dr. Weaver

32b 1959 NAACP MRS.RUBY HURLEY

What About Full Citizenship For . . . YOU

MRS. RUBY HURLEY

Question asked as Local NAACP Prepares to close 1959 Membership Campaign Sunday, May 17; Big Public Rally at Pleasant Green Baptist Church to hear Civil Rights Fighter, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southeast Region Secretary.

Globe

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, secretary of the Southeast Region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be principal speaker at a big public rally closing out the 1959 membership campaign of the local NAACP Branch at Pleasant Green Baptist Church Sunday, May 17 at 3:30 p.m.

Nashville, Tenn

Mrs. Hurley will be speaking out of more than a decade of battling leadership as top NAACP official, mostly in the South. As a result of her work in the cases of the Rev. George Lee and Emmett Till, who were killed in Mississippi, Mrs. Hurley's picture appeared on a Jet Magazine cover. Previously she was cited a "Citizen of the Year" by the Birmingham Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. She was placed on the Chicago Defender Honor Roll for 1956 for courageous work as Southeastern Regional Director of the NAACP in the face of open hostility and threatening violence.

Fri 5-8-59

O.1

As regional secretary Mrs. Hurley has traveled thousands of miles each year organizing and visiting branches, speaking for NAACP and other organizations' meetings and investigating numerous cases. Her region embraces more than 350 branches and 50,000 members.

Mrs. Hurley was born and reared in Washington, D. C., and she is a product of the public schools there, including Miner Teachers College and the Robert H. Terrell Law School.

32b 1959 NAACP JAZZ- FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Concert for NAACP on Oct. 4

'Jazz for Civil Rights'

NEW YORK — A concert of the nation's greatest jazz artists will do their part for the NAACP at "Jazz for Civil Rights," to be held Sunday, Oct. 4, at the Hunter College Auditorium.

Part of the drive being conducted by the Committee of 50, the concert will help provide money to enable the Fighting Fund for Freedom continue its program. The committee is pledged to raise $250,000.

Concert chairman is Allen Morrison of Ebony magazine. Committee of 50 chairman is Elsie F. Carrington.

Among the stars to appear in "Jazz for Civil Rights" are Miles Davis, Dakota Staton, Horace Silver, Babs Gonzalez, Buddy Rich, The Treniers, Tyree Glenn, Rex Stewart, Maxine Sullivan, Timmie Rogers, Randy Weston, Bill Henderson, Billy Taylor, Art Blakey, Jerome Richardson, Joe Jones, Kenny Burrell, Irene Perlow and Tony Scott.

Courier
Pitts Pa
Oct 10-59

Thurgood takes aim at Va. laws

32b

By LOUIS LAUTIER

Afro
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 4-4-59

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Tuesday gave the Commonwealth of Virginia a merciless lambasting before the Supreme Court for its resistance to the court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

The lambasting occurred as Mr. Marshall recited the steps Virginia had taken in its efforts to keep from complying with the decision. The steps led to enactment of the three laws designed to curb activities of the NAACP in Virginia.

Mr. Marshall followed J. Segar Gravatt of Blackstone, Va., counsel for Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison of Virginia, who appealed from the decision of a three-judge Federal District Court at Richmond, holding the three laws unconstitutional.

* * *

EACH SIDE was allowed an hour for argument. Mr. Gravatt split his time with David Mays of Richmond, also counsel for Mr. Harrison. The Virginia Attorney General did not appear. Nor did Robert L. Carter, counsel for the NAACP, who was in Europe. Mr. Marshall used the entire hour allotted to the NAACP.

Mr. Marshall asked the court to affirm the decision of the lower Federal court.

Counsel for Attorney General Harrison argued that the Appeals Court should have referred the three statutes to Virginia courts for their construction before the Federal courts passed on the question of whether they are in conflict with the Federal courts.

Two of the statutes passed by the 1956 special session of the Virginia General Assembly (Chapters 31 and 32) would require organizations to disclose the names and addresses of their members and contributors as a prerequisite to any and all activities concerning racial integration, including solicitation of funds from the public to pay the costs of litigation involving the legality of racial discrimination.

* * *

CHAPTER 35 would make it an offense to bring a suit in which all or part of the expenses are paid by a person or organization which has no direct personal interest.

Originally, the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund filed separate suits against the Virginia Attorney General and five Commonwealth's attorneys who are charged, by law, with enforcement of one or more provisions of certain legislation passed at the 1956 special session of the Virginia General Assembly.

Both complaints sought to have five anti-NAACP statutes, Chapters 31, 32, 33, 35 and 36, declared invalid on the ground that they violated constitutional rights.

The Federal District Court declared Chapters 31, 32 and 35 unconstitutional and enjoined their enforcement on the ground that they violated the 14th Amendment. It kept Chapters 33 and 35 on its docket for a reasonable time to allow the NAACP an opportunity to proceed in the state courts to secure an interpretation of them.

* * *

"THESE ARE not just 'run-o'-the-mill' statues which came down the road," Mr. Marshall said in beginning his argument, adding:

"There is nothing in the record on that, but the record is replete with the deliberate and calculated purpose of Virginia to tie the hands of the appellees (the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund) in this case."

Mr. Marshall then pointed out that the Prince Edward County case was one of the five cases in which the Supreme Court ruled on May 17, 1954, that racial segregation in public education was unconstitutional.

"Immediately after those opinions, the Commonwealth of Virginia started out to do the opposite of what this court said in September in the Little Rock case — that the Brown decision (of May 17, 1954) imposed on all agencies of government in a state, and it applied to the Commonwealth of Virginia," a duty to initiate every effort toward bringing about the elimination of segregation in the public schools.

* * *

YET, MR. MARSHALL said, the Governor and legislature of Virginia, "with the active support of nearly every political faction in the state, set about to do just the opposite."

He said the record shows and the Federal District Court found that Virginia adopted a program of "massive resistance." This involved two courses, one of which was enactment of a pupil assignment law and laws closing the schools and cutting off state funds to schools which were desegregated.

He said the state passed other implementing laws — "all directed toward making it well nigh impossible to attend any school in the state that was not segregated."

Mr. Marshall charged that the other course consisted of enacting laws designed to "exterminate" two organizations which had assisted in the school desegregation cases and to make it impossible for lawyers to represent the people in segregation cases unless the plaintiffs themselves had a direct personal interest in the litigation.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY of these statues, Mr. Marshall argued, must be considered in the atmospher in which they were enacted.

He pointed out that on Aug. 30, 1954, the Governor appointed a Commission on Public Education to study the school desegregation decision and make recommendations.

The report of that commission, Mr. Marshall said, declared that the Supreme Court decision meant that the most fundamental rights of the state and its citizens existed by the court's sufferance and that the law of the land is whatever it determines it to be.

The commission, he said, concluded that separate facilities were in the interest of both white and colored people, educationally and otherwise, and compulsory integration should be resisted by all proper means, which, Mr. Marshall said, he gathered from Mr. Gravatta means that any law passed by the Virginia General Assembly is insulated from attack anywhere except in the Commonwealth courts.

* * *

MRS. MARSHALL pointed out that the 1956 special session of the Virginia General Assembly passed an interposition resolution stating that Virginia "emphatically disapproves" of the school segregation decision which the resolution characterized as a "deliberate, palable and dangerous" attempt of the court to usurp power to amend the Constitution.

The resolution, he said, challenged the "usurped authority" that would inflict upon Virginia citizens the consequences of the court's decision and pledged the firm intention to take all appropriate measures honorably, legally and constitutionally available to the state to resist "this illegal encroachment upon our sovereign power."

The General Assembly was called into extra session Aug. 27, 1954. Mr. Marshall said the Governor told the Assembly that he was before them to submit recommendations to continue segregated public schools.

Mr. Marshall said the Governor told the legislature that it was time for a decisive and clear answer to these questions:

1. **DOES VIRGINIA** accept the attempt of the Supreme Court, without constitutional or any other legal basis, to usurp the rights of the state and dictate administratively its internal affairs
2. Does Virginia accept integration?
3. Does Virginia want to destroy the schools by permitting a little integration?

The Governor said the answer was "No," Mr. Marshall said.

On the other hand, the Governor said the state would take all appropriate measures honorably, legally and constitutionally available to it to resist the encroachment upon its sovereign powers.

In response to this exhortate, the legislature enacted a whole series of laws and what was characterized by the District Court as a general plan to obstruct integration, Mr. Marshall said. He added that the statutes involved in the case before the court constituted an important part of this plan.

THE IMPORTANCE of these acts, he said, is that every step would be made by pupil assignment, cut off of funds, and every means the legislature could think of to prevent integration on a voluntary or any other basis.

Once having done that, Mr. Marshall said, the General Assembly obviously realized it had shut the door on every possible means of getting the schools desegregated except by political action and resort to the courts.

Near the end of the session, he said, the General Assembly passed the five statutes aimed at curbing the NAACP.

Justice Felix Frankfurter remarked that it would be impossible to tell what the merits of the three statutes before the court are until the state court says what they mean.

* * *

"IRREPARABLE injury is there in the meantime," Mr Mr. Marshall replied.

Once the membership list is released, he said, then the interference with First Amendments arises. The mere passage of the statute created the damage to these First Amendment rights, he added.

The First Amendment protects the right of free speech and association.

Mr. Marshall also argued that the anti-barratry statute would get the lawyers in trouble and would deny free access to the courts to persons unable to bear the costs of litigation.

He said litigation costs considerable money, and if suits were brought as Virginia would have them brought, the doors of the court would be open only to those financially able to litigate.

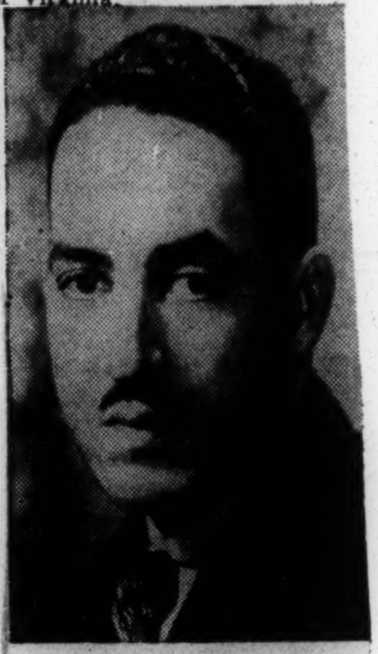
In that situation, he added, they would be "effectively closed," because in Virginia there is a line of litigation which, on one side, "has the whole panoply of the state government — the Attorney General's office, the county lawyers for every county and the treasury of the Commonwealth of Virginia to support it."

Mr. Marshall said there were very few individuals who could cope with that kind of situation.

Mr. Gravatt told the court that the rights of Virginia to legislation on these subjects are constitutional rights. He said they were rights reserved to the state. No bad motive or purpose by the Governor or elected representatives of the people, he argued, can deny Virginia the right to legislate in the area reserved to the states.

* * *

"THOUGH SOME of the language may not appear to this court as being becoming expressions," Gravatt said, "this has been a trial for the people of Virginia.



Thurgood Marshall

Marshall Gives Comments On Va. School Case

Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 6-25-59

New York, N. Y. (ANP) — Commenting on the U. S. Supreme Court's opinion in Harrison vs. NAACP, decided by the Court on June 8, Thurgood Marshall, who argued the case before the Supreme Court, stated:

"We are of course disappointed at the outcome. However, Justice Harlan who wrote the majority opinion, was careful to point out that counsel for the State of Virginia had given assurances that Virginia will never proceed against the NAACP or the NAACP Legal Defense Fund under any of these laws during the full pendency of this litigation."

Resistance Efforts Blasted By Marshall

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) Thurgood Marshall, director general counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Tuesday gave the Commonwealth of Virginia a merciless lashing before the Supreme Court for its resistance to the court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

The lambasting occurred as Mr Marshall recited the steps Virginia had taken in its efforts to keep from complying with the decision. These steps led to enactment of the three laws designed to curb activities of the NAACP in Virginia.

3-28-59

Virginia appealed from the decision of a three-judge Federal District Court oat Richmond holding the three laws unconstitutional.

p.1

Mr Marshall asked the court to affirm the decision of the lower Federal court.

Counsel for Attorney General Harrison argued that the Federal Court should have referred the three ststutes to Virginia courts for their construction before the Federal Courts passed on the question of whether they are in conflict with the Federal Courts.

Justice Williams O Douglas asked the lawyers for Virginia whether the three statutes applied to any other organizations than the NAACP.

Two of the statutes, passed by the 1956 special session of the Virginia General Assembly (Chapters 31 and 32) would require organizations to disclose the names and addresses of their members and contributors as a prerequisite to any and all activities concerning racial integration, including solicitation of funds from the public to pay the costs of litigation involving the legality of racial discrimination.

The NAACP suits sought to have five anti-NAACP statutes Chapter 31, 32, 33, 35 and 36 declared invalid on the ground that they violated constitutional rights.

The Federal District Court declared Chapters 31, 32 and 36 unconstitutional and enjoined their enforcement on the ground that they violated the 14th Amendment. It kept Chapters 33 and 35 on its docket for a reasonable time to allow the NAACP an opportunity to proceed in the state courts to secure an interpretation of them.

Mr Gravatt for Virginia told the court that the rights of Virginia to legislation on these subjects are constitutional rights. He said they were rights reserved to the state. No bad motive or purpose by the Governor or elected representatives of the people, he argued, can deny Virginia the right to legislate in the area reserved to the states.

"Through some of the language may not appear in this court as being becoming expressions," Gravatt said, "this has been a trial for the people of Virginia.

"Generally and in the interposition resolution and in every address the Governor has made-- all they have declared they had a purpose to do was what was legal, honorable and constitutional."

He added that the Federal courts should not "tie the hands of the State" and deny it the power to legislate in this area which "become so terribly vital."

THURGOOD LASHES

"These are not just 'run o' the mill' statutes which came down the road," Mr Marshall said in beginning his argument adding:

"There is nothing in the record on that, but the record is replete with the deliberate and calculated purpose of Virginia to tie the hands of the appellees (the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund) in this case."

Mrs Marshall then pointed out that the Prince Edward County case was one of the five cases in which the Supreme Court ruled on March 17, 1954, that racial segregation in public education was unconstitutional.

"Immediately after those opinions, the Commonwealth of Virginia started out to do the opposite of what this court said in September in the Little Rock case-- that the Brown decision (of May 17, 1954) imposed on all agencies of government in a state, and it applied to the Commonwealth of Virginia," a duty to initiate every effort toward bringing about the elimination of segregation in the public schools.

Yet, Mr Marshall said the Governor and legislature of Virginia, "with the active support of nearly every political faction in the state, set about to do just the opposite."

He said the record shows, and the Federal District Court found, that Virginia adopted a program of "massive resistance." This involved two courses, one of which was enactment of a pupil assignment law, laws closing the schools and cutting off state funds to schools which were desegregated.

He said the state passed other implementing laws -- "all directed toward making it well nigh impossible to attend any school in the state that was not segregated."

Mrs Marshall charged that the other course consisted of enacting laws designed to "exterminate" the two organizations which had assisted in the school desegregation cases and to make it impossible for lawyers to represent the people in segregation cases unless the plaintiffs themselves had a direct personal interest in the litigation.

The constitutionality of these statutes, Mr Marshall argued, must be considered in the atmosphere in which they were enacted.

He pointed out that on Aug 30, 1954, the Governor appointed a Commission on Public Education to study the school desegregation decision and make recommendations.

Mr Marshall pointed out that the 1956 special session of the Virginia General Assembly passed an interposition resolution stating that Virginia "emphatically disapproves" of the school segregation decision which the resolution characterized as a "deliberate, palable and dangerous" attempt of the court to usurp power to amend the Constitution.

Marshall Lashes Virginia Defiance

32b

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 3-28-59
91

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Mr. Marshall followed J. Segar Gravatt of Blackstone, Va., counsel for Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison of Virginia, who appealed from the decision of a three-judge Federal District Court at Richmond holding the three laws unconstitutional.

Each side was allowed an hour for argument. Mr. Gravatt split his time with David Mays of Richmond also counsel for Mr. Harrison. The Virginia Attorney General did not appear. Nor did Robert L. Carter, counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., who was in Europe. Mr. Marshall used the entire hour allotted to the NAACP.

ASKS AFFIRMATION

Mr. Marshall asked the court to affirm the decision of the lower Federal court.

"These are not just 'run-o'-the-mill' statutes which came down the road," Mr. Marshall said in beginning his argument, adding:

"There is nothing in the record on that, but the record is replete with the deliberate and calculated purpose of Virginia to tie the hands of the appellees (the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund) in this case."

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Yet, Mr. Marshall said, the Governor and legislature of Virginia, "with the active support of nearly every political faction in the state, set about to do just the opposite."

"MASSIVE RESISTANCE"

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RIGHTS PROTECTED

The First Amendment protects the right of free speech and association.

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Mr. Marshall said there were very few individuals who could cope with that kind of situation.

Birmingham World
Sat. 3-28-59
32b

FUNDS FOR FREEDOM — Thurgood Marshall is presented with a $1,500 check by officers of the Brooklyn Business and Professional Women's Club. It is the proceeds from their recent pre-winter carnival show and dance held at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Presenting the check to Mr. Marshall is Mrs. Dorothy K. Robeson, first vice president and chairman of the benefit dance, Mrs. Victory Powell, president, and Mrs. Dorothy Bostic, program committee chairman.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-17-59
P. 9
32

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 4/4/59
P 9

Seeking Affirmation of Lower Court's Ruling on Va. Anti-NAACP Statutes

Des Moines
Iowa
Iowa Bystander
Thurs 3-26-59

Washington, — The United States Supreme Court has been asked to affirm the decision of a three-judge federal district court which last year voided three Virginia statutes designed to restrict the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Argument on the joint NAACP and NAACP Legal Defense Fund brief, filed on March 16, were heard by the Court on March 23 with Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the Legal Defense Fund, representing the organizations.

Interpretation

The case is before the Supreme Court on appeal by the State of Virginia from the lower court ruling handed down on Jan. 21, 1958. In a two-to-one split decision the district court then held three of the five anti-NAACP statutes unconstitutional and enjoined their enforcement. The remaining laws were referred to the state court for interpretation.

P 7

Lawful Methods

"If the Acts of the General Assembly should be held to outlaw the activities of" the NAACP and the Leagl Defense Fund, the decision declared the state "would be free to use all its resources in its search for lawful methods to postpone and, if possible, defeat the established constitutional rights of a body of its citizens, while the colored people of the state would be deprived of the resources needed to resist the attack in the state and federal courts. The duty of this court to avoid such a situation, if possible, is manifest."

Requirements

The laws enjoined by the federal district court require: (1) annual filing of lists of names and addresses of members and, if requested, names and addresses of contributors to the two organizations; (2) registration of both corporations before advocating compliance with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings in the public school cases, before soliciting funds to be used for litigation involving racial segregation and, in the case of the NAACP, before opposing or sponsoring legislation concerned with race; and (3) prohibit lawyers from taking cases in which expenses are paid by either organization.

Bystander
Iowa
3-26-59

32b

Package Deal

Enacted by an extra session of the General Assembly in 1956, the laws are part of a package of statutes comprising Virginia's "massive resistance" program. On Nov. 28, 1956, the two organizations brought separate actions in the United States District Court for declaratory and injunctive relief against the Attorney General of Virginia and five commonwealth attorneys alleging that the acts were violations of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The present brief contends that the legislation "making further prosecution of litigation in federal courts a crime under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia . . . is in effect an effort to curtail the jurisdiction of federal courts."

Civil Rights Lawyers Hold All-Day Closed Meeting On New Strategy

Techniques Mapped For Future Group Protection

Atlanta World

32b

NEW YORK — Lawyers active in school segregation case from eight southern states held an all-day strategy conferenc here recently with civil rights attorney, Thurgood Marshall, Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educationa Fund.

The conference was held behind closed doors in a midtown hotel. Attending were lawyers who are or will be involved in cases dealing with desegregation of schools supported by public funds.

Atlanta Ga

It was disclosed that the major items on the agenda included:

A review of the status of present cases in which the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund has given legal support and assistance.

Wed 2-25-9

The evaluation of legal tactics presently employed by Legal Defense Fund attorneys and those opposed to integration of public schools.

P2

New legal strategy and techniques in the handling of future cases involving the constitutional rights of Negro citizens.

A state-by-state report on the progress of court-ordered and voluntary desegregation of public schools.

AID WHERE REQUESTS MADE

Mr. Marshall revealed at the meeting that the NAACP Legal Defense Fund had been able to "give legal support and assistance in every instance where requests had come from Negroes being denied their constitutional rights."

He also disclosed that cases against segregated schools are now pending in every southern state except Mississippi.

"Despite economic boycotts, threats against Negro litigants, their lawyers, supporters and sympathizers, successful civil rights legal actions are increasing in several states," Mr. Marshall advised the lawyers.

The recent orderly desegregation in Norfolk, Richmond, Arlington and Alexandria was cited by the civil rights attorney as examples of what can be accomplished when violence is not encouraged nor mob emotions whipped up by leader in responsible positions.

With token integration now i Virginia, only 6 hard-core state remain with complete segregatio on the elementary and secondar school level These states are Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana Mississippi and South Carolina Negroes have been admitted on th college level in Louisiana an Florida.

"TOUGHER RESISTANCE"

Mr. Marshall warned the lawyer however, that when integration re places the Virginia massive resistance program, "we should expec even tougher resistance in the re maining 6 states."

He pointed out that each o these 6 states has enacted or ap proved some form of legislation t evade desegregation. It is possibl that all such legislation may hav to be tested in the courts, Mr. Marshall cautioned.

"But however and wherever lega action is necessary to obtain equa justice under law for our people, i will be taken," he pledged.

32b

DISCUSSING PLANS for the fifth annual theatre party in New York to benefit the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund are Mrs. Farrow R. Allen, left, and Mrs. Samuel J. Rosenman, co-chairman of the project. The Fund committee will present "Redhead," new musical starring Gwen Verdon, on Feb. 18.

Baltimore Afro

Sat 3-59

P11

Spingarn Medal Nominations Being Received at Main Office

Black Dispatch
32e
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 1-30-59
P. 7

NEW YORK—Nominations for the Spingarn Medal for 1958 will be received until April 1, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here today.

The medal is awarded annually by the NAACP to a Negro American for distinguished achievement and was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the Association's board of directors.

For the first time in its history, the ward for 1957 went to more than one person, the Little Rock Nine and their mentor, Mrs. Daisy Bates. This also marked the first time that the medal was given to minors. Medals were presented at the Association's 1958 convention in Cleveland on July 11.

The field of achievement of prospective Spingarn Medal winners may be intellectual, spiritual, the arts, science, business, education or other. Former winners include such persons as Jackie Robinson, pioneer major league baseball star, and Carl Murphy, publisher.

Also Marian Anderson ,singer; Paul R. Williams, architect; William H. Hastie, jurist; the Rev. Martin Luther King, clergyman; A. Philip Randolph, labor leader; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors; and others.

When he died in 1939, Mr. Spingarn left a fund sufficient to continue the award, "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn (the Association's current president) of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro."

The award, a gold medal ,has long been recognized as the most coveted honor in the field. It has served to focus attention on distinguished merit among Negro citizens, to reward such merit and to stimulate the aspiration and ambition of young Negroes.

Nominations should be sent to the Spingarn Medal Award Committee, NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Duke Tapped For Spingarn By NAACP

Courier p. 27
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 6-27-59

NEW YORK—Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington, noted composer and orchestra leader, has been chosen as the 44th Spingarn Medalist, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, announced here.

(see page 24 for feature on Duke Ellington) 32b

Presentation of the medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, is usually made during the association's annual national convention which, this year, will be held in New York City, July 13-19.

Because of Mr. Ellington's out-of-city schedule, however, the presentation may have to be postponed.

THE MUSICIAN was selected because of his outstanding contributions to American music over a long period of years.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP board of directors, to call attention to outstanding achievement by American Negroes, to serve as a reward for such achievement, and to stimulate the ambition of colored youth.

"Duke" Ellington Named 44th Spingarn Medalist

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 1
Sun. 6-21-59

NEW YORK. — Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington, noted composer and orchestra leader, has been chosen as the 44th Spingarn Medalist, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here Saturday.

32b

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NAACP

The musician was selected because of his outstanding contributions to American music over a long period of years. Among his better - known compositions are "Mood Indigo," "Solitude," "Harmony in Harlem," and 'A Portrait of Bert Williams." He wrote the score for the current film, ANATOMY OF A MURDER based on the novel of that name by John D. Voelker, a Michigan jurist. In 1957, Mr. Ellington's creation, "A Drum is a Woman," was produced for network telecast. His works have received world - wide recognition as representative of the best in American music today.

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, to call attention to outstanding achievement by American Negroes, to serve as a reward for such achievement, an dto stimulate the ambition of colored youth.

It is a gold medal which is awarded "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceeding year or years." The Spingarn Medal is regarded as the most coveted award in this field. It has been won by scientists, educators, writers, artists, civic leaders, lawyers, publishers and others.

Among musicians who have received the medal are Miss Marian Anderson, 1939; Roland Hayes, 1924; and Harry T. Burleigh, 1917. Other recipients include Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Jackie Robinson, A. Philip Randolph, Mrs. Daisy Bates and the nine young students who broke the color bar at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., in 957.

Mr. Spingarn, who died in 1939, left a fund sufficient to continue the award "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro."

Spingarn medal to Ellington

Afro-American p. 1
Baltimore, Md.
P. 4

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Sat.

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6-27-59

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THE SPINGARN Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, to call attention to outstanding achievement by American Negroes, to serve as a reward for such achievement, and to stimulate the ambition of colored youth.

Afro-Amer.
Sat. 6-27-59
6-27-59

It is a gold medal which is awarded "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American of color during the preceding year or years."

The Spingarn Medal is regarded as the most coveted award in this field. It has been won by scientists, educators, writers, artists, civic leaders, ers.

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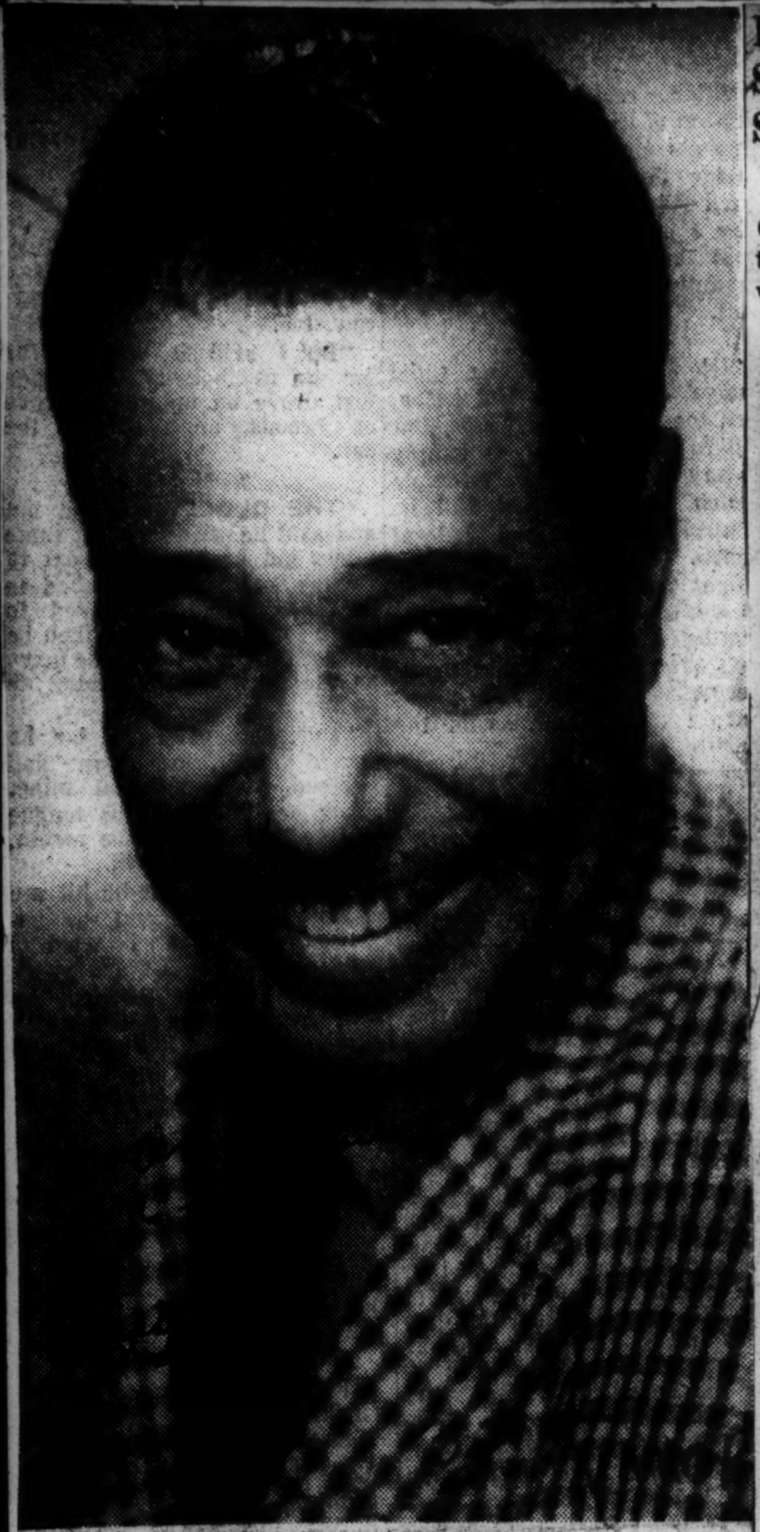
* * *

AMONG MUSICIANS who have received the medal are Miss Marian Anderson, 1939; Roland Hayes, 1924; and Harry T. Burleigh, 1917.

Other recipients include Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Jackie Robinson, Dr. Carl Murphy, A. Philip Randolph, Mrs. Daisy Bates and the nine young students who broke the color bar at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., in 1957.

Mr. Spingarn, who died in 1939, left a fund sufficient to continue the award "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of colored Americans."



EDWARD K. (Duke) ELLINGTON
Named 44th Spingarn medalist

Ellington to Receive Spingarn Medal Aboard S. S. United States

Bystander 22 Des Moines

New York — Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington, who will become the 44th Spingarn Medalist this week, has a long record of support-

ELLINGTON

Thurs. 9-10-59

ing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Spingarn Medal, awarded by the NAACP annually to a Negro of outstanding achievement, will be presented by Benny Goodman, jazz clarinetist, aboard the S. S. United States Friday, Sept. 11.

Ellington became an NAACP life member in 1939, 12 years after the first life member was enrolled and long before the program gained its current popularity. He was responsible for raising $8,600 for his native Washington, D. C. NAACP branch in the spring of 1946. Ellington was presented in a mammoth NAACP benefit concert at New York's Metropolitan Opera House in January of 1951. The affair grossed more than $14,000. Last year, he served as co-chairman of the Association's Fight for Freedom Fund, along with Mrs. Margurite Belafonte.

Although Ellington has been a staunch NAACP supporter personally, the Spingarn Medal is being awarded in recognition of his outstanding musical accomplishments. He is the first musician from the world of jazz to receive the Association's highest symbol of recognition.

"Nothing Can Stop Us"

'In the last stretch of our fight'

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 7-25-59

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW YORK (NNPA) — As the NAACP celebrates its 50th anniversary, "there is not yet a single item on the horizon that can turn aside the forward progress of the struggle for legal recognition" of the constitutional rights of colored people.

So declared Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, at the Freedom Fund report dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Friday night.

Mr. Marshall had a brilliant setting for a brilliant address—the grand ballroom of one of the world's famous hotels. About 1500 person were in attendance.

* * *

THEY HAD COME from all sections of the country to attend the 50th anniversary convention. The 30-minute address was broadcast over a nation wide hook-up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The last stretch of the fight for constitutional rights, Mr. Marshall said, "could possibly be the toughest." He went on:

"Certainly the other side will hold nothing in reserve. Yet, as we look at the picture once they unlimber their big guns and their ingenious plans, they will run out of defenses."

* * *

HE ADDED that "it is but a matter of time before the good people in the South of both races realize that segregation is not only unlawful and unconstitutional, it is downright immoral; that seeking to maintain the unlawful and immoral position is impossible in the face of our principles of government.

"And then, there being no future in opposition, we will then get the rights we have been struggling for."

Mr. Marshall reviewed the legal fight of the NAACP to obtain justice in the courts over the 10-year history of the NAACP. In the early cases. he noted, legal precedents were

that case because colored South Carolinians realized that "the outcome of the Texas case would influence their status."

Beginning in 1940, the legal attacks against segregatic were stepped up and, Mr. Marshall pointed out, that clear-cut decisions were won on the right of colored people to register and vote, to occupy real property without prohibition by government at any level.

* * *

THERE FOLLOWED the decisions opning the law schools and the graduate schools.

These decisions were so definitive and well received that in a short year," Marshall said, "the universities in 12 of the 17 southern states began to admit" qualified colored students. None of the "dire predictions of the diehard racists came through," he added.

In the 12 recalcitrant states, which continue to hold out, Marshall said, "today we have favorable decisions" requiring the admission of colored students to state universities in four of them.

"Moreover." he said, "we expect Mississippi to join the union in the near future and indeed, we shall help them do so.

32b

MR. MARSHALL paid [illegible] ute to "the courogeous children and parents" in Clarendon County, S.C., and Prince Edward County, Va., "who until this day continue to suffer economically and otherwise for the role they played in these cases."

He also recognized "the tremendous support given under terrific odds" by state conference presidents, the Rev. Mr. Hinton, Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Virginia, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Maryland, and Kelly Alexander of North Carolina.

He also expressed gratitude to the 100 lawyers who worked on the school cases, and the social scientists, including three college presidents, who helped with the research.

IT WAS HOPED, said Mr. Marshall, that the decisions would have settled the problem, but opposition in areas of the South has ranged from "violence, killings and lynchings to economic boycotts and threats of violence."

Marshall said the NAACP is "still doing business at the same location" and any time any colored person is denied his constitutional rights and requests assistance "we will give it to him."

Remarks were made by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Elmer A. Carter, chairman, New York State Commission Against Discrimination; Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte and Jackie Robinson, co-chairmen of the Fight for Freedom Fund; Kivie Kaplan, national life membership chairman.

Judge Hubert T. Delany, any, chairman of the Cmmittee on Branches, presented the Thalheimer Awards to the following:

Class I (Branches without paid personnel—First prize, $100. Norfolk, Va., for its successful fight for public school desegregation [illegible] rfolk; Second prize, $10 [illegible] chita, Kan., for efforts to eliminate discrimination in housing andemployment; honorary mention, [illegible] ford, Conn., Battle [illegible] ch., and Greensboro, exec [illegible] Chi [illegible]

[illegible] II (Branches with paid [illegible] cutives)—First prize, $100, [illegible] cago, largest branch with 10,020 members, carried on outstanding legislative, housi[illegible] and fund raising activiti[illegible] second prize, $50, Baltimo[illegible] for effective voter registration, housing and civil rights activities.

Class III (State Conferences—First prize, $100, Virginia, for outstanding achievement in statewide school desegregation fight, political action, public relations and membership and fund-raising: second prize.

It took the jury only an hou and a half to find Betts guilty Judge Malcom Paul immediately passed sentence on th married man. Solicitor Leste V. Chalmers sought the deat penalty.

Betts was calm when th sentence was pronounced. Hi wife and mother were in th back of the courtroom whic was filled to capacity. At leas half of the spectators wer colored.

* * *

A TOTAL of 50 persons wer examined before a 12-ma jury was picked.

The 11-year-old girl was th state's first witness as the tw day trial got under way.

She told how Betts came t her home on Route 1, Varina on June .2 at about 12:30 p.m In her own words, this is wha she said happened:

* * *

"HE ASKED me did I war to buy any pocketbooks, and said: 'No, I couldn't buy any

"Then he told me to com and look at the pocketbook and when I went over to hi

being established to guarantee fair trials for colored persons in criminal courts.

Afro-American

THE DECISIONS in the early cases, he said, have not only protected colored defendants but "have been cited and used repeatedly in state after state" to guarantee fair trials to nonwhites.

P. 2

"Indeed, the entire strug- of the NAACP," he said, "in reality has established principles which may be used by all other individuals seeking justice."

Mr. Marshall predicted that "the earlier years of the NAACP's struggle in the courts will emerge as the most productive and the most effective of our whole history."

In the early days, he pointed out, there was no legal staff, but Arthur B. Spingarn. now president of the association, was chairman of a committee "Composed soley of volunteers," including such noted lawyers as Moorfield Storey and Louis Marshall, "who served without fee in those landmark cases."

Sat. 7-25-59

MARSHALL ALSO praised the late Scipio Jones of Arkansas, who "despite tremendous pressure and unbelievable open threats of violence, handled the Elaine riot case in the courts of that inflamed community," in the Supreme Court and again in Arkansas courts.

Ex-Governor Brewer of Mississippi also was praised for the "dramatic presentation" in the Mississippi confession case of Brown, Ellington and Sheilds.

Brewer told the Supreme Court, Marshall said, that "he was ashamed of the treatment" given colored defendants in his state.

Marshall said the lawyers also "employed their capacity of leadership to organize strong NAACP units in their communities at a time when there was complete frustration" among colored people in the South.

He mentioned the late T. Gillis Nutter of Charleston, W. Va., and Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, a member of the national legal committee.

* * *

DESPITE HIS own brilliance in the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court. Marshall was unstined in his praise of the late Charles H. Houston, who served first as a volunteer and then as special counsel for the NAACP in the early 1930's.

Mr. Houston inaugurated "the latest phases of the struggle in the courts for equal treatment under the law," said Marshall.

With the aid of such "stalwarts" as Judge William H. Hastie of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals and the late Leon A. Ranson, who was a member of the Howard University Law School faculty, Marshall said, Houston launched the campaign against enforced racial segregation.

* * *

"THERE IS NOT a lawyer connected with the NAACP who does not recognize that whatever has been done in the legal work of the NAACP from 1930 to date was made possible solely through the intelligent, courageous and farsighted planning of Charles H. Houston," said Marshall, adding:

"All in all, there, insofar as the legal work is concerned, I dare say the NAACP will forever be indebted to Arthur Spingarn and Charles H. Houston than any of the other individual lawyers."

Houston's strategy was to "focus the attack" against the professional schools because they were the most vulnerable, Marshall said. Cases were initiated against state-supported law schools in Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina.

* * *

THE MISSOURI case, Marshall said, established the principle that a state could not give legal training to its white citizens within the state and require colored students to go outside the state to get similar training.

These cases were followed by the teachers salary cases in the South, he continued, and the legal work reached such a volume and variety that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and a few others set up the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Later, the Legal Defense and Educational Fund "received sufficient financial support to be able to operate as a legal aid society for the advocacy" of the rights of colored people in the courts as contrasted to lobbying and areas of general protection handled by the NAACP.

BUT, MARSHALL said, "the real protagonist in the struggle in the courts is the rank and file" colored person determined to get his rights.

Marshall singled out for praise in this connection Dr. Lonnie Smith, the plaintiff in the Texas primary case, and the Rev. J. M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State Conference, who sent a "substantial contribution" to aid

Mad at South? act like it, aid NAACP, says Thurgood

Afro American P. 20 Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

"When you get mad about Poplarville, Miss., or get more than angry about places like Tallahassee, Fla., you want to get real mad—act like it.

"When we pity the people in Mississippi who can't vote or those children in Little Rock who can't go to school or the people in Tallahassee who have to suffer all kinds of indignities as they do in the other Southern states, it seems to me that in a state like Maryland we have to realize this.

5-30-59

"While we worry about them, our job is to help them through our organizational forces, for above all, it's our job to make Maryland an example for the rest of the area."

Thurgood Marshall, militant NAACP attorney, was speaking at the 19th annual Maryland State Conference of NAACP Branches held at Sharp Street Methodist Church Saturday.

* * *

THE 250 PERSONS present at the afternoon banquet included representatives of county branches, the Baltimore branch, distinguished citizens and civic leaders.

Mr. Marshall blasted the lack of interest in the NAACP's battle in the South and called for greater support of the organization.

Mr. Marshall revealed that southern states contribute $500,000 each year to find ways to maintain segregation.

He added: "When the NAACP has that much money the job is over, it's done."

He said: "We discovered it just last week. There's hardly a southern state that has contributed less than $500,000 each year to find ways to hold us back.

"This money is appropriated by the legislatures of these states."

Mr. Marshall then stated that NAACP attorneys throughout the country are now geared as a team to combat the illegal efforts the southern states are using.

He said: "What one knows the other knows. We pass it around and we share it."

He added: "It we want to keep ahead of them we're going to need a whole lot of help out there.

"We tend to cool off too quick."

And he said: "We in this country don't want pity. We don't want help so much as we want cooperation. We want nobody to do our job for us.

"All we want is for somebody to turn us loose so we can make it on our own."

Mr. Marshall told NAACP members present: "Our job is to help through our organization. Above all it is our job to make Maryland an example for the rest of the area."

Mr. Marshall also lauded Spottswood Robinson, III and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va., attorneys who helped break down massive resistance in the Virginia public schools.

Messrs Robinson and Hill received special awards at the service in opening the schools of Virginia" and for "supreme service in the cause of freedom."

Mr. Marshall stated: "They've been in it from the beginning and I sometimes wonder how they stayed in it."

* * *

DR. CARL MURPHY, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, presided at the meeting

* * *

MARKING THE celebration of the historic Supreme Court Decision, Mr. Marshall added:

"It was then the resounding crash came— the crash from which we heard echoes yet— the crash from which the dust came that has confused and blinded people— but it's only dust."

Praising Dr. Lillie Jackson, Dr. Marshall said: "If Maryland had no other star, it would have earned its place in the NAACP. Her place is secure in the history of the NAACP."

Dr. Marshall also congratulated the Maryland branches ing "we know the great achievement of your branches. We know of the spirit of your people.

"With faith in God and moral principles as our assets, the Maryland conference can approach the next 19 years with courage and we can see the light in our lifetime."

* * *

CLARENCE MITCHELL, director of the Washington Bureau NAACP, gave a report on the national battlefront.

Mr. Mitchell urged persons present to ask their congressmen to vote against HR - 3 which criticizes the Supreme Court.

He stated that the NAACP is attempting to do a job which costs $20 million on a million dollar budget and added:

"But no one can stop the NAACP from doing what it has to do."

32b 1959 NAACP ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

Thurgood Says Cult 'A Band Of Thugs'

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri, 10-30-59
P. 1

PRINCETON, N. J. —(UPI) — Thurgood Marshall said Wednesday that a cult preaching the supremacy of the colored races is made up of lawless thugs probably financed in the Middle East.

Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, denounced a nationwide group that claims to support Moslem principles and avows the superiority of the colored races over the white.

32b

Marshall told 300 Princeton students the cult was "run by a bunch of thugs organized from prisons and jails, and financed, I am sure, by Nasser or some Arab group."

He referred to Gamal Abdel Nasser, president of Egypt.

The colored supremacists were "vicious," preached open violence and represented a real threat for the FBI, the NAACP and all state law enforcement agencies, Marshall said.

But he noted they had great strength. "There are many in the Midwest, more than 80,000 in New York, 15 to 20,000 in Los Angeles and sizeable numbers throughout the country," he said.

Marshall told the students that integration in the United States was moving steadily forward and the principle of "massive resistance" to it was dead.

Thurgood Marshall (left), special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, looks at a membership-drive poster with E. Washington Rhodes and Mrs. M. Regina Black, of Philadelphia NAACP unit. He spoke here last night.

NAACP Aide Urges Fight for Civil Rights

Inquirer

Philadelphia, Pa

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last night urged Philadelphia's Negroes to press for civil rights laws "with teeth in them."

Marshall addressed a mass rally sponsored by the Philadelphia NAACP chapter, for which more than 1000 persons jammed into Mount Zion Baptist Church, 41 W. Rittenhouse st., Germantown. The rally was the final one of four held in preparation for a 50th anniversary membership drive to begin next Sunday and continue until May 17.

In the drive, the Philadelphia branch hopes to enlist 50,000 new members—more than six times its present membership.

Marshall told the rally last night that Negroes in Philadelphia were 'classed as second-rate citizens" and told them, "It is up to us to remain in business."

The speaker was given a standing ovation at the end of his 45-minute address.

On the platform with him were two Philadelphia jurists who formerly served as presidents of the Philadelphia NAACP, Municipal Court Judges Herbert E. Millen and Theodore O. Spaulding. Present also was Judge William H. Hastie, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The rally was presided over by Dr. Harry J. Greene, president of the chapter. Also taking part were the Collegiate A Cappella Choir, directed by Dr. Eugene Wayman Jones, and soloists and massed voices of several Germantown church choirs.

Mrs. Regina Black and E. Washington Rhodes, an attorney, are cochairmen of the 1959 membership drive, which will be launched at Tindley Temple MVethodist Church, Broad and Fitzwater sts.

32

Marshall Says Negro Must Assert Rights

Courier Journal

Do It Yourself, N.A.A.C.P. Aide Tells Graduates

Mon. 6-1-59

p. 1

By ALLAN M. TROUT

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., May 31.—The time has come for the American Negro to assert his rights positively, Thurgood Marshall, the noted attorney, asserted Sunday afternoon as speaker at the 71st annual commencement of Kentucky State College.

"Nobody is going to hand them to you on a silver platter," continued Marshall, Washington. He is director and counsel of the legal defense and educational fund of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

Louisville, Ky

32b NAACP

The event, attended by a capacity crowd, began at 4 p.m. in the new gymnasium of Frankfort High School. The speaker was introduced by Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of K.S.C., as one of the great constitutional attorneys of his time, having won his case in 23 out of 25 appeals to the Supreme Court.

Talk Sprinkled With Wit

Marshall garnished his serving of deep thought with sprigs of refreshing wit. For example, he probed in this manner for the basic reason American tradition has excluded the Negro and accepted the white.

"Can it be we descended from slaves?" he asked. "No-o-o, that can't be it. Servants were bonded in slavery at about the same time, and they were white.

"Can it be the color of our skin? No-o-o, that can't be it. If it were, white people wouldn't waste so much money on sun-tan lotions.

"Can it be our hair is curly? No-o-o, that can't be it, for the Toni twins couldn't be that much wrong.

'It's Just That Silly'

"Don't you see it, friends? Don't you realize, it's just that silly?"

In the democratic process, he went on in seriousness, the responsibility for removing this racial distinction rests as heavily on the Negro in minority as it does on the white man in majority.

The Negro is equally guilty with the white, he said, in taking for granted the material comforts, such as washing machines, automobiles, jet planes, and paved streets.

"We make no contribution to the achievement of these, comforts, we simply take them as God-given rights," he said.

'Take Liberties for Granted'

Similarly, he went on, both groups take for granted such civil liberties as are granted by the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and so on.

"We take for granted the right to walk around in peace," he said, "forgetting that men died to win it for us."

As to civil rights, he went on, the Negro enjoys tremendous advantages his parents and grandparents never dreamed of —for example, the right to vote.

"But we do or we don't vote, as we feel like it," he said, "confident the right will not be taken away from us."

And there lies the danger, he warned. Unless the Negro begins to assert his rights positively, he stands to lose not only some of his fresh gains in integration of the public schools, but some of his older advantages as well.

For example, he said that for years the Supreme Court has been holding that racial discrimination cannot be valid in real-estate deeds.

"But the Supreme Court is not going to pick you up in a Cadillac and move you over to a new home in a better section," he said. "You've got to make that move yourself."

Nor, he added, is the Supreme Court or any other agency of our democratic process going to pick up Negroes bodily and carry them to public schools previously all white.

"You've got to do it yourself," he said, "The responsibility is upon you to believe in your rights, not just pay lip service to them. In a democracy you are compelled to exercise your rights. And I wouldn't have it any other way, for then we'd not have a democracy."

'Don't Mean Violence'

Moreover, the speaker continued, on top of his positive assertion, the Negro must fight for his rights.

"Oh, I don't mean cursing and violence, not that kind of fighting. I mean fighting within the democratic process. No longer, for example, can you afford to want to be the best Negro nurse, doctor, or teacher. You've got to want to be the best nurse, doctor, or teacher."

The speaker congratulated Kentucky upon being one in the small group of Southern states which has recognized as a law to be observed the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation in the public schools.

'Kentucky's Head In The Air'

"While Arkansas' head is down in shame," he said, "Kentucky's head is in the air."

It is true, he went on, that in Kentucky the N.A.A.C.P. was compelled to file a dozen or so lawsuits to end racial segregation.

But that merely underlines the theme he wanted to drive home, Marshall said, namely that the Negro must assert his rights positively within the democratic framework, not wait for someone who never comes to hand them to him on a silver platter.

COMMENCEMENT CONFERENCE . . . Top graduates at Kentucky State College get together with the college president and commencement speaker. From left are Dr. R. B. Atwood, president; William A. Brown, highest ranking student ever to be graduated at the Frankfort college; Helen S. Cox, honor graduate, and Thurgood Marshall, the speaker.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-13-59 P. 32b

School Idol—The NAACP's legal counsel, Thurgood Marshall, thanks two of the students of New York City's P. S. 194 all day neighborhood school for naming him "Negro Citizen of the Year." In special ceremonies, during which Mr. Marshall was presented with a scroll, "The Story of Thurgood Marshall" was told by Brenda King, secretary of the Student Council, right. Theodore Frett, vice president of the Council, left, made the presentation.—Campbell Photo.

NAACP Foes Buying Time, Lawyer Says

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 7-17-59

NEW YORK (UPI) — Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Thursday night that the final stage of the fight for equal rights "could possibly be the toughest." But he said the Negro will win.

AT THE WALDORF

"The other side will hold nothing in reserve," he told the association's Freedom Fund report dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. But "once they unlimber their big guns and their ingenious plans, they will run out of defenses."

"They know as well as we do," Marshall added, "that the most they can buy is time."

A southern lawyer earlier told the NAACP's 50th annual convention here that several southern states are using tax funds in an effort to win over northern public opinion, or at least to neutralize it.

CAROLINIAN ON PROGRAM

Marion A. Wright charged that one phase of the campaign was to "flood the North with slick and glossy literature proclaiming that desegregation is a Communist device and that the Supreme Court is a tool of Moscow."

A retired lawyer from Linville Falls, N.C., Wright emphasized that he was speaking only for himself, not for the NAACP.

The convention's concluding session is to be held Saturday in the Polo Grounds. NAACP officials hoped that about 55,000 persons would attend.

"We are still determined that, regardless of what tactics are used against us, we will not get down in the gutter with the people seeking to serve any unconstitutional mode of government."

Integration Worries Georgia

Jail for Thurgood?

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b

Sat. 7-25-59

P. 2

ATLANTA, Ga.—Latest gesture in the war of nerves over school integration in Georgia is a broad hint on the part of Governor Ernest Vandiver that could lead to jail, possibly, for NAACP Chief Legal Counsel Thurgood Marshall.

The hint was one of two major developments on that front last week.

Governor Vandiver said Thursday he would have the next State Legislature recreate a barratry commission which would prosecute anyone who might stir up or cause integration lawsuits to be started. The move will be aimed primarily at the NAACP.

■

GOVERNOR VANDIVER'S action came after a telephone interview with Marshall was disclosed by a local daily. In the interview, Marshall said suits were in the making in at least three other Georgia cities against segregated schools. Usually, local citizens ask the NAACP for legal help in such suits.

"Anyone caught stirring up lawsuits will be prosecuted to the limit of the law," Governor Vandiver said, when asked to comment on Marshall's remarks.

Will not give up—

Last stretch toughest, NAACP attorney says

News p. 15

Fri. 7-17-59

32b

Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK, July 17—(AP)—Thurgood Marshall says the current "last stretch of this long hard pull" toward equal rights for Negroes "could possibly be the toughest."

Marshall, counsel to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, made the appraisal last night in addressing a NAACP convention dinner.

He said "the other side will hold nothing in reserve," and added:

"Once they unlimber their big guns and other ingenious plans, they will run out of defenses."

MARSHALL CONTINUED:

"State after state in the Deep South may be expected to continue to think up ingenious methods of harassment. They will continue to appropriate millions of dollars to lawyers for the purpose of delaying the inevitable.

"They know as well as we do that the most they can buy is time. Our answer must be today the same as in the past: 'We shall continue as before until our work is done'."

Claiming that segregation in the South is a lost cause, Marshall said:

Thurgood sparks Alpha convention

Afro American
Baltimore Md.
32b
1-10-59
P.5

PHILADELPHIA

A large audience Sunday heard Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, declare that 1958 had not been a year of defeat in the fight for civil rights.

Mr. Marshall spoke at Irvine Auditorium at a public meeting which was part of the 44th general convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

* * *

DURING THE same program Marian Anderson received the fraternity's Medal of Honor for her contribution as an artist and as a representative of the United States in the United Nations.

Judge Myles A. Paige of Brooklyn, N.Y., general president, presided.

The audience of more than 1,500 heard Mr. Marshall say that the important event in 1958 was the alignment on the side of the fight for civil rights of the "middle bloc" which heretofore had been undecided in its views.

"Governor Faubus," he said, "who for the first time, has made Little Rock known outside of Little Rock; and Governor Almond of Virginia who ordered the schools closed and the American flag taken from above the state capitol, have proven to these middle-roaders that there is no rationalization for the attitudes of the segregationists.

"This 'middle bloc' has been pushed toward support of the Constitution, where it ought to have been anyway."

The NAACP legal chief said that publicity over Little Rock and other events had obscured the fact that important and significant court decisions had been made in civil rights.

He pointed out that in the north, more political candidates had proclaimed their liberalism than ever before.

Mr. Marshall scored those who talked in terms of colored citizens "not being ready yet" and said that many such citizens themselves were guilty of what he termed a "defeatist" attitude.

* * *

HE SAID those in the North need not pity the Southern colored man for what he experiences in his battle for rights.

"The colored southerner," Marshall said, "knows what he wants and exactly what it is going to take to get it. It is for the educated colored leaders to furnish the leadership and support to these people who are carrying on your fight as well as their own."

The citation to Miss Anderson read, "In recognition of meritorious and distinguished service in the field of human relations as a talented representative of the United States to countries of the Far East and the Near East, as well as her unexcelled artistic talents in the field of music."

Miss Anderson was hailed by Judge Paige as a woman who had proved her leadership in many fields. She is the first woman to receive the award.

In her acceptance, Miss Anderson said she was reminded of something once told her by her mother — "No matter where you go or what you do, there is someone watching who may want to be like you. Don't disappoint them in your actions."

* * *

OFFICIAL GREETINGS to the fraternity were brought by Raymond Pace Alexander, city councilman, and Andrew M. Bradley, secretary of property and supplies of the state. Both are Alpha members.

Lynwood F. Blount, president of the Inter-Greek Council, represented that organization.

The Philharmonic Men's Chorus, directed by A. Franklin Hoxter, sang several well-received numbers.

Also taking part in the program were City Councilman Marshall L. Shepard, Dr. O. Wilson Winters chairman; the Rev. Richard T. S. Brown John L. Procope, William E. Griffin, Walter L. Gordon and Edward Robinson, vocalist.

The sessions of the convention which ended Tuesday, were held at the Sheraton Hotel.

N.A.A.C.P. COUNSEL HOPEFUL ON SOUTH

Sees Integration Triumphing in Schools—U. S. Respect for Law Emphasized

32b
New York Times
New York, N.Y.
R18-C

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday that progress was being made in integration in the South. The only question, he added, is whether the progress is fast enough.

His own feeling, he said, is one of optimism, but not over-optimism, toward eventual integration in the schools.

Mr. Marshall pointed out that integration was already in effect in 25.6 per cent of the school districts of the South and in ten Southern states.

The Negro leader was one of three legal experts on a WRCA-TV discussion program called "The Open Mind."

The two other speakers were Samuel I. Rosenman, adviser to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, and Harry W. Jones, Professor of Jurisprudence at the Columbia Law School.

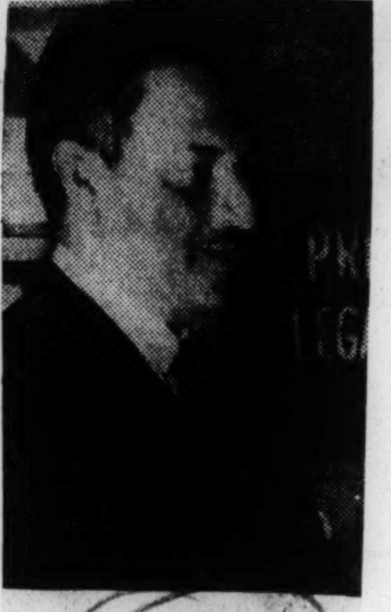
All three speakers agreed that the United States was basically a strongly law-abiding nation. They disparaged a point raised by the moderator, Richard D. Hefner, that some European nations had more respect for the law.

Mr. Rosenman said that while it was possible that in Great Britain, for instance, the people were less likely to commit petty ofenses, they were probably no more law-abiding than Americans where major offenses were concerned.

Mr. Rosenman cited the lack of enforcement officials attached to courts as proof of the acceptance of judicial decisions by th enation. He said that even in the resistance to decisions on integration, which he called exceptional, the opposition was always through legal channels.

Mr. Marshall, in supporting Mr. Rosenman's contention, stressed the value of long litigation over civil rights issues in the courts. Lengthy legal disputes, he said, bring the arguments before the public.

"Eventually," he said, "the people realize this is not only the law but that it is right."



Thurgood Marshall

Negro Patience Is Limited Says Mr. T. Marshall

32b
NAACP
Louisville Defender
Louisville Ky
Thurs 2-26-59
P.3

Boston, Mass. (ANP) — Thurgood Marshall, counsel, NAACP touched upon people who advised Negroes in America to be "patient," during a visit to the Temple Israel Sisterhood.

"Anybody can talk about it except the people who are involved. Negroes in the South are dying every day waiting for their rights.

"I challenge anyone to be more patient than the Negro is in the South."

Atty. Marshall warned that no one area of the United States could hold that "its conscience is clear, simply because conditions are better there than in Mississippi, for example."

"Desegregation," he commented, "is not an insoluble problem. It is not a problem of timing, but of understanding.

"You cannot shut your eyes to prejudice anywhere anymore: It is our positive right and duty to oppose it. But first we must get rid of it in our own hearts.

"Certainly the body of the octopus of prejudice is in the South, but the tentacles spread out all over."

Not a Bad Year For Civil Rights, Thurgood States

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
32b
Sat. 1-10-59
P.5

PHILADELPHIA—A large audience heard Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, declare that 1958 had not been a year of defeat in the fight for civil rights.

Marshall spoke at Irvine Auditorium at a public meeting which was part of the 44th general convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

During the same program Marian Anderson received the fraternity's Medal of Honor for her contribution as an artist and as a representative of the United States in the United Nations. Judge Myles A. Paige of Brooklyn, N. Y., general president, presided.

■

THE AUDIENCE of more than 1500 heard Marshall say that the important event in 1958 was the alignment on the side of the fight for civil rights of the "middle block" which heretofore had been undecided in its views.

"Governor Faubus," he said, "who for the first time has made Little Rock known outside of Little Rock; and Gov. Almond of Virginia who ordered the schools closed and the American flag taken from above the state capitol, have proven to these middle-roaders that there is no rationalization for the attitudes of the segregationists.

"This 'middle block' has been pushed towards support of the Constitution, where it ought to have been anyway."

■

THE NAACP legal chief said that publicity over Little Rock and other events had obscured the fact that important and significant court decisions had been made in civil rights. He pointed out that in the North more political candidates had proclaimed their liberalism than ever before.

Marshall scored those who talked in terms of Negroes "not being ready yet" and said that many Negroes themselves were guilty of what he termed a defeatist attitude.

He said Negroes in the North need not pity the Southern colored man for what he experiences in his battle for rights. "The Southern Negro," Marshall said, "knows what he wants and exactly what it is going to take to get it.

It is for the educated Negro to furnish the leadership and support to these people who are carrying on your fight as well as their own."

The citation to Miss Anderson read "In recognition of meritorious and distinguished service in the field of human relations as a talented representative of the United States to countries of the Far East and the Near East as well as her unexcelled artistic talents in the field of music."

■

MISS ANDERSON was hailed by Judge Paige as a woman who had proved her leadership in many fields. She is the first woman to receive the award.

In her acceptance Miss Anderson said she was reminded of something once told her by her mother: "No matter where you go or what you do, there is someone watching who may want to be like you. Don't disappoint them in your actions."

Official greetings to the fraternity were brought by Raymond Pace Alexander, City Councilman; and Andrew M. Bradley, Secretary of Property and Supplies of the state. Both are Alpha members. Lynwood F. Blount Esq., president of the Inter-Greek Council, represented that organization.

The Philharmonic Men's Chorus, directed by A. Franklin Hoxter, sang several well received numbers.

Also taking part in the program were: City Councilman Marshall L. Shepard; Dr. O. Wilson Winters, chairman; Rev. Richard T. S. Brown, John L. Procope, William E. Griffin, Walter L. Gordon and Edward Robinson, vocalist.

The sessions of the convention, which ends Tuesday, are being held at the Sheraton Hotel.

Marshall Lashes Virginia Defiance

By LOUIS LAUTIER

321 NAACP

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 2-26-59

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Thurgood Marshall, director-general counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Tuesday gave the Commonwealth of Virginia a merciless lash before the Supreme Court for its resistance to the court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

The lambasting occurred as Mr. Marshall recited the steps Virginia had taken in its efforts to keep from complying with the decision. These steps led to enactment of the three laws designed to curb activities of the NAACP in Virginia.

Mr. Marshall followed J. Segar Gravatt of Blackstone, Va., counsel for Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison of Virginia, who appealed from the decision of a three-judge Federal District Court at Richmond, holding the three laws unconstitutional.

Each side was allowed an hour for argument. Mr. Gravatt split his time with David Mays of Richmond also counsel for Mr. Harrison. The Virginia Attorney General did not appear. Nor did Robert L. Carter, counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., who was in Europe. Mr. Marshall used the entire hour allotted to the NAACP.

ASKS AFFIRMATION

Mr. Marshall asked the court to affirm the decision of the lower Federal court.

"These are not just "run-o'-the-mill" statutes which came down the road," Mr. Marshall said in beginning his argument, adding:

"There is nothing in the record on that, but the record is replete with the deliberate and calculated purpose of Virginia to tie the hands of the appellees (the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund) in this case."

Mr. Marshall then pointed out that the Prince Edward County case was one of the five cases in which the Supreme Court ruled on March 17, 1954, that racial segregation in public education was unconstitutional.

"Immediately after those opinions, the Commonwealth of Virginia started out to do the opposite of what this court said in September in the Little Rock case — that the Brown decision (of May 17, 1954) imposed on all agencies of government in a state, and it applied to the Commonwealth of Virginia," a duty to initiate every effort toward bringing about the elimination of segregation in the public schools.

Yet, Mr. Marshall said, the Governor and legislature of Virginia, "with the active support of nearly every political faction in the state, set about to do just the opposite."

"MASSIVE RESISTANCE"

He said the record shows, and the Federal District Court found that Virginia adopted a program of "massive resistance." This involved two courses, one of which was enactment of a pupil assignment law, laws closing the schools and cutting off state funds to schools which were desegregated.

He said the state passed other implementing laws — "all directed toward making it well nigh impossible to attend any school in the state that was not segregated."

Mr. Marshall charged that the other course consisted of enacting laws designed to "exterminate" and two organizations which had assisted in the school desegregation cases and to make it impossible for lawyers to represent the people in segregation cases unless the plaintiffs themselves had a direct personal interest in the litigation.

The constitutionality of these statutes, Mr. Marshall argued, must be considered in the atmosphere in which they were enacted.

Once the NAACP membership list is released, he said, then the interference with First Amendments arises. The mere passage of the statute created the damage to these First Amendment rights, he added.

RIGHTS PROTECTED

The First Amendment protects the right of free speech and association.

Mr. Marshall also argued that the anti-barratry statute would get the lawyers in trouble and would deny free access to the courts to persons unable to bear the costs of litigation.

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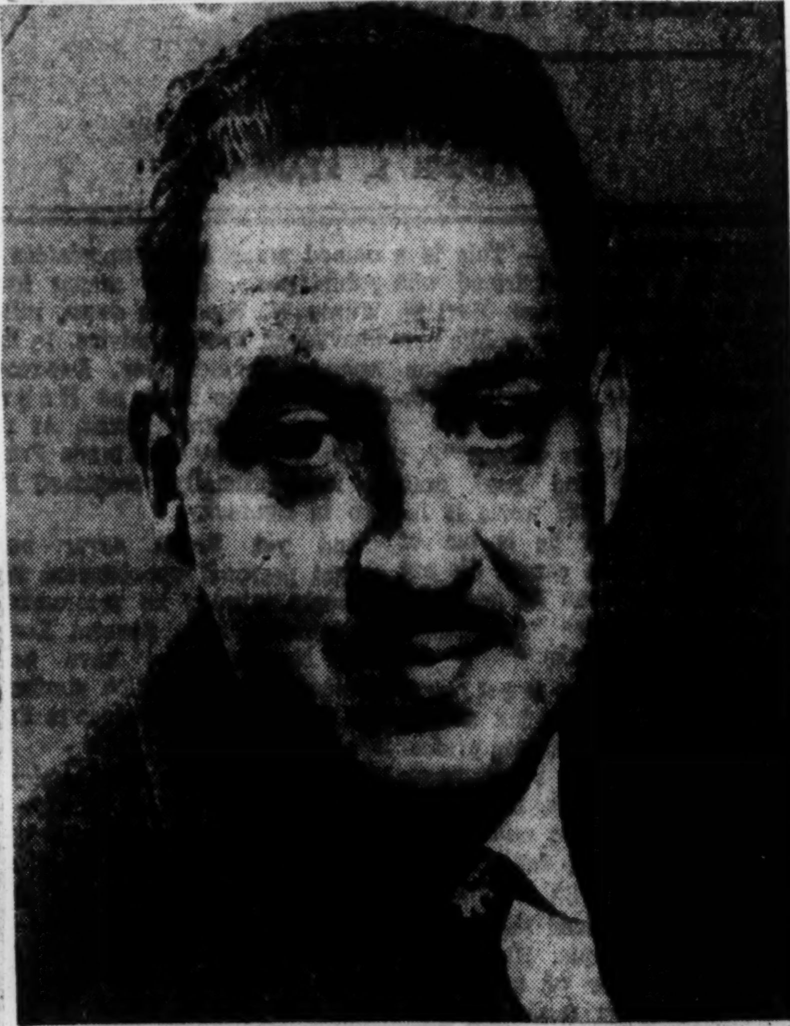
He said litigation costs considerable money, and, if suits were brought as Virginia would have them brought, the doors of the court would be open only to those finanicially able to litagate.

In that situation, he added, they would be "effectively closed," because in Virginia there is a line of litigation which, on one side, "has the whole panoply of the State government — the Attorney General's office, the county lawyers for every county, and the treasury of the Commonwealth of Virginia to support it."

Mr. Marshall said there were very few individuals who could cope with that kind of situation.



ATTORNEY THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPEAKER FOR KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT CONVOCATION

The Director-Counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., Attorney Marshall has argued or prepared briefs with the coöperation of N.A.A.C.P. lawyers in all N.A.A.C.P. cases affecting constitutional rights of Negroes from 1938 to the present time. He has appeared twenty-five times before the United States Supreme Court, winning twenty-three and losing two. Some of many honors received for distinguished public service are:

In 1944 he was placed on the Honor Roll of Race Relations for the Schomburg Collection.

In 1946 the famous Springarn Medal was awarded him. He was awarded in 1949 the National Newspaper Publishers Association's Russwurm Award "in recognition of outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles and in tribute for upholding these highest traditions considered as the ideals of the American way of life."

The Kentucky State College Convocation will be held Sunday, May 31, at 4 p.m. (CDT) at Bell Gymnasium.

You are cordially invited to share this Kentucky State Commencement Convocation.

5-59

32b 1959

NAACP

ATTY.THURGOOD MARSHALL

NAACP Will Continue Equal Rights Fight--Marshall

Daily Atlanta Ga. Tue. 9-29-59.

P. 1.

Two Atlanta Audiences Hear Attorney Blast 'Go Slow, Not Ready' Ideas

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will continue to fight for equal rights within the framework of democracy, Thurgood Marshall told two Atlanta audiences Sunday.

Decrying the contention is some quarters that Negroes were not "ready" for full civil rights and that they need to "go slower," Mr. Marshall, who is chief counsel of the NAACP Legal and Education Fund, Inc., declared:

"Negroes have been ready for their rights ever since Crispus Attucks died in the Revolutionary War. If we went any slower in our simple requests for equality, we would be standing still."

32b

The Negro is not asking for any special favors; he simply wants to be turned loose to freedom, the speaker told audiences at Wheat Street Baptist Church, the Rev. William Holmes Border, pastor, and Big Bethel AME Church, the Rev. H. I. Bearden, pastor. At Wheat Street, the occasion was Men's Day exercises. At Big Bethel, the occasion was a one-day special session of the Prince Hall Masonic Grand Lodge of Georgia, John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master. Both edifices were full and overflowing with eager listeners.

"We are not trying to force personal association with any people; we just want to share our schools," Mr. Marshall stated to the cheering audiences. He added that the NAACP was fighting the battle for full citizenship "because it is right for us to do so ... We want to feel free in being ourselves in the eyesight of God."

"The fight is tough," Mr. Marshall noted of the delays and circumventions, "but we've got it routed out." He declared that to win victory that the Association would get more lawyers, more money and more members. "There is but one thing holding us back from getting our rights; that is us," the famed constitutional lawyer noted.

During the Big Bethel meeting, Grandmaster Dobbs was joined by Mr. Marshall in a general attack on "bogus" masonry. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge leaders pointed to the legitimacy of the craft in a public move to educate the public against illegitimate and clandestine groups. Victors to the special public meeting came to Atlanta from all section of the state.

In Dallas, Tex., Meeting

Courier

P. 5

Whites Hail Thurgood

Pittsburgh Pa. 9-12-59

DALLAS, Tex.—Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP, drew cheers from a predominantly white audience during a heated debate over integration with a Southern publisher at a national church conference here.

32b

Insisting that segregationists "have no right to keep Negroes out of schools—they belong to all the people—or out of churches because it's God church," Marshall was lauded for his talk.

Marshall's viewpoints were brought into focus when he was pitted against Oliver Emerich, who published papers in McComb and Jackson, Miss.

EMERICH, WHO also drew cheers from the audience, contended that distinct racial differences accent conflicts unless public schools stick to a policy of separate-but-equal facilities for Negro students.

After the series of exchanges, both men—who sat side by side—smiled in apparent good humor.

They were on the platform with four other panelists who discussed issues in public education at the Methodist Conference on Human Relations, held at Southern Methodist University.

About 1,500 persons, including a few Negroes, heard the debate.

U.S. Police Chiefs Listen

Daily World

Officer Not Law, Marshall Avows

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 10-2-59

P. 1

NEW YORK CITY — "In this sensitive area of integration, whether in Chicago or New York, or the West Coast or in the South, bear in mind that the policeman is not the law, he merely is the law enforcement officer and has no responsibility for what is in the law."

Thurgood Marshall told this to the nations police chiefs at the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police meeting here. Mr. Marshall is chief counsel of the NAACP. He appeared as an unscheduled speaker, at the invitation of New York Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, who also addressed the group.

32b

Marshall stated that the policeman is right in the middle of the integration fight and is attacked by both sides. But, he said, "action by the community must not be permitted to take over from the law enforcement officer.

"The times that will try your soul are when you are called on to enforce a law that you and your friends do not believe in, but when the law says the schools must be integrated, it is your responsibility to enforce it, whatever you may believe."

He remarked that he knew no policeman would hesitate to arrest a friend or neighbor who has broken the law, but when it is such a sensitive thing as integration, sometimes "the average policeman cannot bring himself to arrest his neighbor for obstructing the law."

Other speakers included Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Mayor Robert Wagner, Quinn Tamm, assistant director of the FBI, and Sir John Nott - Bower, retired commissioner of London's Metropolitan Police.

NAACP Will Continue Equal Rights Fight — Marshall

Blake

Nashville, Tenn.

Two Atlanta Audiences Hear Attorney Blast 'Go Slow, Not Ready' Ideas

Oct. 2-59.

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P.I.

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NAACP Lawyer Wrong On 'Right'

The Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

Dec. 12 59

As hypocritical as the North has demonstrated itself to be on racial problems, it is still the area where the National Association for Advancement of Colored People can expect its greatest acceptance. It is therefore with a lifted eyebrow that we of the South watch the NAACP flaying the most sanctimonious of the Northern states for their segregation practices.

P.H

In fact, Thurgood Marshall, in a recent speech, characterized four Northern states as comprising a "major problem" in the NAACP's efforts to get the entire nation to conform to its social and political specifications. The list brings the hint of a smirk to the face of the South—New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, the fountainhead, to a large extent, of integration propaganda.

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However, the smirk vanishes when Marshall goes on to detail his complaints against the people of the states he mentioned, people who have in many and varied ways shown themselves to be basically in disagreement with all but a token acceptance of the NAACP's interpretation of integration.

Analysis of Marshall's complaint about "segregation" in the North reveals just how far the NAACP is prepared to carry its conception of "civil rights" as a legal obligation upon the rest of the American society in its social as well as political association with the Negro.

Are the civil rights of a Negro child being violated if he finds himself sitting next to a Negro child in a public school classroom? Are the civil rights of a Negro child being violated when a white child is transferred, at its parents' request, to another school?

Even the most liberal interpretation of the 1954 Supreme Court could not create a legal obligation upon a white child to seek out a Negro and sit beside him in a classroom. Yet that seems to be the thesis of Thurgood Marshall's complaints as he attacks the North for infringing upon the "civil rights" of the Negro public school pupil.

We all know that there is no such thing as legal segregation in the states which Marshall indicts, that the positive action is in fact to break down all barriers between the races. We also know of course that the law and politicians don't express the views of all the people by any means on race matters, and that tensions are even greater in some Northern areas than in the South.

But it is as individuals that white people in those areas express their views, in the form of actions to avoid mixing with the Negro. What "civil rights" of the Negro are being infringed upon in these individual actions, of a negative rather than a positive nature, is something that only Thurgood Marshall apparently could define.

Marshall is hurting his own cause when he attempts to carry to ridiculous lengths the conception of "civil rights" and the manner of their infringement. He and those associated with him are abusing what good will they have in Northern states.

Marshall . . . Irritated By North

Governor Doesn't Need School Closing Power

Gov. Patterson is plumping for passage of a measure now before the Senate which would empower him to close any school in the state which he believed was threatened with integration.

Opposition to the bill has been voiced by at least two senators and there doubtless are others who have questions. The principal fear seems to be that giving a governor such power could lead federal courts to a conclusion all schools were related and under a central state authority. If the governor closed one school, it's feared, suit might be filed in federal court leading to an order that if one school in a given system is closed, all schools would have to be closed.

There is genuine basis for this fear, in our opinion. A federal court decision in Virginia followed just that line.

As things stand we have two powerful weapons for guarding school segregation. One is the freedom of choice amendment which embraces a placement provision under which local school boards have wide latitude in assignment of pupils to specific schools.

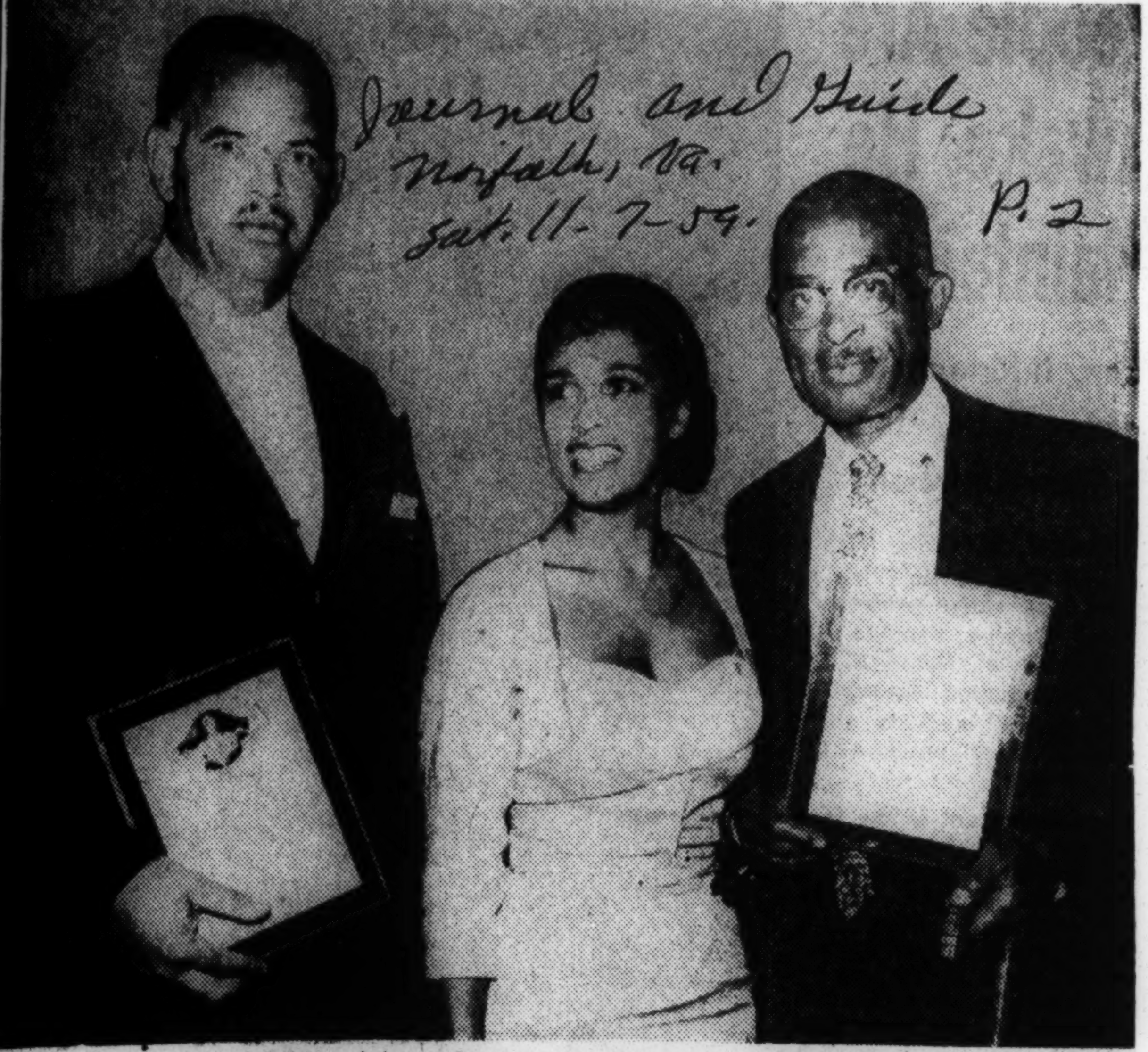
Additionally, the Legislature has passed a bill offered by Jefferson's Sen. Larry Dumas which authorizes any given school's patrons to designate that school as a separate entity, a separate system in itself.

The Dumas measure would enable any school, or schools, in a district wherein one or more schools faced an integration threat to withdraw. Under it, one or more schools might face closing. But others in a system might, by withdrawing from that system, legally be able to remain open. The measure is sound in its concept.

If the governor had power to close schools it could mean that these other two methods of maintaining a segregated system to the greatest extent feasible would be voided.

There is no present need to give the governor such power.

32b 1959 LIFE MEMBERSHIP NAACP



Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 11-7-59.
P. 2

Life Members In Freedom Drive

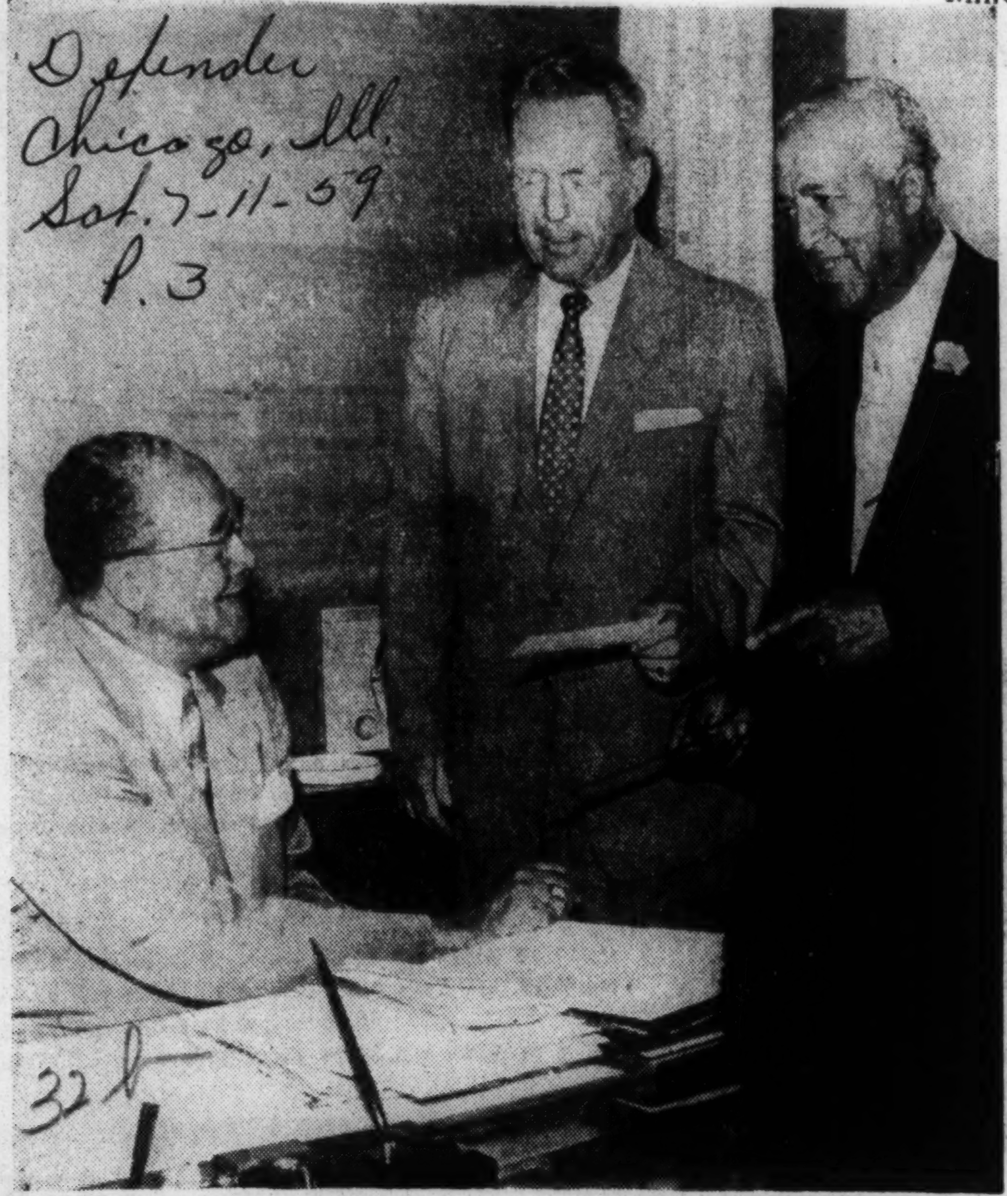
32b

Daniel R. Brown (left) of Lawrenceville and John A. Knox of Emporia, members of the Southside (Va.) Funeral Directors Association, are shown with Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, NAACP freedom fund national co-chairman.

The two men are shown with their NAACP life membership plaques at the Virginia NAACP convention in Danville. The Southside association emphasizes participation in communty and civic activities, with full citizenship as a prime objective.

Mr. Brown received a professional morticians' certificate for proficiency in August at the National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association convention.

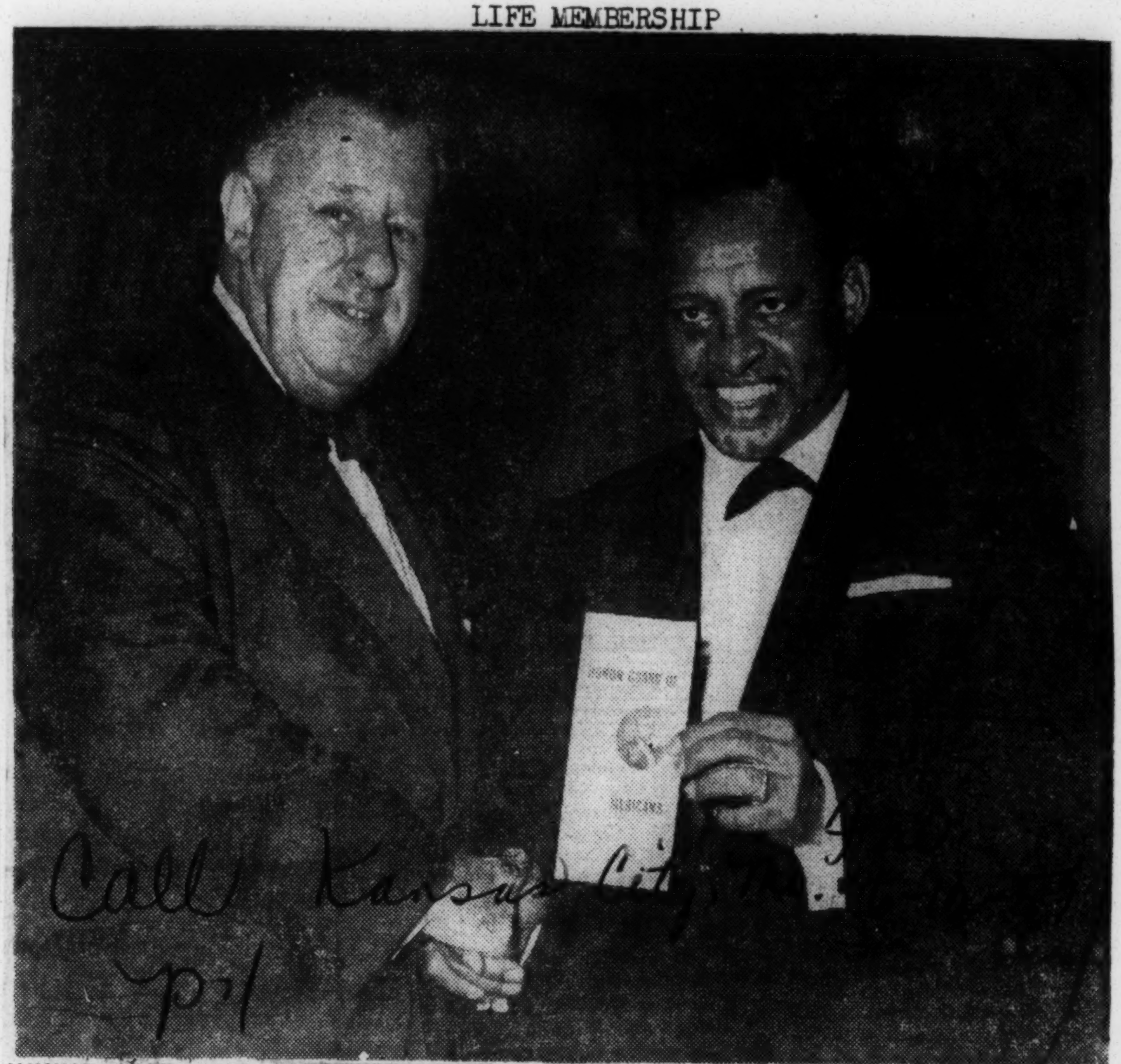
32b 1959 NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP



Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-11-59
P. 3

32b

EARL B. DICKERSON (left) president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company and NAACP life member, receives $1,500 towards NAACP Golden Anniversary project. Richard P. Larsen (center) president of the South Side Bank & Trust company, presents check for $500 and Rev. T. E. Brown, pastor of Progressive Baptist church, delivers check for $1,000. Dickerson is a member of NAACP National Board of Directors.



Call Kansas City, Mo.
P-1

MIXING JAZZ AND CIVIL RIGHTS.—Lionel Hampton, right, internationally acclaimed jazzman and bandleader, is congratulated by Kivie Kaplan on the purchase of a NAACP life membership. Mr. Kaplan is national NAACP life membership co-chairman. Mr. Hampton signed up when his band played recent Freedom Fund Ball of the association's Boston branch. NAACP life memberships cost $500.

SENATOR JAVITS TAKES NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP—Senator Jacob K. Javits, center, New York Republican, receives a plaque denoting his Life Membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is presented by Kivie Kaplan, right, co-chairman of the association's national life membership committee. Judge Hubert T. Delaney, national life membership committee member, looks on from left. NAACP adult life memberships cost $500, youth memberships cost $100

Call
Kansas City, Mo.
32b Fri. 8/15/59
P. 1

Doctors In Campaign For NAACP Life Members

State

NEW YORK—The National Medical Association launched a nationwide campaign this week to secure NAACP life memberships among members and their families.

Nashville
Tenn.

The drive is under direction of Dr. J. Leonidas Leach of Flint, Mich. an NAACP national Board member. Dr. James J. McClendon of Detroit Mich., will work closely with Dr. Leach. Dr. McClendon is also a member of the NAACP national board of Directors and former president of the Detroit branch. At present, some 500 NMA members are fully paid or subscribing NAACP life members.

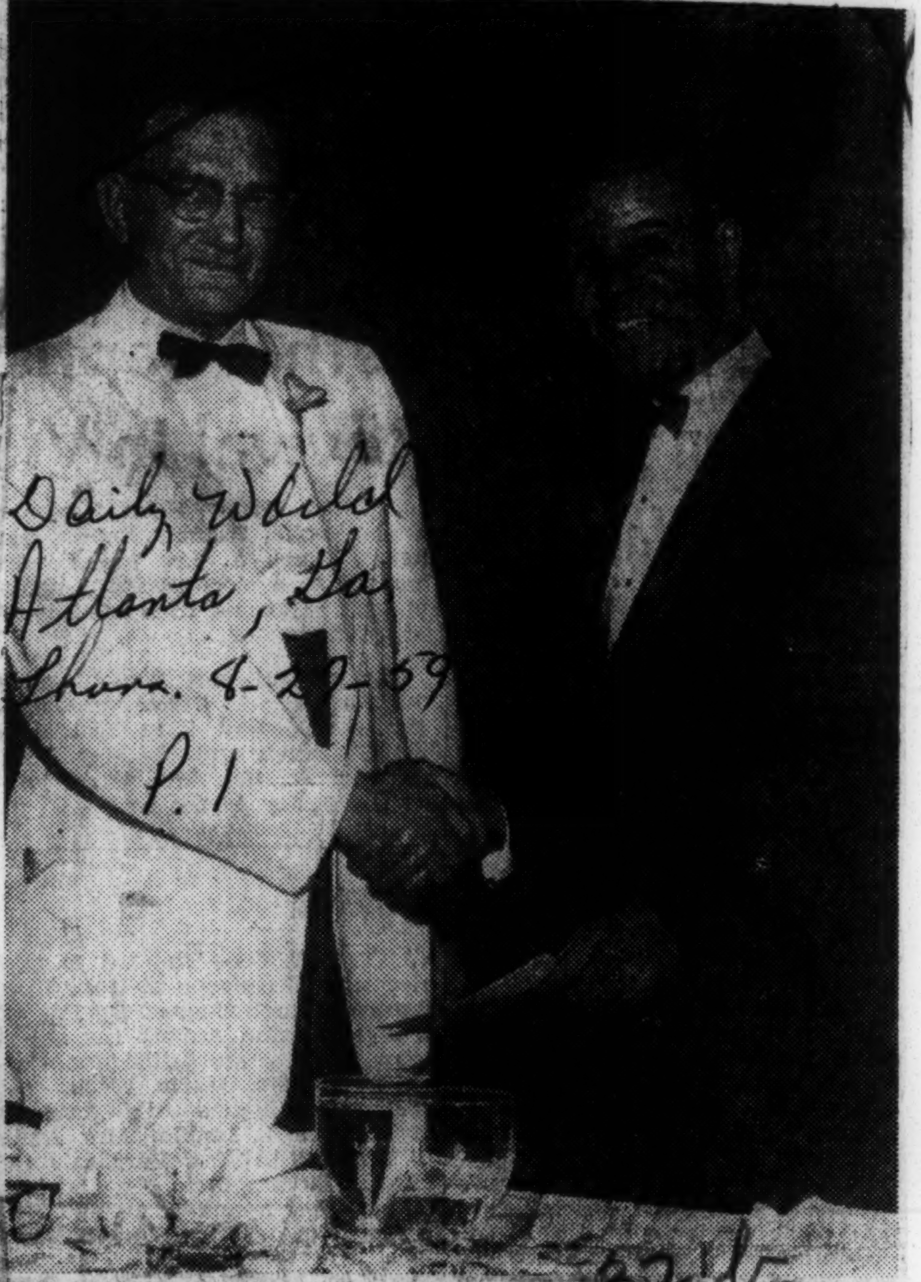
[illegible] 9/4/59
32b

The NMA and its members have been longtime supporters of the NAACP.

A resolution calling for all NMA members to take out NAACP life memberships was passed at the organization's 1954 convention. Another resolution was passed at the NMA's 1959 national convention in Detroit endorsing the work of the NAACP and calling upon NMA members to support it locally and nationally.

32b
Courier
P. 18
Sat 8-29-59
Pittsburgh

IOTA PRESIDENT—Soror Florence M. Hill, president of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, receives an NAACP life membership from Mrs. Mildred Bond of the national office of the NAACP, New York, at the 30th national convention, held in Washington, D. C.



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 8-27-59
P. 1

32b

REALTISTS RALLY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS — George S. Harris, left, president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc., present NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins with $500 check. Money is for NAREB life membership in NAACP. Mr. Wilkins delivered a major address during the 12th annual NAREB convention in New York City recently.

32b 1959 NAACP DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

Tobias Cites Gains

Good

Speaks At N.A.A.C.P. Opening

Call p. 1

NEW YORK. — Despite remaining racial discriminations and obstacles there is "ample ground for optimism" based upon the progress made during the past half-century, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, declared in the keynote address delivered here Thursday night at the opening session of the association's golden anniversary convention.

32b

Kansas City, Mo.

Also speaking at this session in the New York Coliseum was Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York. The convention will continue through the week, closing with a mammoth rally in the Polo Grounds, Sunday afternoon, July 19.

Fri. 7-17-59

"In this 50th year of our organization, we can take justifiable pride in the notable progress made towards elimination of some of the grosser manifestations of racial prejudice," Dr. Tobias said.

New National Policy

"The official national policy is now against the forced separation of American citizens on the irrelevant and irrational basis of race," Dr. Tobias continued.

"Fifty years ago, the national policy, as enunciated by the Supreme Court in 1896, was that separate facilities and services, if 'equal,' were constitutional," he said.

"Largely because of the success of our activities," the NAACP officer said, "life for the Negro in America today is far different from what it was in 1909.

"Gloom and despair have given way to confidence and hope. Lynching, which at the turn of the century was a twice-a-week Roman holiday, is now rare," he asserted.

Call p. 4

Dr. Tobias pointed out that Negroes now occupy positions in private industry and public service which were undreamed of 50 years ago.

Fri. 7-17-59

"The philosophy of the NAACP," Dr. Tobias noted, "is deeply rooted in Americanism, and particularly the humane and equalitarian principles of the Abolition movement. The spiritual progenitor of our movement was William Lloyd Garrison, and not his contemporary, Karl Marx."

"From the outset," he continued, "the NAACP recognized, first, that its objectives could be secured only through orderly, democratic processes and, second, that equality of citizenship was unattainable within the framework of racial segregation."

"Faithful adherence to this program over a 50-year period has brought us measurably closer to our goal," the NAACP chairman said. "Sometimes the slow processes of democratic action have occasioned moments of despair and raised the temptation to resort to direct action outside of the law. To their everlasting credit, the officers and members of our association throughout the country have shunned this temptation despite extreme provocation."

32b 1959 NAACP NAACP-CHURCH FUND RAISING PROJECT

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8-15-59
P.1

EYES ON A CHAMPION – Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Henderson, left, is congratulated by two members of the NAACP national Board of Directors, Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, center, and Alfred Baker Lewis, right. Dr. Henderson organized and led an NAACP–Church fund-raising project resulting in $45,000 being gathered across the country to further the work of the Association. Dr. Henderson's own Second Baptist Church in Los Angeles, Calif., accounted for $11,000 of the total figure. This was the largest single contribution received during the Association's 50th anniversary convention held recently in New York City.

DuBois Ignored

Courier

NAACP Did Not Invite Its Founder

Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b

Sat. 7-25-59

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise, one of the two living men who incorporated the NAACP 50 years ago, suggested that he would have attended the convention, which met in New York last week if he had been invited.

Recently returned from an 11-month trip abroad, Dr. DuBois was reluctant to discuss the matter at all.

p. 9

Dr. DuBois

His wife, the former Shirley Graham, writer lecturer, said that among the accumulation of 11 months mail was an announcement and invitation to the convention that is sent to all members.

■

THERE WAS ALSO a letter, she said, inviting Dr. DuBois to speak in February before a founders meeting.

There was a subsequent letter regretting his inability to attend. Mrs. DuBois said he felt it was generally knonw that she and her husband were abroad.

She pointed out that her son had remained in their home during their trip and could have advised them if the NAACP wanted to reach them.

■

OTHER THAN THIS correspondence, Mrs. DuBois said, there have been no phone calls, letters or wires since their return regarding Dr. DuBois' attendance at the convention.

The long trip took the DuBois' to England, Holland, France, Czechoslavakia, Germany, Sweden, USSR and China. Mrs. DuBois also took side trips to Egypt, Sudan, Athens and Ghana.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois And NAACP Silent Treatment

Crusader

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-8-59

p. 4

By EMMETT J. MARSHALL, SR.

I am a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, so is my wife, my daughter and my two sons and most of my choice friends. Of the many organizations, associations, fraternities and the Congregational Church to which I belong — the NAACP ranks A — ONE. It is an organization that is hated, honored, loved or feared thruout the white world. It has this character solely because in its infancy it was nurtured by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Had it not been for a man of his prophetic vision and keen philosophical thought with the cry of a poet in his pen, the NAACP might be today only a glorified bridge club. He fashioned it into a fighting weapon that is honored throughout the world.

32b

He challenged the south and its Dr. B. T. Washington who tried to curry the south's favors with "We took care of your babies" and "Train the Negroes hand" at the expense of the head and "We remained loyal to you during the great Civil War." The whites still tried to defame Dr. Washington in spite of all his wooing. They involved him in the old boogie bear—white woman incident and it took the prestige of President Teddy Roosevelt to erase the stain.

Dr. DuBois didn't discredit the skilled hand, but he knew only too well that the life time earnings of the skilled hands could all be taken away with one judgment note and a crooked contract. So he said — "The purpose of education is not to make men carpenters, but to make carpenters MEN!" Now the whites didn't like what Dr. DuBois was saying then and they don't like what he is saying now. They wanted that "We took care of your babies" business. They wanted docile servants, not black men trained to think.

Why should we desert Dr. DuBois because he speaks more truth than white America wants to hear? He was tried in a federal court of law. He was accused of being a communist or a fellow traveler. The weight of the whole United States mighty government and the FBI was there to enforce the white folks claim. He was acquitted. Why, then, did the N. A. A. C. P. give him the silent treatment on its Fiftieth Anniversary? Are they trying to say to the 1959 white bigots — "We will take care of your babies?" Are we to silence the truth only because the whites don't want to hear about their wicked racial deeds?

Must the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cry out in anguish to the white bigots, "yea though ye slay me I will serve thee!?"

NAACP Limits Powell Speech

Wed. 7-15-59

News & Courier

NEW YORK (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) Tuesday accused the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People of brushing him off as a speaker at its convention. But he eventually accepted a five - minute windup spot on the program.

Powell agreed to share a Sunday speaking platform with Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe of Eastern Nigeria; former ballplayer Jackie Robinson and representatives of the three major faiths. The congressman will be limited to a message of greeting on the closing day of the convention.

p. 4A

Last Friday, the NAACP invited Powell, the Negro Harlem congressman, to speak for 20 minutes on this Thursday's convention program.

Charleston, S.C.

Powell's public relations man, John Young, called this an afterthought and an insult. He claimed the original list of speakers had been drawn up weeks ago, with Powell excluded.

Moreover, Young charged, the invitation offered such short notice that the NAACP probably knew in advance Powell wouldn't be able to accept.

On Sunday, Young said, Powell wired Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, offering to speak at the Sunday's closing convention session at the Polo Grounds. Young added that Wilkins didn't even bother to answer.

Wilkins replied in a telegram to Powell, apologizing for the last-minute nature of the original invitation.

32 b

During a question and answer period at the convention session, Robert Williams took over a floor microphone. He was suspended as NAACP leader in Monroe, N.C., for six months on charges that he called on Negroes to meet violence with violence.

"Now for three years, I have been asked the NAACP for help," Williams began. Chairman Earl Dickerson of Chicago, interrupted to say:

"Please ask a question. We want no speeches here."

Williams continued:

"I would like to know what I have to do to get the NAACP to act on school segregation in Monroe County?"

Dickerson replied:

"This is not a question that any of the people on the platform can answer now."

Williams is appealing his NAACP suspension. It was reported that the resolutions committee will consider his appeal in a closed hearing Thursday.

NAACP Meet Hits Branch Chapter Plan

Advertiser — Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK (AP) — The 30th annual convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People agreed Saturday to review the practice of forming branch organizations within a single geographical area.

Sun. 7-19-59

This put down, at least for the time being, a dispute between the national organization and its New York City branch.

32 b

The New York City chapter claims the territory of Manhattan. It protested when the national board of directors granted a charter last month to a branch within the Dept. of Welfare.

NAACP

p. 3A

Earlier this week at the NAACP convention, L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York branch, brought the matter to public debate.

'DANGEROUS THING'

His chapter challenged as "a dangerous thing" the national organization policy of issuing chapters "without notice to, or invitation from" existing local branches.

The chapter statement added: "If chapters are to be issued to welfare workers, teachers' associations, policemen's associations, churches or organizations on company property, then the geographic branch in existence in that locality is seriously injured in its work, and such rival factions in any city or town may work at cross purposes and waste the collective NAACP strength in your town and mine."

The New York chapter warned that "any disgruntled individual or faction of individuals" could "establish a rival branch" and "destroy the effectiveness" of the existing branches.

COMPROMISE MADE

It was learned that a compromise was worked out. It was understood that the national directors would not create new chapters in areas of existing chapters until a study of problems involved.

It was also decided that creation of a welfare department branch would be reviewed, with the older New York chapter receiving opportunity to oppose it.

A resolution was adopted urging Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to refuse the extradition from New York of Willie Reid, if his appeal is denied.

Reid, an escaped convict who was sentenced in Lake County, Fla., to 15 years in a chain gang, "obtained steady employment" and is a "useful and law-abiding citizen" in New York, the resolution added.

Another resolution called upon "church agencies and the Christian associations, the YMCA and the YWCA, to remove every vestige of discrimination from all facilities under their jurisdiction."

HIT LABOR UNIONS

Still another resolution called for ending all discriminatory practices within labor unions. It asserted "the AFL-CIO policy resolutions against discrimination as these racist practices continue in many crafts and industries throughout America."

Other resolutions called for ending segregation in schools and housing, and revising the Walter-McCarran Immigration Law.

The week-long convention concludes tomorrow with a rally at the Polo Grounds.

NAACP Hears Ike's Words on Progress

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Sat. 7-25-59

NEW YORK (ANP)—Voices of some of America's great leaders, and from some other outstanding liberals around the world, resounded loudly in behalf of civil rights and civil liberties for all peoples at the 50th annual convention of the NAACP, meeting in New York's Coliseum.

p. 3

32 b

President Eisenhower boasted of the steady progress which has been made in the past half-century in establishing "equal opportunity and equality under the law" for all American citizens, but he admitted that "much hard work remains to be done in this basic field of human relations."

The convention was addressed on the opening night by New York's Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, Deputy Mayor Paul T. O'Keefe and Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, who was scheduled to deliver the keynote address Monday night, was unable to attend because of physical disability but his speech was read by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, member of the national board of directors.

His address reviewed the growth of the NAACP during its half-century of existence and the progress made in the field of civil rights during the same period.

32b 1959

JUNIOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat.
2-21-59

OR JOINS UP — Thurgood Marshall, Jr., displays plaque noting his junior life membership in the National Association the Advancement of Colored People. Gift is from Dad, amed civil rights counsel

NAACP

Marshall's Second Son 'Life' Member

World p5
Sat. 7-4-59
Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK — John William Marshall, 11-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thurgood Marshall, this week became the newest junior life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He is the second child of Mr. Marshall, director - counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. The junior life membership is the gift of John G. Lewis, Jr., NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Board member from Baton Rouge, La., Mr. Lewis is young William's godfather.

32b

The older Marshall child, Thurgood, Jr., is also an NAACP junior life member. Junior life memberships cost $100 for youngsters under 12. Older persons are eligible for the senior life membership costing $500. Once past 12, an NAACP junior life member may join the senior category by paying an additional $400.

32b

OVERNOR ROCKEFELLER of New York, center, ently became an NAACP life member. Plaque denoting $500 life membership in the Asciation is presented to the Governor by Kivie plan, right, co-chairman of the Association's life membership committee, as Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias looks on. Presentation was made on Sept. 3 at the Governor's New York City office.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
59
p. 15

St. Philips for Life—The Rev. Dr. Moran Weston, left, rector of St. Philips Protestant Episcopal Church, receives NAACP life membership plaque in New York. It is presented by Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, at center. Vestryman Ira Aldrich, right, presents check for $500 covering cost of NAACP life membership. St. Philips has the largest Protestant Episcopal congregation in the nation.

32b

Gov. Rockefeller Enrolls As Life Member Of NAACP

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 9-12-59

NEW YORK — Nelson A. Rockefeller has become the fourth governor of a state to be enrolled as a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A plaque denoting the Governor's life membership was presented to him at his New York City office, 22 West 55th Street, by Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist and chairman of the NAACP life membership committee.

Life memberships in the Association are held by former governors Chester Bowles of Connecticut, Goodwin J. Knight of California and W. Averell Harriman of New York. The NAACP, which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary, has more than 1500 life members at $500 each. An additional 5,000 persons have made partal payments on lifetime memberships in the Association.

32b

NAACP life members represent many walks of life. They include not only citizens of the United States but also such distinguished foreigners as Prime Minister Nehru of India; Alan Paton, the South African author; Aga Khan IV and his brother, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan.

Among well-known American life members of the Association are

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he test "very successful" under extreme circumstances which were o have been objectives of later ests.

'It was a very rigorous re-entry hat provided highest heat pulse ind the highest gravity forces," he

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Fisk Sociology Club Opens NAACP Life Membership

32b

Nashville
Nashville, Tenn.
11-20-59
p. 1

The Sociology Club at Fisk University has joined the ever-growing groups across the nation giving support to the Life Membership campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The club, shown here with its adviser, Dr. Inez Adams (fourth from left), Miss Jimmie Summers (right), secretary at the local NAACP office, and Mrs. Edith Otey (fifth from right) has made initial payment on its $500 Life Membership. Members of the club (from left) are Miss Carolyn McCartha, senior, Reynolds, Ga.; Miss Mildred Bryant, senior, Arcola, Miss.; Miss Judith Gordon, senior, Camden, N. J.; Miss Cenita Hutchings, senior, Macon, Ga.; Miss Judith Law, Roanoke, Va.; and Miss Ann Carol Raney, jr. Newport News, Va. The club raised Life Membership funds through a Sadie Hawkins Day dance staged Halloween. Dr. Raytha Yokley is the club's co-sponsor. Mrs. Otey is NAACP Membership Chairman; Mrs. Carrie Hull is Life Membership Chairman.

32b

Afro-American P. 17 Baltimore Md

32b

NAACP PLAQUES — Mrs. Grace Fenderson, chairman of the life membership committee of the Newark NAACP, presents life membership plaques at a recent mass meeting. Left to right, Cleveland O'Bryant receives plaque for Metropolitan Baptist Church; James Allen, center, has plaque for Bethany Lodge No. 3, F & AM; Charles Sowell gets citation for Holy Royal Arch Masons, and James Beckett, right receives his life membership plaque.

Atlanta Ga.

32b

AID FROM AFAR—Ghana Insurance Company, Ltd. officers purchase their NAACP life membership from the Association's Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, third from left. Ghana Insurance Company was founded in Accra four years ago by a group of New York businessmen. From left are: Dorin Selles, Dr. Thomas H. Amos, Mr. Wilkins, Wilfred N. Mais, Dr. James P. Jones and Dr. Oren W. Riley. Officers are Vertner W. Tandy, president, and Robert Freeman, secretary.

Barbershop Club Purchases NAACP Life Membership

World

B'ham, Ala.

Oct 3-59

P. 5

MAYWOOD, Ill., — The local branch of the NAACP has replaced the famed barbershop quartet with the Jackson Barbershop Club.

A unique fund raising idea, which is being adopted throughout the state, the Jackson Barbershop Club spreads word of the Association's work to everyone entering the shop as a customer.

"On each trip, we try to get as many customers as possible to give $1.00 to the NAACP at the time he gets a haircut," explains Dr. Percy L. Julian, originator of the plan.

"Rarely do we fail to get the $1.00," Dr. Julian continues. "Our plan is to space canvals so that [illegible] total membership fund of $500.00 will be raised by the end of the year." The money is being raised for a life membership for the club in the NAACP.

32b

"In gatherings," he went on, "it is emphasized that this contribution to the Jackson Barbershop Club is not to take the place of a membership in the local branch of the NAACP, but as a supplement."

Boston Branch Signs 22 as NAACP Life Members

32b

State Press

Little Rock, Ark.

Jun 5 1959

P. 2

BOSTON — Announcement that 17 persons signed up during an NAACP life membership dinner at the Harvard club last week featuring Mrs. L. C. Bates, Little Rock heroine, was made this week by Kivie Kaplan.

Mr. Kaplan is the Association's national life membership committee co-chairman and a member of the national Board of Directors.

The local NAACP life membership committee was organized by Kenneth Guscott. Chairman for the May 17th dinner was James Harkness, young attorney from Cambridge.

A Freedom ball was held the following evening at the fashionable Sherry Biltmore hotel. Highlight of the evening was the purchase of an NAACP life membership by Lionel Hampton, internationally famed bandleader. Mr. Hampton's band played for the affair.

An additional four persons also signed up for life memberships during the evening. This made a total of 22 life memberships during the weekend festivities.

While in Boston, Mrs. Bates also addressed a Fighting Fund for Freedom rally, the Massachusetts State Senate and House of Representatives as well as the Boston City Council.

His Highness, Aga Khan, enrolls as a life NAACP member

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

32b

Oct 6-20-59

NEW YORK — Announcement that His Highness, the Aga Khan, is a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was made this week by Kivie Kaplan. Mr. Kaplan is national life membership co-chairman of the NAACP.

The Aga Khan, who was this week graduated from Harvard University, purchased his NAACP membership through Mrs. Arthur Frederick of the Association's Boston branch. It was Mrs. Frederick who in June, 1954, sold a similar NAACP life membership to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, uncle of the Aga Khan, while he was attending Harvard.

Other distinguished foreign life members of the NAACP include India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Alan Paton, noted South African writer. NAACP life memberships cost $500.

Courier
Pittsburgh
Sat. 5-30-59
p. 10

For Race Relations—Bew Hong (Bill) Fong, right, president and general manager of the New China Club, Reno, Nev., receives an NAACP life membership plaque, presented by Ulysses S. Woodard, president of the local branch. The New China Club recently set aside two complete scholarships at the University of Nevada for deserving Negro students.

THE BISHOP TAKES A STRIDE — Bishop George W. Baber of the First Episcopal District, AME Church, left, receives life membership in the NAACP. It was presented by the Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., the Association's church secretary in Philadelphia May 15. Bishop Baber also assumed presidency of his denomination's Council of Bishops during same service. NAACP life memberships cost $500.

AIDE FROM AFAR—Ghana Insurance Company officers purchased their NAACP life membership from the association's executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, left, recently. Ghana Insurance Company was founded in Accra four years ago by a group of New York businessmen. Making the presentation is Wilfred N. Mais.

Bunche Jr. Joins Fight For Freedom

Defender

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Ralph Bunche, jr., has taken out a $500 life membership in the NAACP instead of applying for membership in the West Side Tennis club, the NAACP announced Friday.

p. 1

Kivie Kaplan of Boston, membership chairman of the NAACP said the membership was paid for by Bunche's father, Dr. Ralph Bunche, U.N. undersecretary. He said the Negro youth had decided against applying for membership in the club and "took the NAACP membership instead."

Chicago, Ill.

The senior Bunche revealed last week that a tennis club official had informed him the club did not accept Negroes or Jews as members. The club's board later denied this and invited Bunche and his son to apply for membership. Bunche declined the invitation.

Sat 7-25-59

WINDS IT UP

Friday, he said he had decided not to take the incident to the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations.

He said that the club board's statement, which was issued July 15, "winds up the West Side Tennis story."

"This has not been a pleasant experience and I am glad that it is over," Bunche said. "But I will never give aid and comfort to racial and religious intolerance whenever and wherever I encounter it, by withholding from the public information that it is entitled to have."

PLAN LEGISLATION

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, announced Friday the commission will seek legislation to force all private clubs to make their membership lists a matter of public record.

He said it also would seek legislation to deny catering licenses and other public facilities to lodges that persist in barring Negroes or any other racial group. He specifically mentioned the Elks and Moose lodges.

At the same time, Charles H. Kerrigan, a member of the commission, announced he is serving his connection with the Elks. Kerrigan, regional director for the United Auto Workers, has been active in forming a new Elks lodge in Port Jefferson, N. Y.

Life Membership in NAACP Presented by Kappa Alumni Chapter

Bystander p. 1
Thurs. 7-9-59

At the regular meeting of the Des Moines branch of the NAACP Tuesday, June 30, a life membership in the organization was presented by the alumni chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. Making the presentation were James Thompson, polemarch and James Dixon, and John M. Estes, jr.

Des Moines Iowa

A report on the recent Youth March on Washington, D. C., was made by Irene Hayes, Drake university junior. A book review was given by Louise Jerrell.

NAACP Membership Law To Be Reviewed

Birmingham Ala.
Post-Herald

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — The Supreme Court agreed today to examine the constitutionality of two Arkansas city ordinances requiring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to disclose its membership lists and to file financial statements.

p. 18
Tues. 5-19-59

The ordinances were passed by Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., at the height of the controversy over integration of public schools in the area. They were designed ostensibly to determine whether certain non-profit organizations should be paying taxes.

The NAACP challenged the ordinances after Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, and Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the North Little Rock branch, were fined $25 for failing to file the required financial statement and to reveal membership lists to the city council.

The NAACP always has maintained that disclosure of its membership list would subject its members to harassment and possibly physical injury in the South because of its fight on racial segregation.

The Supreme Court will schedule oral arguments in the term beginning next Fall and then follow with a written opinion.

In other actions, the high court ruled on an insurance case, refused a hearing to six convicted criminals facing the death penalty, set aside a damage award against a labor union, and left undisturbed an order permitting Federal tax agents to examine the records of a Teamster local.

Ghana Firm Life Member Of NAACP

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla. p. 1

NEW YORK.—Ghana Insurance Company, Ltd., has become the first overseas business to enroll as a $500 life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Miss Mildred Bond of the Association's life membership campaign reported this week.

Fri. 6-12-59

The company, which has its home office in Accra, capital of Ghana, was founded by a group of New York business men four years ago. It now has nine branches located in cities throughout the West African country and is the only Negro-owned life insurance company in Ghana.

Vertner Tandy is president of the company and Robert Freeman, secretary. Board members include Dorin Selles, Dr. Thomas H. Amos, Dr. Dren W. Riley, Wilfred I. Mais and Dr. James P. Jones.

NAACP Life Memberships Up 12 Per Cent In 1958

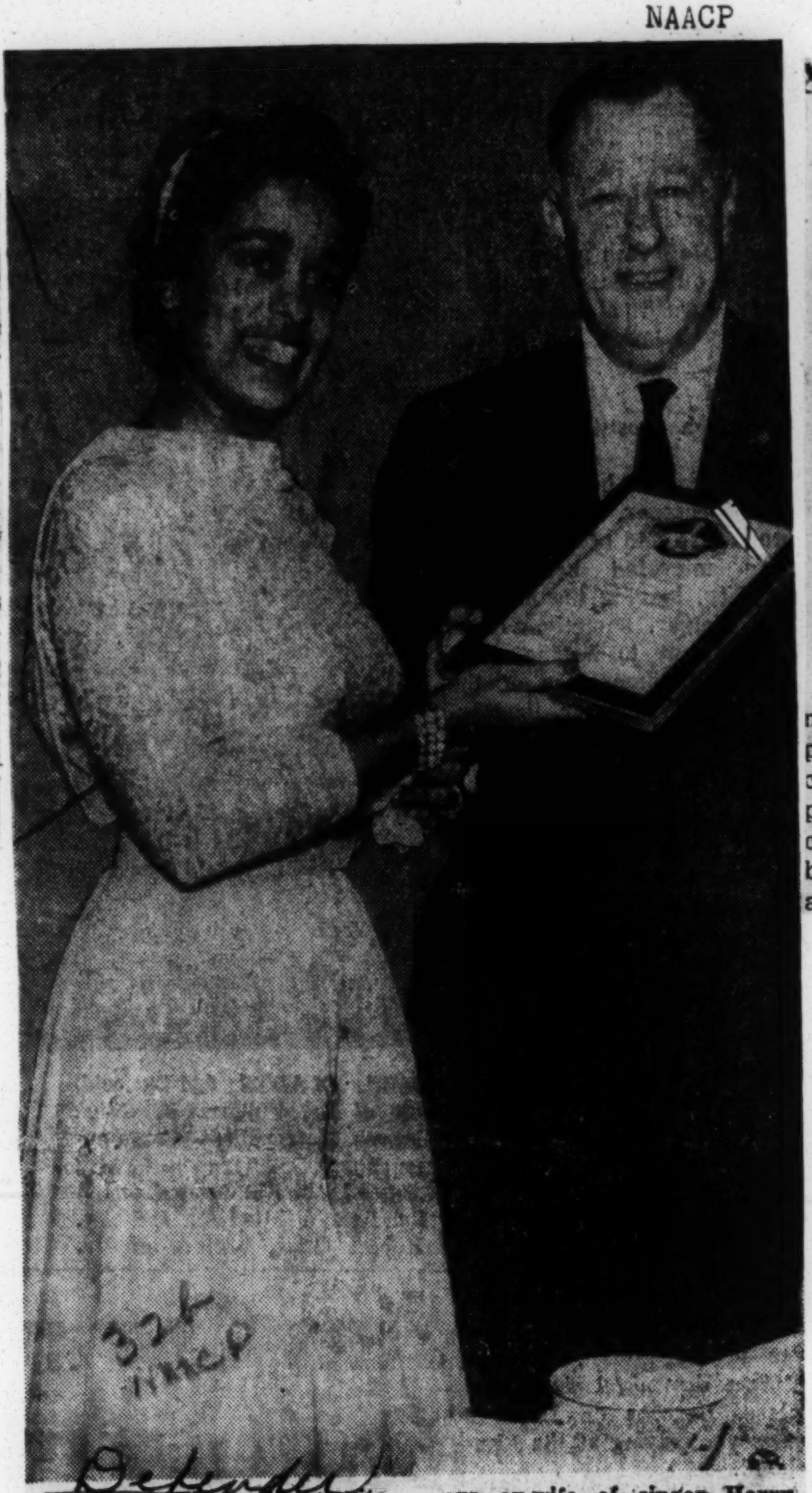
32b

Nashville Globe
Fri
1-23-59
Nashville, Tenn
P. 5

NEW YORK, Jan 16 — Income from life memberships in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People increased by 12 per cent in 1958. Total income from these $500 memberships amounted to $250,270.00 last year as compared with $183,000.00 in 1957.

Co-chairman of the life membership committee are Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; and Jackie Robinson, New York businessman. Miss Mildred Bond of the NAACP National office staff is assigned to work with the committee in conducting the drive.

Although life memberships were provided for as early as 1919 it was not until 1927 that the first life member was enrolled. The campaign was not fully activized until after World War II.



32b
NAACP

Defender
Chicago
Sat 1/31/59
P. 4

IN FOR LIFE — Marguerite Belafonte, 1959 NAACP Freedom Fund co-chairman, accepts her NAACP life membership plaque from Kivie Kaplan, life membership committee co-chairman. Vivacious ex-wife of singer Harry Belafonte was presented plaque as a highlight of the association's annual fellowship dinner at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York.

NAACP Membership Plaque to Younkers

32b

Thurs
1-9-59
P. 1

Joseph Rosenfield (right) chairman of the board at Younkers department store is shown above receiving a NAACP Life membership plaque from Ike Smalls, membership chairman of the state and local branches. Watching the presentation are Verne Kohls, (left) first vice president of the local branch and Mrs. Guy E. Greene, life membership secretary for state and local.

The presentation was made in the offices of Mr. Rosenfield. According to Mr. Smalls, Iowa now has 12 life members of the NAACP.

Receives Check for NAACP Life Membership from Corinthian

326

W. C. Buice, (right) member of the Trustee board at Corinthian Baptist church, presents check on behalf of the church, for intial payment on a NAACP national life membership. Receiving the check is Ike Smalls, life membership chairman of the NAACP. Looking on with approval is the Rev. Norman R. Olphin, pastor of Corinthian.

The presentation was made at the Jan. 27th meeting of the Des Moines chapter of the NAACP at Willkie House. This brings the life membership total in Iowa to nine.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 2-12-59

[illegible]
World
B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 5-27-59
p. 1

THE BISHOP TAKES A STRIDE — Bishop George W. Baber of the First Episcopal District, A.M.E. Church, left, receives life membership plaque marking his new status in the NAACP. It was presented by the Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., the Association's church secretary in Philadelphia on May 15. Bishop Baber also assumed presidency of his denomination's Council of Bishops during same service. NAACP life memberships cost $500.

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Mitchell Hits White House Rights Stand

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON (ANP)—It is ridiculous for the Chief Executive of the United States to say that the problem of desegregation can be solved by prayer meetings and holding hands, or by being let alone, declared Clarence Mitchell, chief of the Washington Bureau, NAACP.

Pittsburgh

Addressing the regular dinner meeting of the Capital Press Club last week, Mitchell pointed out that the problem facing the nation can only be solved as they are trying to do it—through an orderly process of law.

32 b

Sat. 4-4-59

Mitchell placed the blame on Gen. Wilton B. Persons, assistant to the President, for the White House's lukewarm attitude toward a strong civil rights bill.

P. 9

He recalled that the Administration supported Part III in the Civil Rights Act of 1957, although the President himself was not too keen on the proposal.

BUT A BIG change has taken place in the Administration's attitude since Gen. Person replaced Sherman Adams as Eisenhower's chief adviser. . . .

This year the Administration is flatly refusing to support Part III.

Atty. General William Rogers has been forced to modify his stand on this proposal to comply with the wishes of the President. He knows that the Justice Department needs enforcement powers in the school desegregation fight, still he is opposing the legislation against his own convictions.

Mitchell urged Negroes to raise their sights and their goals in this political arena. He predicted that Negro Congressmen from Mississippi and Negro mayors in major Northern cities will become a reality in the near future.

32b NAACP

Pittsburgh Courier

Civil Rights Outlook—Clarence Mitchell, center, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, is checking comments in issues of the Congressional Record with members of the Capital Press Club to determine the prospects for an improved civil rights law this year. Left to right: William (Bill) Johnson of WUST; Mrs. Alice Dunnigan of The Pittsburgh Courier; Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Pearlie C. Harrison of the Afro-American, and James C. Mason, free lancer. Mr. Mitchell addressed the press club last week.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 4-4-59

P. 9

Mr. Mitchell Is Right

Afro-American

The Eisenhower Administration will be hardpressed to answer the charges made by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau.

Mr. Mitchell, testifying before the Senate Education Committee, urged that any federal aid to school bill should deny funds to those states still defying the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions.

P. 4

32b

Baltimore, Md.

He cited how the executive branch had encouraged this defiance by granting millions of dollars in federal money for the erection of public schools from which colored children were excluded.

Specifically mentioned were schools in Pulaski County, Ark., and Redstone Arsenal, Ala., erected wholly with tax money collected from all citizens, but which are being operated only for white youngsters.

Sat. 4-25-59

Colored children at the Little Rock Air Force Base are compelled to travel 22 miles a day to a jim crow school although the Pulaski school was built for children of civilian and military personnel.

A total of 210 millions of dollars of federal money has been poured by the Eisenhower administration into the continued erection and operation of these jim crow schools in the face of the four - year old Supreme Court's integration mandate.

The amendment offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell to cutoff this flow of federal money to subsidize discrimination was shouted down by Mr. Eisenhower as "erroneous" and "extraneous."

From where we sit, the "errors," tragically enough, are being committed by President Eisenhower and Company.

'Token mixing is dangerous'

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

TAMPA, Fla. — "Token compliance is dangerous. In the long run, it is much more effective in delaying justice."

P. 3

This was Clarence Mitchell's assertion as he addressed the Florida Conference NAACP here last week which called for greater equality strides.

Mr. Mitchell is director of the Washington Bureau NAACP. His remarks came on the heels of a vote by 32 delegates to stepup NAACP activities, especially with reference to voter registration.

32b

"Virginia is the key to the nation's racial matters," Mr. Mitchell stressed, adding:

"Any other state may put on a circus of pretense about avoiding compliance with the Constitution, but the main tent is in Richmond.

"Some wise segregationists in the camp know that their best defense is to give token integration.

Sat. 5-9-59

"By a small degree of compliance with the law, they feel they will be in a better position to gain sympathy from the North.

"Other segregationists are too ignorant to see what is happening. But token integration is dangerous."

Following Mr. Mitchell's speech, the Florida NAACP okayed a plan to press for greater integration "through a program constructive and in line with the U.S. Constitution."

Two Women Elected To NAACP National Board

32b

NEW YORK. — Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, president of the Louisiana State Conference of NAACP Branches, and Miss Betty Lou Burleigh, president of the University of Pittsburgh NAACP branch, have been elected to the Association's national Board of Directors.

Re-elected to serve three-year terms as Association Directors were Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. Buell Gallagher, New York City; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; Judge Carl R Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W Law, Savannah, Ga.; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia; William R. Ming, Chicago; Commissioner Robert C. Weaver, New York City; and Samuel A. Williams, East Orange, N. J.

300 IN ATTENDANCE

Sat 1-17-59

Results of the election conducted among NAACP branches throughout the country were announced, following counting of the ballots, at the Association's 49th annual meeting here on Jan. 5. The meeting was attended by 300 officers and members from all sections of the country who assembled to hear reports from members of the NAACP staff.

At the meeting of the Board which was held immediately after the annual meeting the following officers were reelected: president Arthur B. Springarn; chairman of the Board, Dr. Channing H. Tobias; vice chairman, Robert C. Weaver; treasurer, Alfred Baker Lewis; assistant treasurer, Judge Theodore Spaulding; executive secretary, Roy Wilkins; and vice presidents, M. T. Blanton, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Norman Cousins, John Wesley Dobbs, Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Lewis S. Gannett, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammond, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Judge Ira W. Jayne, Eugene Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Senator Wayne Morse, T. G. Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Bishop W. J. Walls, and Andrew D. Weinberger.

Two Women Elected To NAACP National Board

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Journal & Guide

NEW YORK — Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, president of the Louisiana State Conference of NAACP Branches, and Miss Betty Lou Burleigh, president of the University of Pittsburgh NAACP branch, have been elected to the Association's national board of directors.

Re-elected to serve three-year terms as association directors were Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. Buell Gallagher, New York City; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; Judge Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga.; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia; William R. Ming, Chicago; Commissioner Robert C. Weaver, New York City; and Samuel A. Williams, East Orange, N. J.

Sat 1-17-59

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ON NAACP BATTLEFRONT

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60,000 members proposed for D.C.

WASHINGTON — A 1959 goal of 60,000 members for the District of Columbia Branch of the NAACP has been proposed by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, a member of the national NAACP board of Directors.

In his address after installing the new officers of the branch here on Jan. 25, he urged wholehearted support of the branch's new president, Dr. E. Franklin Jackson.

"Give him and the officers you have chosen to work with him your unstinting support. . . Help Dr. Jackson raise your membership from 6,000 to 60,000. It can easily be done if we but make people know."

NAACP isn't red

Sat 2-7-59

NORWALK, Conn. — The work and contributions of the NAACP were set forth in an address delivered at St. Mary's Seminary (Holy Ghost Fathers) here recently by George K. Hunton.

P. 9

The executive secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York and a member of the national Board of Directors of the NAACP, said:

"Don't let anyone tell you that the NAACP is subversive," as he counseled the seminarians in his talk on the progress made in the struggle for interracial justice in the United States.

Jim Crow in labor

NEW YORK — The NAACP protest against remaining racial discrimination is some AFL-CIO affiliates has been endorsed by the Negro Labor Committee representing 1,000,000 members of AFL-CIO unions, Frank Crosswaith, committee chairman, revealed Thursday.

A resolution adopted by the committee, "unanimously endorses the protest made by the NAACP to the AFL-CIO concerning the continued widespread discriminatory practices of affiliated international unions.

"Despite pious civil rights resolutions, colored workers in the North as well as in the South continue to be denied equal job opportunities," the resolution charged.

Calif. needs FEPC

SAN FRANCISCO — The West Coast NAACP last week again called for the enactment of a state Fair Employment Practice Commission.

In making the announcement public, Franklin H. Williams, regional secretary-counsel of the association, noted that the call for a FEPC law "represents the official positon of our organization and leadership."

The experiences of states in which such legislation is now in effect, said Mr. Williams, is that it should adequately define the discrimination it is designed to correct; that it should impose penalties that will serve to discourage such practices;

And that it should be administered by a commission armed with adequate enforcement powers and charged with the duty of carrying on an education program to prevent discrimination.

No help wanted

SAN FRANCISCO — The West Coast NAACP last week officially charged the Imperial Valley Divison of the Telephone Co. with discrimination in employment.

It was specifically stated that Lois Minnix, Debroah Bural and Doris Lawson "had filed employment applications" within the last two years and had "never been advised whether their applications were accepted or rejected, or whether vacancies (had) occured for which they might be qualified."

The association also pointed out that the company consistently published ads in the local press seeking help.

It was specifically charged that the company had "never employed, and does not now employ, any colored office workers, operators, linesmen, installers or repairmen in its Imperial Valley Division."

Ditter for Rohr

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — At the request of Paul C. Smith of Fontana, the local NAACP has filed a charge of racial discrimination in hiring against the national office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, alleged that among 7,000 employees the corporation has less than 20 who are colored.

It was charged that Paul C Smith is an experienced turret lathe operator, lift operator, stock dispatcher and has 300 hours of class instruction in aero engine mechanics.

Rohr Corp. consistently advertises in Los Angeles papers for applications to fill over "1,000 openings" in "technical, office and skilled aircraft classifications." The company's advertisements also seek applications from "production men with mechanical ability" and "beginners."

Mr. Smith, said the NAACP, has responsed to such classified ads Riverside, only to be plant in Riverside, only to be informed that there were "no vacancies."

Regional meet Sunday

MAYWOOD, Ill. — The Northeastern region of the Illinois NAACP will meet Sunday at the Masonic Hall, 110 S. 13th Ave., at 1:30 p.m. Gerald D. Bullock is director of the region.

Features of the meeting will include a lecture on Negro History Week by Robert L. Brichman and the installation of officers in the newly organized Maywood NAACP Youth Council.

Representatives of NAACP branches, youth councils, college chapters and woman's auxiliaries will be present from Waukegan, Glencoe, Evanston, Chicago, Harvey, Chicago Heights, Argo, Robbins, Joilet, Streztor, Wheaton, Maywood, Kankakee, Aurora and Hopkins Park

32b 1959 NAACP RADIO- NBC

225 Protests In 20 Minutes

Commentator's Comment On School Program Protested

Atlanta World

Within 20 minutes after a NBC news commentator closed out a program dealing with the desegregation battle in Atlanta, the National Broadcasting Company's ew York office said it had received 225 calls protesting the commentator's editorial comment during the last five minutes of the show.

Atlanta, Ga.

The protests, some coming from citizens in Atlanta, blasted the comment made by Chet Huntley which suggested that "the militant Negro leadership and the NAACP should withdraw from the segregation battle."

2-3-59

Huntley's comments came in the final five minutes of the hour - long program, "The Second Agony of Atlanta," carried by WSB TV. A WSB TV official said this station also received many calls.

P. 1

Huntley said the NAACP had become a symbol around which distressing and dangerous tensions had developed throughout the South. The commentator said a new group of Negro leaders might be able to achieve greater progress in the drive for integration.

A NAACP official in New York chared that Huntley had virtually called for the "liquidation" of the association and said that this group would ask for equal time on NBC for reply.

New York Times TV critic Jack Gould wrote in a review of the show; "The editorial would have been far more appropriate if it had been preceded by a thorough and reasoned examination of the role of the NAACP."

He said the one "glaring oversight" in the program was the "failure to include a better balance of opinion by Negro adults."

Prior to the televised editorial, Gould said, the program "offered a generally well - rounded summary of opinion among "white people in Georgia."

Prior to the final five minutes that drew the most criticism, "The Second Agony of Atlanta" presented a "summary of opinion" among Georgians on the desegregation controversy. Footage for the television program was shot in Atlanta and the metropolitan area several weeks ago.

Huntley did say, speaking about the present white leadership, that it seemed unfair not to ask white leaders who are fighting to maintain segregation to withdraw from the battle also.

The program included interviews with Dr. C. Clayton Powell, acting president of the Atlanta Branch NAACP, Negro school children at a Westside drugstore, Constitution Editor Ralph McGill, white teen - agers at a downtown teen center, Balton Attorney R. Carver Pittman, Rep. Frank Twitty, parts of a Northside High School PTA meeting, a meeting of HOPE (Help Our Education), and parts of Gov. Vandiver's inaugural address.

NAACP demands equal time—

Special segregation show slated on NBC

Birmingham News

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—(AP)—The National Broadcasting Co. has scheduled a special television program on segregation next Sunday in the wake of protests of a Chet Huntley editorial on the subject.

NBC announced yesterday it had scheduled the program for 5:30-6 p.m. (CST) to present "different points of view on the segregation issue."

Birmingham, Ala.

The network's action followed a demand by the National Assn. For the Advancement of Colored People for equal time to answer Huntley, who suggested that militant Negro leadership pull out of the struggle for integration.

An NBC spokesman said NAACP officials and others would be invited to give their views on the program.

2-5-59

Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations for the NAACP, said the association has not yet decided whether to accept the invitation if others are to appear. He added:

P. 1

"We feel we should have the opportunity to take over the full program. The other point of view already has been given."

Huntley gave the editorial during "The Second Agony of Atlanta," a TV program dealing with the problem of school integration in Georgia. Many Georgia citizens expressed their views on the Sunday night telecast.

Huntley said in part:

"The NAACP may have outlived itself because those white Southerners who must prevail, if anyone will, consider it an unacceptable symbol. Nor is it fair that militant Negro leadership must be abandoned while militant white leadership can continue.

"But just as the Negroes have the most to gain, it is they who must make the unfairest sacrifice to achieve it. I also suggest that if militant Negro leadership is removed, militant white leadership will in time atrophy and disappear. I hope I am right. I am not sure . . ."

NBC reported receiving 225 phone calls protesting the editorial and 25 favoring it 20 minutes after the end of the program.

One NAACP official said Huntley had virtually called for the "liquidation" of the association.

32b 1959

Bus, train station JC challenged

32b

By RUFUS WELLS

Afro American

RICHMOND

The NAACP has launched a legal assault on racial segregation in bus and train station restaurants.

The first such suit filed in Virginia was that of Bruce Boynton, a Howard University student, who was denied service in the Trailways Bus terminal restaurant in Richmond on Dec. 20, 1958.

Baltimore Md.

Boynton was arrested for trespassing when he refused to leave the restaurant reserved for whites. On Jan. 6, he was found guilty of trespassing and fined $10 in police court.

He appealed to Hustings Court where the case was slated to be heard Friday, March 6.

Sat.

* * *

3-14-59

p. 5

NAACP Attorney Martin A. Martin and Clarence W. Newsome, who represented Boynton, contend that restaurants in bus terminals are essential parts of interstate transportation and should come under the same Interstate Commerce Commission ruling that abolished racial segregation in waiting rooms and rest rooms of railroad stations and bus terminals.

The Boynton case will probably be appealed to the State Supreme Court and eventually to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Boynton purchased a ticket in Washington for Montgomery, Ala. en route home (Selma, Ala.) to spend the Christmas holidays. He boarded a Trailways bus in Washington at 8 p.m. Dec. 20, and arrived in Richmond at 10:45 p.m. The bus driver notified all passengers that there would be a 40-minute layover at the Richmond bus terminal and said if they wished to use the rest room or get food, they should do so.

Boynton left the bus and entered the terminal. He noticed that a small restaurant to his left was filled with colored persons and proceeded through the waiting room to the front of the building where he noticed a restaurant (reserved for whites) practically empty.

He went into the restaurant, sat at the counter and ordered a sandwich and a cup of tea. A waitress informed him that he could not be served and ordered him to go to the other restaurant.

Boynton explained to her that the other restaurant was crowded and that he was an interstate passenger and wanted to be served before his bus left. She still refused service, saying it was not the custom to serve colored persons there.

Later, the waitress called S. S. Rush, the assistant manager who was working behind the cigar counter. Rush came over and asked Boynton to leave, stating that he could not be served in that restaurant because he was colored.

Subsequently, a policeman was called and Boynton was arrested and charged with trespassing.

In 1955, the Interstate Commerce Commission abolished racial segregation in waiting rooms and rest rooms at all bus and railroad terminals. This ruling, in the case of the NAACP versus St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Co., did not specify the abolition of segregation in restaurants.

NAACP

THE NAACP HAS LAUNCHED A LEGAL ASSAULT ON
RACIAL SEGREGATION IN BUS AND TRAIN
STATION RESTAURANTS

32b 1959

NAACP

REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Powell Accuses NAACP Of Giving Him Brushoff

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Wed 7-15-59
p. 2

NEW YORK (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) Tuesday accused the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People of brushing him off as a speaker at its convention. But he eventually accepted a five - minute windup spot on the program.

Powell agreed to share a Sunday speaking platform with Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe of Eastern Nigeria; former ballplayer Jackie Robinson and representatives of the three major faiths. The congressman will be limited to a message of greeting on the closing day of the convention.

Last Friday, the NAACP invited Powell, the Negro Harlem congressman, to speak for 20 minutes on this Thursday's convention program.

Called Insult.

Powell's public relations man, John Young, called this an afterthought and an insult. He claimed the original list of speakers had been drawn up weeks ago, with Powell excluded.

32 b

Moreover, Young charged, the invitation offered such short notice that the NAACP probably knew in advance Powell wouldn't be able to accept.

On Sunday, Young said, Powell wired Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, offering to speak at next Sunday's closing convention session at the Polo Grounds. Young added that Wilkins didn't even bother to answer.

Wilkins replied in a telegram to Powell, apologizing for the last-minute nature of the original invitation.

During a question and answer period at the convention session, Robert Williams took over a floor microphone. He was suspended as an NAACP leader in Monroe, N.C., for six months on charges that he called on Negroes to meet violence with violence.

"Now for three years, I have been asking the NAACP for help —," Williams began. Chairman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, interrupted to say:

"Please ask a question. We want no speeches here."

Williams continued:

"I would like to know what I have to do to get the NAACP to act on school segregation in Monroe County?"

Dickerson replied:

"This is not a question that any of the people on the platform can answer now."

Williams is appealing his NAACP suspension. It was reported that the resolutions committee will consider his appeal in a closed hearing Thursday.

32b 1959

NAACP

MR. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
PRESIDENT, BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

A. Philip Randolph Blasts Race Bias In NAACP Address

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World p.312b

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — In one of the major speeches of the 50th anniversary convention of the NAACP, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, blasted racial segregation and discrimination in organized labor.

Sat. 7-18-59

A vice president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial organizations, Mr. Randolph proposed that the AFL-CIO proclaim its intention to eliminate such practices from the trade union movement.

He suggested that the AFL-CIO require labor organizations at all levels to comply with its constitutional provision outlawing race and religious discrimination.

The labor leader made a distinction between an all-colored union and a segregated local union.

He pointed out that all local unions of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the United States are composed of colored persons and Filipinos, and some Mexicans in the Southwest, but in Canada all such locals are interracial and highly international in membership composition.

All of the locals of the Dining Car Employees and the Red Caps are likewise all-colored, he said.

He attributed the membership composition of these unions to the hiring practices of the employers. But if a colored person, Filipino or Puerto Rican is hired in a craft, class or industry represented by an all-white union, he said, the union should be required to admit him to membership, or vice versa.

Segregation and discrimination can be eliminated from CIO-AFL unions, Mr. Randolph said, "by a forthright, uncompromising, relentless and vigorous policing campaign through the Civil Rights Committee and the Civil Rights Department."

Mr. Randolph reminded the delegates that colored people are treated as second - class citizens not only in unions but in the church, government, medical and bar associations, schools, sports, women and youth movements, business and industry.

He conceded, however, that the AFL-CIO has failed to implement the anti-discrimination provision

boards of city central bodies and state federations, some of them in the South.

Daily World

5. Two colored trade unionists were elected members of the Executive Council, the highest policy-making body, by the founding convention of the AFL-CIO in 1955.

Sat, 7-18-59

6. Colored trade unionists have been designated to represent the AFL-CIO in international labor conferences in Europe, Asia and Africa.

p. 3

7. The AFL-CIO has shown its interest in the problems of the laboring masses of Africa and Asia through financial support of their labor unions and schools, with a view to bringing them within the orbit of international free trade unionism.

32b

8. Colored technical and professional personnel are increasingly being integrated in the departments of the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, D. C., and in an increasingly larger number of offices of national and international unions.

Mr. Randolph proposed the establishment of a colored labor committee to fight to implement the civil rights program of the AFL-CIO, with every committee member a member of the NAACP and restricted to colored members of the AFL-CIO.

Colored railroad workers, who once constituted the largest number of workers in any American industry, Mr. Randolph said, are rapidly passing out of the operating departments of the railway industry.

In railroads in the South, the colored locomotive firemen, who were at one time 85 per cent of the firemen, now represent less than 10 per cent.

The reason for the loss of jobs by colored railroad workers, he said, is the lily-white policy of the Big Four railway unions.

Mr. Randolph spoke at the afternoon session Wednesday, the theme of which was organized labor and the NAACP. He shared the platform with Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers.

32b 1959

NAACP

TOKEN INTEGREGATION

'Token' Not Enough

Token integration may placate the NAACP for a time, but it doesn't insure a state permanently against harassment. Note North Carolina.

More than a year ago, the school boards of Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro admitted a total of 11 Negro students (out of a total of 314,000 Negro students in the state). North Carolina is (fallaciously) considered to be "liberal," but the segregationists were incensed at the smattering of integration.

Their consolation, outside the integrated areas, was that the race-mixing of the three other cities, distasteful as it was, might prove useful elsewhere. Other school boards might be able to cite the limited integration as proof that total exclusion is not an article of policy.

The attitude of many, in short, was, Let 'em integrate in Charlotte if it'll keep *us* segregated.

Last week, the NAACP filed suits to try to compel the school boards of Charlotte and Greensboro to admit even more Negroes. Similar action is expected in Winston-Salem, as well as in Raleigh and Durham.

North Carolina has a pupil assignment plan which, like Alabama's, has withstood the first legal tests. But the state's main weapon, in the view of many segregationists, was the "token integration," which could be pleaded to prevent widespread mixing. The NAACP's fresh action makes it clear that "token" is not enough.

By its bearing down, the NAACP reinforces a feeling in the South that integration admits of no degree, and moreover, that the NAACP, once having gained some concessions, positively delights in making matters worse.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Thurs 3-19-59
P 4 A

32b 1959

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

Mr. Wilkins' Remedy No Cure

Afro-American P.4

Sat. 8-1-59

Baltimore Md.

NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins, addressing the closing session of that organization's 50th anniversary convention, hinted that colored voters may have to elect Republicans in 1960.

Continued Dixiecrat control over House and Senate, he asserted, has left Americans of color "sick and disgusted" with a party "which permits these men from another age to choke us to death."

Mr. Wilkins' assertion, as it was intended to do, drew considerable attention in the nation's press, but frankly we see nothing here that would run up our blood pressure.

* * *

ACTUALLY, IT appears to us that Mr. Wilkins was dangerously close to talking out of school. The last time we checked on it, the NAACP had an unbreakable rule of staying out of partisan politics.

We submit, Mr. Wilkins' proposed remedy for an admittedly frustrating situation is no cure at all.

We have already tried the idea of electing Republicans with the expectation that they would vote on civil rights measures with liberal Democrats, thus counterbalancing the Dixiecrats.

But unhappily, these Republicans, once in office, in too many instances, instead of teaming up with liberal Democrats, make common cause with the Dixiecrats.

Close at home and fresh in mind is Maryland's senior Senator, John Marshall Butler, who was given the support of colored voters, but who, since election, has openly worked the same side of the street as Mississippi's Sen. James O. Eastland.

We can cite chapter and verse of many other Republicans in House and Senate of similar persuasion, and betrayal.

* * *

WHAT MR. WILKINS apparently has forgotten is that an overwhelming majority of colored Americans, better then 2 to 1, is now registered as Democrats and this is a fight no Republican can help us win.

It's a struggle that must be waged within, not outside, the Democratic Party.

Moreover, the average voter, no matter what pronouncement comes from Mr. Wilkins, after making a long, careful comparison of Mr. Eisenhower with Mr. Truman, in the civil rights field, will quickly make up his mind what's best for him when he enters the polling booth in 1960.

Wilkins finally admits GOP teams with Dixiecrats

Tribune Sat. 8-1-59

Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower and the Republican party were charged with, "running out on the civil rights issue" and the GOP with teaming up with the Dixiecrats against civil rights, by NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins, who a few weeks previously had prognosticated that the Negro might 'have' to cease support of the Democratic party because of

Dixiecrat elements in it.

This time, Wilkins referred to the 18-13 vote of the House Judiciary Committee to kill language of the civil rights bill authorizing, 'the Attorney General to act in all types of denial of civil rights."

At present, the Attorney General's office is employed only to act in situations where citizens are deprived of their voting rgihts.

Elaborating on the stricken portion of the bill, Wilkins said, "the Republicans supported this language in the 1956 and 1957 bills and the party leadership made it a part of the 1956 campaign platform.

"Under pressure of their ultraconservative wing," Wilkins continued, "the Republicans have thus repudiated their stand of 1956 and have gone backwards on civil rights to 1955.

CHARGES GOP HELPED DIXIECRATS

"Southern Democrats have only 9 members on the committee. By themselves they could never have struck out the language, which means they received help from the Republicans," Wilkins asserted.

'We know that only two Republicans voted for the language, leaving 9 to join the Dixiecrats and to make up the 18-13 vote.

"The Democrats mustered 11 out of their 21 members in favor of the Part III language," said Wilkins. "If the Republicans had done as well, the section would have been adopted," he said.

Turning his attention to Eisenhower, Wilkins added that, "President Eisenhower did not include civil rights among his 'must' legislation and obviously gave no leadership on this vital section of the bill before the committee.

"If Negro citizens are to secure enactment of this essential section, they will have to do so without the help of the President," Wilkins concluded.

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Wilkins Rejects Group Guilt Idea

B'ham, Ala. 328

B'ham World

NEW YORK—NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins this week rejected what he termed "the theory of group guilt that our detractors seek to fasten upon us."

Sat. 11-7-59

Meeting the issue of adult and juvenile misbehavior, Mr. Wilikns said "members of the NAACP and Negro citizens generally cannot content themselves with pointing to other offenders.

P. 1

"As adult members of the communities in which we live, we share with other citizens the responsibility of wiping out crime. No one is more saddened, shamed and outraged by heinous crimes allegedly committed by Negroes than the millions of law-abiding Negro citizens.

"But," Mr. Wilkins continued, "we reject the theory of group guilt that our detractors seek to fasten upon us"

Secretary Wilkins then cited the recent official statement of the NAACP Board of Directors condemning anti - social acts and calling upon all NAACP units across the country to "cooperate with other responsible citizens and agencies in constructive efforts to combat juvenile delinquency and adult crime."

Mr. Wilkins, who spoke before the fifth annual Freedom Fund dinner of the Jamaica NAACP branch on Oct. 26, criticized recent testimony of Judge Samuel Leibowitz before a Senate investigating committee.

It was Judge Leibowitz's contention that Negroes and Puerto Ricans should be barred from coming to New York City until the juvenile delinquency problem is solved.

"Judge Leibowitz should be ashamed of himself," Mr. Wilkins declared. "In addition to advancing an untenable, — even Hitler - like theory, he aroused the suspicion that no Negro or Puerto Rican who comes before him can expect consideration of his rights in law as an individual," he said.

B'ham World

B'ham, Ala.

Sat. 11-7-59

P. 8

St. Louis NAACP Memorializes Birthplace of Roy Wilkins

The Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla

ST. LOUIS.—A house now being demolished to make way for a huge urban renewal project has been memorialized by the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as the birthplace of NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins.

Fri. 11-13-59

An NAACP life membership scholl commemorating Mr. Wilkins' birthplace was presented to Mrs. Nellie G. Wilkins, the NAACP leader's step-mother, at the branch's sixth annual tea here Sunday, Nov. 8. Presentations were made by Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, president of the St. Louis branch.

P. 8

NAACP $500 life memberships have frequently been taken out in memory of individual persons but this is the first to memorialize a person's birthplace. Announcement that the branch had purchased this unique life membership was first made at the Association's 50th anniversary convention in New York City last July.

The scroll certifies that an NAACP life membership "is hereby vested in 2818 Laclede Avenue, Saint Louis ,Missouri, birthplace of Roy Wilkins." The site of the homestead is within two blocks of the present NAACP branch office in St. Louis.

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The future NAACP executive secretary was born at that address on August 30, 1901, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Wilkins. His father, at that time a foreman in a brick kiln, later studied theology and became a Methodist clergyman. Roy lived there until he was about four years old. After his mother died, he and his brother and sister went to live with relatives in St. Paul, Minn. The Rev. Mr. Wilkins died in 1950.

The special life membership, the scholl asserts, was purchased "in recognition of the devoted service of a native son to the cause of freedom" and as a permanent testimonial to the branch's "faith in the cause and future of the Negro in the United States and in the foundation principles of the American Republic."

Wilkins joined the NAACP staff in 1931 as assistant secretary. Following the death of Walter White, he succeeded to the position of executive secretary in 1955. He has also served the Association as editor of its monthly organ, The Crisis, and as administrator. Previously, he had been managing editor of the Kansas City (Mo.) Call.

FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY CITED BY SECY. WILKINS

Birmingham World P. 1.

~~Birmingham, Ala~~ P. 1.

MANNING, S. C. — "Where the states refuse to protect the constitutional rights of citizens, the federal government must do so," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins told some 3,000 NAACP members and friends at an outdoor rally in the fairgrounds here.

Wed. 12-2-59.

Pointing to the "glaring and callous example of Mississippi, where a grand jury at Poplarville refused even to look at the evidence collected by the FBI in the lynching of Mack Charles Parker," the NAACP leader observed that "the Poplarville lynchers could be responsible for the passage of a strong civil rights bil in 1960."

The address, delivered on Nov. 22, here in the heart of Clarendon County, where the first public school desegregation case originated, was broadcast over the facilities of radio Station WFIG of Sumter. However, a number of listeners reported that the airwaves were apparently jammed shortly after Mr. Wilkins began his talk. Instead of his voice, they heard only a whistling sound which cleared immediately after he finished.

Mr. Wilkins congratulated the Negroes of Clarendon County on their pioneer role in the school desegregation struggle and on their heroic resistance to economic reprisals and other acts of intimidation.

"Your own victory is not yet achieved,' 'he said, "but you can take satisfaction from the fact that the Supreme Court decision which came down as a result of your lawsuit has brought desegregated school systems to nine states and parts of states .... Thus, the courage of Clarendon County Negro parents has sparked a great social change in America."

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 11-20-59
p. 1
p. 32b

TWO MINDS MEET.—President Sekou Toure, left, of the African Republic of Guinea delves deep to demonstrate a point for NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins. The conversation took place at a recent New York dinner honoring President and Mme. Toure sponsored by the NAACP and the American Committee on Africa.

Breakthrough Seen In Ruling On Pupil Placement Statutes

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. - 32b
Wed. 12-2-59

NEW YORK—An opinion of a United States Court of Appeals reversing a lower court ruling which upheld the Florida Pupil Placement law "appears to be the first clear breakthrough on these statutes," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said here Monday.

The decision, handed down in New Orleans, on Nov. 24, sent the case back to the federal district court with instructions to proceed in accordance with the Supreme Court rulings in the school desegregation cases and with the opinion of the Court of Appeals while retaining jurisdiction during the period of transition from a segregated to a non-segregated school system in Dade County.

The Florida law together with the board's implementing resolution, the court held, does not meet "the requirements of a plan of desegregation of the schools or constitute a 'reasonable start toward full compliance' with the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954, ruling. That law and resolution do no more than furnish the legal machinery under which compliance may be started and effectuated. Indeed, there is nothing in either the Pupil Assignment Law or the implementing resolution clearly inconsistent with a continuing policy of compulsory racial segregation."

SEGREGATION CONTINUED

At the time of the trial, in 1958, the court noted, "for all practical purposes, the requirement of racial segregation in the public schools continued."

The ruling in the Shuttlesworth case in which the Alabama placement law was held constitutional "upon its face" does not apply in the Florida case because the former suit "was confined to an attack upon the constitutionality of the placement law on its face ,and no evidence was offered to sustain the parts of the complaint charging discrimination by any means other than by the placement law upon its face."

Citing itss ruling on the first appeal in the Florida case, the Court of Appeals said "that so long as the requirement of racial segregation continues throughout the school system it is premature to consider the effect of the law providing for the assignment of pupils to particular schools. Obviously, unless some legally non-segregated schools are provided, there can be no constitutional assignment of a pupil to a particular school."

OPPORTUNITY FOR CHOICE

The Dade County (Miami) Board of Public Instruction, if it chooses, "may submit for the consideration of the district court a plan whereby" Negroes are "afforded a reasonable and conscious opportunity to apply for admission to any schools for which they are eligible without regard to their race or color, and to have that choice fairly considered by the enrolling authorities. In the event of the submission and approval of such a plan, the district court might properly await a reasonable time for the necessary administrative action before finding whether further proceedings are necessary."

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 12-2-59
p. 6 32b

Action was instituted on June 12, 1956, by Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami branch of the NAACP, on behalf of his son, Theodore, Jr., with NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter and G. E. Graves of Miami handling the case. The suit sought a judgment declaring the placement laws unconstitutional and further asked that the board "be ordered to desegregate public schools of Dade County."

The suit was dismissed by the district court because the plaintiffs had not made application for admission to any particular school. This ruling was reversed by the Court of Appeals which held "that the primary and positive duty rested up the Board of Public Instruction to 'comply with the May 17, 1954, ruling of the Supreme Court."

Upon rehearing, the district court held the statutes violative of the Fourteenth Amendment but offered no further relief. This ruling went up on appeal. Meanwhile, in 1959, a single school in a changing area in Miami was desegregated.

Dixie Candidates Unacceptable To Negroes, Wilkins Warns

The Black Dispatch P. 1

Oklahoma City

Okla.

Fri 7-24-59

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The record of southern Democrats in opposition to civil rights "will be one of the crosses carried by the Democratic party into the 1960 election," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins warned in an address prepared for delivery here last week at the annual convention of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

With few exceptions, the NAACP leader declared, "the southern bloc in Congress has gone all-out in blocking civil rights legislation, in attacking the Supreme Court, in defying the school desegregation ruling, and in using its influence and contacts to slander the whole Negro race.

"No candidate for national office with this regional background will be acceptable to the Negro citizens who vote in those states which a candidate must win in order to be elected," Wilkins asserted.

Wilkins reminded the audience that Georgia is one of the four "states where no public school desegregation whatsoever has taken place." The others are South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

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Turning to the Association's 50th anniversary, he pledged that the NAACP will continue "firmly in its course of seeking full citizenship dights for Negro Americans.

"There is nothing subversive in this activity," he said. "It is in the highest tradition of Americanism.

"We shall continue to urge, as we have always," Wilkins concluded, "that the Negro minority not only claim the rights, but assume the responsibilities of citizenship."

Wilkins R cts Theory Of Negro oup 'Guilt'

The Louisiana Weekly P. 16

New Orleans, La.

Sat 11-7-59

NEW YORK — NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins this week rejected what he termed 'the theory of group guilt that our detractors seek to fasten upon us." P. 16

Meeting the issue of adult and juvenile misbehavior, Mr. Wilkins said "members of the NAACP and Negro citizens generally cannot content themselves with pointing to other offenders.

"As adult members of the communities in which we live, we share with other citizens the responsibility of wiping out crime. No one is more saddened, shamed and outraged by heinous crimes allegedly committed by Negroes than the millions of law-abiding Negro citizens.

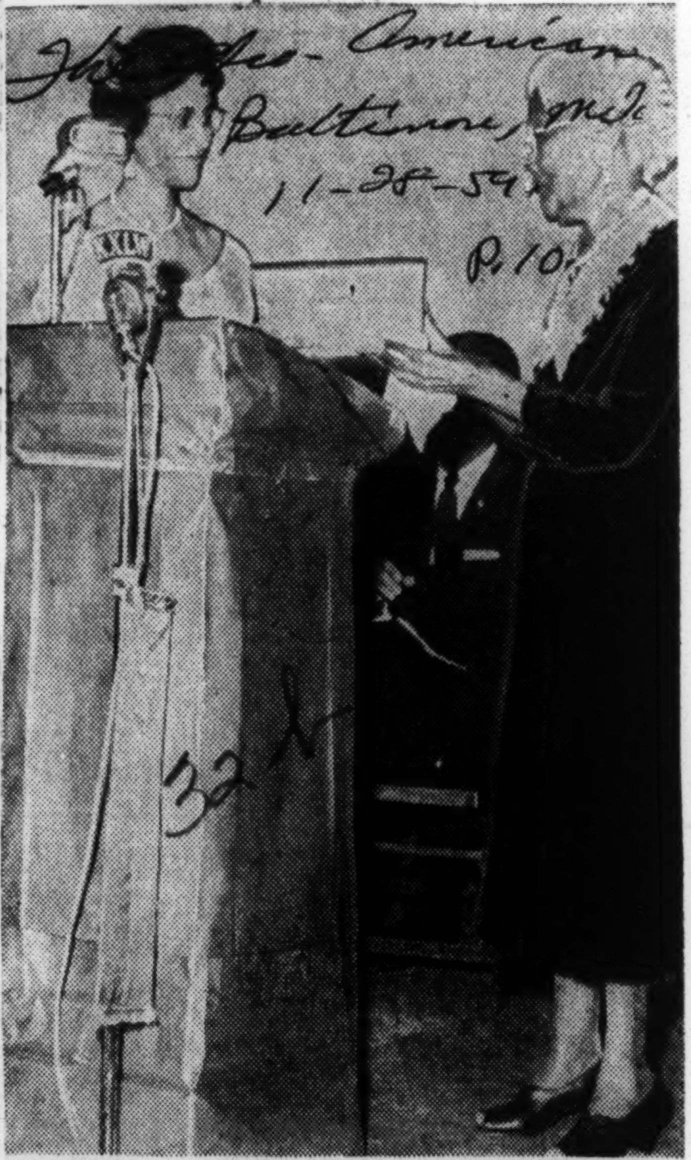
"But," Mr. Wilkins continued, "we reject the theory of group guilt that our detractors seek to fasten upon us."

Secretary Wilkins then cited the recent official statement of the NAACP Board of Directors condemning anti-social acts and calling upon all NAACP units across the country to "cooperate with other responsible citizens and agencies in constructive efforts to combat juvenile delinquency and adult crime."

Mr. Wilkins, who spoke before the fifth annual Freedom Fund Dinner of the Jamaica NAACP branch on Oct. 26, criticized recent testimony of Judge Samuel Leibowitz before a Senate investigating committee.

It was Judge Leibowitz's contention that Negroes and Puerto Ricans should be barred from coming to New York City until the juvenile delinquency problem is solved.

"Judge Leibowitz should be ashamed of himself," Mr. Wilkins declared. "In addition to advancing an untenable - even Hitler-like theory, he aroused the suspicion that no Negro or Puerto Rican who comes before him can expect consideration of his rights in law as an individual,' he said.



The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

11-28-59

P. 10

32 L

HONORING A HOUSE THAT WAS HOME — Mrs. Margaret B. Wilson, left, president of St. Louis, Mo., NAACP, presents association life membership scroll to Mrs. Nellie G. Wilkins, stepmother of NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins. Life membership memorializes local house that was the birthplace of the NAACP executive. It is the first NAACP life membership of its kind.

Wilkins Cites Dixie's Role In Northern "Delinquency"

Birmingham World "Birmingham, Ala."

Sat. 11-28-59

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Citizens of this city are taking a second look at the problems of juvenile delinquency and crime following an address made here by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins in which he charged that prejudice has inspired "a good deal of emotional, fuzzy and even dangerous pronouncements about racial responsibility" for "one of the thorniest problems facing the nation."

The charge, backed up by an analysis of the content of an editorial published in the Syracuse Herald-American and by documentation of the neglect of Negro citizens in the South, electrified the 2,000 social workers attending the 60th annual New York State Welfare conference on Nov. 16.

The editorial which blamed Negroes and Puerto Ricans for increased crime rates is an indication, Mr. Wilkins said, "that many northern white citizens have succumbed to the Dixie propaganda which has flooded up from the magnolia country since the 1954 Supreme Court opinion of public school segregation."

"AMATEUR DIAGNOSTICIONS"

Straight thinking on this problem, the NAACP leeader said, has been clouded by prejudice or uninformed pronouncements of "hundreds of amateur diagnosticians roaming the countryside. This City of Syracuse is singularly unfortunate in having one of the rankest of these amateurs in the person of the executive editor of the Syracuse Herald-American.

An article by Alexander F. Jones, the Herald-American's executive editor, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "noted that juvenile crime in the U. S. increased by 8.1 percent in 1958, and asserted, 'local statistics show the increase . . . was almost in direct ratio to the added Negro and Puerto Rican population.' It is easy for readers to conclude from this recitation that Negroes and Puerto Ricans are criminals."

The editorial went on to declare that "the best argument for segregation is the crime record in Negro centers" and that Puerto Ricans independence would enable the country to erect immigration barriers "to stop the flow of scum" from that island.

THE SOUTH'S ROLE

The Syracuse editorial was reprinted in The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser and other southern newspapers. "There is more than a little irony in this accolade" from the South, Mr. Wilkins said, in view of that region's history of neglect of its Negro citizens many of whom are now migrating to New York and other northern states.

Mr. Wilkins cited figures on educational expenditures in Alabama as an indication of the extent of this neglect. "Other southern states show similar shocking statistics, yet this is the system the stubborn ones declare they intend to keep. Small wonder they are so determined since they can foist their responsibilities, their costs, and their handiwork off on the North. The latter are the men and women refuges from racism as a state policy who are seeking a better life for themselves and their children in New York State cities."

The NAACP leder contrsted the general unconcern about the deprivation of the Negro's citizenship rights with the "great outpouring of righteousness" over the revelations of deception in television quiz programs.

'Jamming' in South Carolina?

The Pittsburgh Courier

Wilkins Speech Blacked Off Air 'Mysteriously'

Pittsburgh, Pa. 12-5-58.

P 3.

SUMTER, S. C.—A speech by Roy Wilkins, national executive director of the NAACP, was blacked off the air mysteriously, here.

Wilkins was engaged in telling an audience of 2,500 persons at the Negro Fair Grounds in Manning, S. C., of the vital part that Negroes of Clarendon County, S.C., had played in obtaining the Supreme Court Schools Decision, and of the need for freedom of speech for both whites and Negroes in the state.

Radio Station WFIG, which had agreed to broadcast the speech, stated that at first it believed its lines had been cut, but later said there was mechanical interference.

■

MR. WILKINS BEGAN his speech by saying:

"I am pleased to be back among NAACP members and friends in South Carolina and to have this opportunity to speak with them about some of the problems in the area of race relations. I appreciate, too, the listeners in the radio audience. Many of them may not agree with some of the sentiments expressed, but this radio talk is evidence that freedom of speech on this issue is not dead, entirely in South Carolina.

"On this point it may be helpful to note in passing that some Negro spokesmen for desegregation have had freedom of speech largely (if not exclusively) before Negro audiences. But white people who may not agree completely with the segregationists philosophy are the victims of discrimination because they are not as free as are Negroes to express their dissent, be it mild or sharp. In the interest of understanding, peace and progress for both races in South Carolina and in the South, there should be full and frank discussion of the issue by speakers and writers of both races. In free America, there should be no penalty for dissent."

Others appearing on the program were: the Rev. H. P. Sharper, president of the South Carolina NAACP State Association; J. C. McCain, Charleston, S. C., funeral director; the Rev. S. J. Hall, pastor of Springfield Baptist Church, Greenville, S. C.; Dr. Bubbie Brown, president of the Anderson, S. C., NAACP; J. Arthur Brown, vice president of the Charleston branch; Matthew B. McCain, president of the Orangeburg branch NAACP; Atty. Lincoln E. Jenkins, NAACP legal counsel in South Carolina; L. E. Blackman, president of the Elroy, S. C., NAACP, and Billie S. Fleming, president of the host chapter of NAACP in Manning, S. C.

Music was furnished by the Allen University Choir of Sumter, S. C.

Speech 'Blacked Out'—Roy Wilkins, right, executive secretary of the NAACP, is shown with Billie S. Fleming, mortician, president of the Clarendon County NAACP, shortly before the NAACP chief's speech at the Negro Fair Grounds in Manning, S. C., mysteriously got "blacked off" Radio Station WFIG in Sumter, S. C., as Wilkins was telling listeners about the need for freedom of speech for both whites and Negroes in the state.

N.A.A.C.P.'s Wil s Answers Dr. Jackson's Critical Telegram

Defender

(Editor's Note: In a telegram to NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, which was widely publicized, Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Incorporated, stated that he regretted the action of he NAACP in filing suit against the Little Rock School Board on the student placement program. The following is Mr. Wilkin's reply to Dr. Jackson.)

Thurs: 8-22-59

New York, N. Y. — Dear Dr. Jackson: Just as I had finished dictating a reply to your telegram of August 10, I noted that the substance of it has been released to the press and appeared here August 12 under the heading: "NEGRO HITS NAACP" and "Baptist Leader Says Group Harrasses Little Rock Board." If this is the presentation in New York papers, we can imagine the elaborate and enthusiastic displays in the Southern dailies.

Naturally, I am distressed that in the light of the readily-available factual data on the Little Little Rock situation, a public attack on the NAACP should have appeared at this time, especially from the president of the largest Baptist organization in the nation.

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The NAACP cannot decide when and where to conduct a lawsuit. Any assumption to the contrary illustrates that the Dixie propaganda to the effect that our activities are harrassing the South and preventing the functioning of good will in school dsegregation, have penetrated even the hierarchy of a great Negro church denomination.

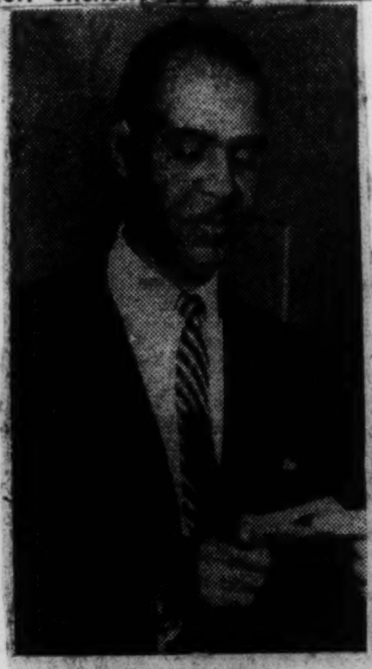
We act only at the request of parents who have been rebuffed by local officials and who wish to press their petitions in behalf of their children.

In the specific Little Rock case, several basic factors were involved having direct bearing on the legal rights of some of the students and having, too, a bearing on the legal rights of future Negro students.

(1) The Little Rock school board failed to assign to Central High School all the Negro students who had formerly attended under an order of the Federal court. Unless legal action were undertaken in behalf of these students, their rights — already determined — would have been waived. In a sense notice would have been given that Negro citizens would waive or could be pressured to waive their rights even though a Federal court had acted. If this should become a practice under such advice as is contained in your telegram, the judgment of the Federal courts would become a mere exercise and the rights of the Negro citizens left naked to the whims, trickery and assaults of local officials.

(2) Under the original plan approved by the Federal court, school officials were to allocate children to the high schools on the basis of attendance areas. The further order of the court, following the hearings and decisions in 1958, specified that the school officials not change the original plan without prior approval of the court. The papers filed last week were for the purpose of discovering whether or not the original plan had been followed.

DR. JACKSON



ROY WILKINS

(3) The Little Rock school board was proceeding, it said, under an Arkansas pupil assignment law. So proceeding, it assigned six Negro children, out of 50-odd applicants, to schools along with white children. If no Negro parent appealed such an assignment, if the law were left unchallenged, it could set a pattern that would be increasingly difficult to contest and could perpetuate the segregated school system for another 50 years.

In Virginia, similar action by school boards under a state assignment law were challenged in the Federal courts with the result that the school boards were overruled and Negro pupils ordered to be admitted.

The NAACP has no desire to harass anyone. We are not committed to legal action, first, last and always. When the Supreme Court decision came down in 1959, we urged Negro parents to send petitions to their school boards asking that plans be made to comply with the Court's ruling.

The signers of these petitions met unbelievable persecution. They were fired from their jobs. Their mortgages were foreclosed. Their credit was cut off. Even today, five years after some of these people signed a peaceful petition, they are having difficulty purchasing fertilizer, seeds and farm machinery in order to make a living.

We agree wholeheartedly with you that "the struggle for democracy in education is not only a legal question (but) also a question [illegible] constructive human relations [illegible] good will." But white Southerners themselves have made legal action more necessary than ever through the enactment by state legislatures of hundreds of laws frankly placed on the books to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling and to force Negro citizens to engage in long court battles in behalf of their children.

Barriers

One of the several legal barriers erected by state legislatures is the pupil assignment law. This is a special law applied only to Negro children. It has been administered in such a fashion that a school board in Norfolk, Va., solmenly denied 100 per cent of the 150 applications of Negro children for transfers.

In Winston-Salem, N. C., the school board granted a transfer to only one Negro pupil in the entire city. Good will has not produced good sense or fairness in these instances. Obviously this racism cloaked in "law" must be taken to court.

Defender

We are certain that Negro parents desire that their children secure their rightful public education in an atmosphere of "constructive human relations and good will," but precious little of these desirable commodities has been offered in most Southern communities. Reluctantly, the Negro parents have had to fight (but only in court) every step of the way.

Lawsuits

Thurs. 8-20-59

We repeat that we have said frequently: there are hundreds of Southern communities where no law suits have been filed; where no NAACP units exist; why is it that "constructive human relations and good will" have not thus far operated to give the Negro children their rights in these communities?

This failure raises the suspicion that dominant white Southerners do not intend to give justice in good will, but only to use such a plea to block legal action and to paint the NAACP as a "trouble-maker."

Dr. J. H. Jackson Attacks NAACP For Filing Suit

Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 8-22-59

Dr. J. H. Jackson, leader of the nation's largest Negro church denomination, Tuesday leveled strong criticism against the NAACP for its court action directed at the Little Rock school board.

p. 3

Pres., of the more than 5 million member National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., the Rev. Dr. Jackson said, "The struggle for democracy in education is not only a legal question, but a question of achieving constructive human relations and good will."

Dr. Jackson added, "We must not sacrifice the latter in a meticulous contention for the letter of the law." He made the statement in a telegram to Roy Wilkins, of New York, NAACP executive secretary.

A member of the NAACP, Dr. Jackson is minister of Olivet Baptist church in Chicago.

Dr. Jackson's telegram said the board's action was a "step in the right direction, which should be encouraged by all who have worked for the preservation of free public schools . . ."

He referred to the action by the NAACP in filing a lawsuit challenging the Little Rock school board's placement of no more than six Negroes in high schools, which previously were all-white.

Wilkins Says Rights Bill Is Watered Down

New York — The Civil Rights bill which has come out of the House Judiciary Committee was called "a lean shadow of the legislation Congress should enact" by the NAACP today.

In a telegram to Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins urged that sections deleted from the bill by committee action be restored on the floor and thanked Rep. Celler for his promise to try to strengthen the bill by re-introducing the omitted sections as amendments.

Justice and Peace

The NAACP Executive Secretary characterized the racial situation in the country

8-13-59

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teriorating" and asserted: "under the clear notification that they are being abandoned by the Congress, Negro citizens have grown cynical and are more restive than at any time in the past decade. They believe that if our country wants justice and peace in the world it should begin with justice and racial peace at home."

The striking out of the section giving the Attorney General additional civil authority in civil rights cases "means that the Congress is leaving Negro citizens who seek their ordinary citizenship rights to the mercy of the states which have denied these rights for more than 80 years," the telegram declared.

The wire pointed out that on this key section of the bill five Republican members voted with 13 Southern Democrats to strike it out and declared that this action "placed a responsibility upon their party which cannot be shifted to the Southern Democrats."

The emasculated bill must now go to the House Rules Committee to get clearance to the House floor, but the Rules Committee chairman is Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, an all-out foe of civil rights bills, who may use his great power as chairman to block the bill from the floor.

NAACP Warns Weak Civil Rights Bill Will Block Strong One Until '61 Congress Session

Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

94

NEW YORK.—NAACP units throughout the country were urged this week to press their Washington congressmen and senators for a strong civil rights bill to counteract the possible effort of some congressmen to push through a weak bill in the closing days of the present session.

"If a weak bill is pushed through at the last minute, a strong bill may be blocked until 1961 or later," NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins said in a memorandum to the membership.

"Supporters of civil rights want a strong bill passed at this session," he said. "We do not want action postponed, but we do not want a token bill, just so that certain leaders in Washington call it the Civil Rights Bill of 1959 and thus try to smother the issue in the 1960 election campaign.

"Any bill that does not provide for stronger action by the federal government in school desegregation cases, as well as include bombings, voting rights, extension of the Civil Rihts Commission and other items in the bills which hve been kicked from pillar to post in this session is not a strong bill."

The memorandum scored the blocking of the civil rights bill in the Senate Judiciary committee of which Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi is chairman, and in the House Rules committee of which Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia is chairman. It pointed out that some Republican committee members in the House had voted with Southern Democrats to strike out certain key actions of the bill.

"The House and Senate leadership of both parties, together with the White House, must bear the responsibility for any decision which fails to produce a strong bill at this session," the NAACP directive declared.

32b 1959

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

"Down with the Negro" Creed Laid to Mississippi by Wilkins

California Voice
San Francisco Calif.
32b
Fri. 5-29-59

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22 —"Mississippi in particular, and other states in greater or lesser degree, have demonstrated that the states' rights doctrine is a 'down-with-the-Negro' doctrine," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins charged here today in an address at the third Imhotep national conference on hospital integration.

The conference is sponsored jointly by the NAACP, National Medical Association and the National Urban League under direction of Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman of the NAACP's national health committee and professor of anatomy at the Howard University College of Medicine. It seeks the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation at all levels of training, employment and services.

However, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, this urgent problem, as necessary as ti is, "must take second place to the vital project of eradicating lynching. Unless citizens are safe in the enjoyment of their basic and human right to a trial in a court when charged with a crime, unless they are certain to receive this and not be subject to the law of the lynch mob, then discussion of other types of inequalities approaches the academic."

Poplarville Plan Cited

The NAACP leader cited a statement attributed by a newspaper to William H. Stewart, county attorney for Pearl River County, Miss., where the Poplarville lynching occurred. The newspaper quoted the attorney as having said: "We would have convicted Mack Charles Parker by noon and we planned to let them take it all the way to the Supreme Court. If a federal judge had ordered him released, that's what we would have done right here in Poplarville. Then we would have sent his body to that judge and we would have said, "We did all we could. This is your fault.' The South would have made points that way."

This prosecuting attorney, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "a man sworn to uphold the law in effect endorses lynching and caps that endorsement with a proposal to send the body of the mob victim to a federal court. . .

"With law enforcement officers like County Attorney Stewart," he continued, "it is not hard to find the answer to what is wrong with Mississippi: the state does not believe in equal justice under law for American citizens. It believes in one kind of law for white people and in either legal lynching or mob lynching for colored people.

"Legal" Lynching Preferred

"They would rather lynch Negroes quietly and legally in courts that are rigged to produce injustice, but if a mob takes over now and then, the rest of the white citizens 'deplore' the actions of the mob, but at the same time try to whitewash the lynching by pointing to New York or Chicago, or the Supreme Court or the NAACP."

Some Mississippi officials, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "are crying that the whole state is being smeared as a lynch state. As long as Mississippi has county attorney whose idea of law and order is to send the body of a lynching victim to a federal judge, the state will be regarded, and rightly so, as a lynch state."

Roy Wilkins Risks Arrest To Speak At Miss. NAACP Rally

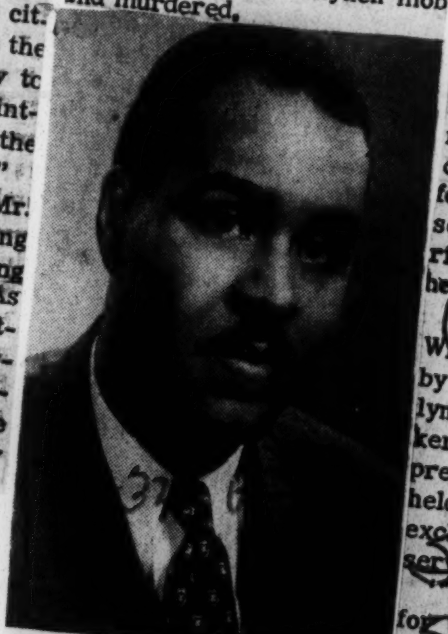
Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.
Sat. 5-23-59
Pd

JACKSON, MISS. -- Roy Wilkins, national secretary of the NAACP, girded himself in an armor of Faith in God, and ventured into Mississippi in spite of pre-warnings of imprisonment if he dared to advocate the equality of the races.

A capacity crowd swelled the Lynch Street auditorium to hear "an out-side report" of the progress that had been made in the area of integration since the U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 was rendered.

Wilkins vibrantly told his audience that the state of Mississippi has the racial tranquality that "exists between the jailer and the jailed."

Although these freedom-wanting citizens of Eastland's state, were present in observance of the Supreme Court's decision of five years ago, their thoughts flashed to the little town of Poplarville where M. C. Parker had been taken from protective custody "Mississippi - style" by a lynch mob and murdered.



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ROY WILKINS

As Wilkins' clear, sharp words echoed throughout the auditorium, his audience was increased by eight for in walked eight plain clothes deputies of the Hinds country sheriff's office with pistols "Mat Dillon style" strapped to their thighs.

It is alleged that they had affidavits to arrest Wilkins and state NAACP secretary Medgar Evers, charging that "Wilkins and Evers were conspiring to overthrow or violate segregation laws of Mississippi," a 1954 act passed shortly after the U. S. Supreme Courts decision.

Here in the Jackson, Mississippi auditorium "A play within a play was being staged. However, Wilkins, the principal character in both plays, continued to relate to his audience the progress made in the area of integration of public schools in the south.

"Negro citizens stand ready to work out a fair plan" for desegregation of the public schools," he said. According to Wilkins, closing schools is not the answer to the court's edict. "Negro Americans do not seek to close down schools as has been falsely charged, nor do they seek preferential treatment though enactment of civil rights laws to protect their citizenship. Our parents seek for their children and themselves only their constitutional right of equality under law," he declared.

Weekly

"There is a simple remedy Wilkins declared, to attempts by Mississippians to justify the lynching of Mack Charles Parker on the ground that the Supreme Court would have upheld a conviction because of the exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

Sat. 32b 5-23-59

"There is a simple remedy for this problem, if problem it is," he stated, "and that is to permit or even encourage the registration of qualified Negro citizens so that they can vote and be eligible for service on juries. The disfranchisement of Negro citizens in Mississippi is the most scandalous in the entire South."

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The fear of Governor James P. Coleman and others that the Poplarville lynching would stimulate strong federal civil rights legislation "constitutes an admission that the Negro vote outside of the Deep South has reached such a size and importance that the vote of white citizens in the Deep South no longer has sufficient strength to outweigh the non-South Negro vote. The Deep South's political position is at best a patchwork which no longer can count securely on an overriding racialism within the region, or on the indispensability of the Deep South white vote to either major party."

As Wilkins was speaking, word was passed about the audience that another Negro's body "had been fished out" of a Mississippi stream.

Willie Campbell, 37, Chicago, Ill., went to Mississippi to attend an uncle's funeral. His body was pulled out of the Tallahatchie River near Summer, Miss., the same river in which young Emmitt Till's body was found in 1955 after he had been lynched for allegedly "wolf-whistling" at a white woman.

What hideous crime Campbell had committed to wattant himself "Mississippi-style" justice has not been disclosed.

Ellington To Receive '59 Award

Call
Fri. 6-26-59
Kansas City
Mo.

NEW YORK. — Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington, noted composer and orchestra leader, has

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been chosen as the 44th Spingarn Medalist, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here this week.

DUKE ELLINGTON

Presentation of the medal awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, is usually made during the association's annual national convention which, this year will be held in New York City July 13-19. Because of Mr. Ellington's out-of-city schedule, however, the presentation may have to be postponed.

The musician was selected because of his outstanding contributions to American music over a long period of years. Among his better-known compositions are "Mood Indigo," "Solitude," "Harmony in Harlem," and "A Portrait of Bert Williams."

He wrote the score for the current film, Anatomy of a Murder based on the novel of that name by John D. Voelker, a Michigan jurist. In 1957, Mr. Ellington's creation, "A Drum is a Woman," was produced for network telecast. His works have received worldwide recognition as representative of the best in American music today.

The Spingarn medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP board of directors, to call attention to outstanding achievement by American Negroes, to stimulate the ambition of colored youth.

It is a gold medal which is awarded "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years." The Spingarn medal is regarded as the most coveted award in this field. It has been won by scientists, educators, writers, artists, civic leaders, lawyers, publishers and others.

Among musicians who have received the medal are Miss Marian Anderson, 1939; Roland Hayes, 1924; and Harry T. Burleigh, 1917. Other recipients include Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Jackie Robinson, A. Philip Randolph, Mrs. Daisy Bates and the nine young students who broke the color bar at Central high school in Little Rock, Ark., in 1957.

Mr. Spingarn, who died in 1939, left a fund sufficient to continue the award "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro."

AT CAPITAL PRESS CLUB

Wilkins praises newspapers, criticizes Johnson measure

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 5-16-59

P 14

WASHINGTON

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, paid a glowing tribute to the colored press, Saturday, as he addressed Capital Press Club members and more than 300 guests at the club's sixteenth annual Awards Dinner at Willard Hotel.

Mr. Wilkins said throughout the past 50 years which the NAACP has existed the colored press has been "the bugle that has sounded the call to battle. It has documented the grievances, belabored the oppressors and bolstered the morale of the fighters."

"It has carried the sweet news of victories and pumped in new courage after frustrating defeats," he added.

* * *

MR. WILKINS called the conciliation section of the civil rights bill introduced by Majority leader Lyndon R. Johnson "a fraud and a deception," and emphasized that it would be unacceptable in its present form.

He declared "the road blocks we face range from stupid and clumsy to cunning and vicious, and to try to fight them with the Johnson conciliation bill would be like fighting a forest fire with a feather duster."

Mr. Wilkins, during a major part of the speech, blasted the mob lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Mississippi, and said already this incident had "slapped Secretary Herter in the face in Paris."

The NAACP executive outlined the long history of mob violence in Mississippi and asserted that the Poplarville killing may become "one more crowbar with which to dislodge the seniority system of committee chairmanships in the Congress."

* * *

HE ALSO emphasized that the NAACP has no intention of "bowing out" of the fight for first - class citizenship. "If they could not frighten our fathers and grandfathers with lynch mobs and the Klan, they certainly cannot frighten us with special sessions of state legislatures, or with bulletins from Gov. Faubus.

"If we wanted to quit," he added, "we could not do so in the face of the glorious example our children have set for us in Charlotte, Clinton, Sturgis, Hoxie, Little Rock, Norfolk and elsewhere.

"They are not afraid of tomorrow even though they do not know what it holds. We who know what it should hold for them, cannot shirk our duty to make broad the path, as free as possible of all artificial booby traps."

* * *

TWO SPECIAL awards were presented to Ralph Matthews, associate editor of the Washington AFRO - AMERICAN, for thirty - five years of "meritorious service in journalism," and to Sherman Briscoe, former CPC president and chairman of the program committee, for long and outstanding service to the club. The presentation was made by Mrs. Irene Beckwith.

The annual scholarship, given this year in memory of the late William Harrison, husband of Pearlie Cox Harrison, society columnist for the AFRO-AMERICAN, went to Marian Halley, Western High School senior. It is worth $250 for study at a college of her choice.

* * *

SIX SPECIAL Capital Press Club citations were presented to citizens for outstanding service in various fields of endeavor, and four Newsmen's Newsmen Awards were given to club members for meritorious work.

The Capital Press Club citations went to Dr. Nannie H. Burroughs, human relations; Mrs. Burma A. Whitted, outstanding service; Clarence Mitchell, civil rights; the Philadelphia Tribune, Newspaper of the year; Benjamin Muse and Claude Barnett, journalism.

Mr. Barnett is director of the Associated Negro Press; Mr. Muse, Virginia affairs columnist for the Washington Post-Times - Herald; and the Philadelphia Tribune is celebrating its seventy - fifth year of publication.

* * *

MISS BURROUGHS is president of the Women's Convention, National Baptist Convention; Mrs. Whitted, co - chairman of the Front Royal Educational Fund Committee; and Mr. Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

These six awards were presented by various club members including Otis Thompson, Simeon Booker, Joseph Sewell, Jessye Hershaw, Maps Kemp, D. G. Thompson and Edward Peeks.

A special presentation was made to Mr. Wilkins by the local Branch NAACP.

* * *

THE NEWSMEN'S Newmen Award for newswriting went to Edward Peeks, education and municipal affairs reporter for the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN, and a series of articles he wrote on the attempt to close District Teachers College.

This marked the second year in succession Mr. Peeks has won this particular award.

Others Newsmen's awards were presented Moses T. Bowers, Associated Counselors International, advertising and promotion; Ernest Goodman, Howard University, and D. G. Thompson, Associated Counselors International public relations; and Ellsworth Davis, Johnson Publications, photography.

These awards were presented by Wendell P. Alson, George G. Fleming, Charles J. Smith III and William Fowlkes.

Miss Fannie Granton, president CPC, gave the welcome address and made remarks, and Mr. Goodman served as toastmaster. The Rev. Robert L. Jeans, pastor Tabor Presbyterian Church, said the invocation and benediction.

32b 1959

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

Roy Wilkins Eludes Arrest After Miss. NAACP Rally

Defender Chicago Ill. 57

Sat 5-30-59

32b

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — NAACP leader Roy Wilkins apparently was unaware he barely escaped arrest here Sunday for advocating overthrow of Mississippi segregation laws.

Hinds County deputies had warrants to arrest Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and state Field Secretary Edgar Evers at a rally in observance of the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. Wilkins was the main speaker.

The warrants were based on an affidavit filed in a justice of the peace court here by white citizens' council leader Elmo Graves.

They asked the arrest of Wilkins and Evers under a law making it a violation to conspire to overthrow or violate segregation laws of the state by "force, violence, threats, intimidation or otherwise."

Several plainclothes deputies converged on the Negro gathering attended by more than 1,200 persons to serve the warrants immediately after it broke up.

However, other officials of the city and state heard about the warrants and persuaded the deputies to leave when reporters and photographers gathered to witness the arrests.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said he was making a speech elsewhere and did not know of the warrants until later.

One source said officials who were responsible for the warrants being withdrawn were afraid Wilkins' arrest would "stir up too much trouble when Mississippi already has enough at Poplarville" where FBI agents are investigating the lynching of Negro Mack Charles Parker.

Roy Wilkins Sees Arrest Attempt As Intimidation

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla

Fri 5-29-59

P.7

32b

NEW YORK.—The abortive attempt to arrest NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and the Association's state secretary, Medgar Evers, in Jackson, Miss., last week was today characterized by Mr. Wilkins as "a brazen attempt to intimidate NAACP members in Mississippi."

Wilkins was the principal speaker at a state-wide NAACP meeting in Jackson on May 17 held in observance of the fifth anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's historic decision banning racial segregation in the public schools.

During the meeting, attended by 2,000 persons from 40 Mississippi counties, eight armed plainclothes deputies arrived at the hall. Reportedly they had warrants for the arrest of Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Evers on the charge that their advocacy of desegregation was in violation of a Mississippi statute. The warrants were never served and the NAACP leader left Jackson shortly after the close of the meeting, unaware of the suspended arrest order.

"Folly and Futility" Cited

"The withdrawal of the warrants,' 'he said later in New York, "is clear indication that someone in authority realized the folly and futility of arresting us for exercising our constitutional right of free speech. The NAACP will continue to call for desegregation in Mississippi and to take every possible step to that end.

The warrants were instigated by an affidavit sworn to by one Elmore Greaves, a director of the Jackson White Citizens Council who was infuriated by the failure to serve them. In a lengthy statement published in the Jackson Daily News of May 19 he berates Governor James P. Coleman, Attorney General Joe Patterson, Mayor Allen Thompson and other state and local officials charging that they conspired to prevent execution of the warrants.

However, the Hinds county sheriff's office refused to comment on the issuance or withdrawal of the warrants. The Jackson State Times of May 19 quotes District Attorney Robert Nichols as saying:

"It's news to me. One, I made no affidavit and, two, I called off no warrant."

Governor Disavows Knowledge

Governor Coleman, the State Times reports, said he did not know about the arrest attempt until he returned to the city from Goodman where he had delivered a commencement address at a junior college.

Despite the Poplarville lynching, the arrest last week of C. R. Darden, NAACP state president, and other intimidations, Mississippi Negroes demonstrated their support of the Association by their financial contributions and their enthusiastic reception of Mr. Wilkins. A "Mother of the Year" contest raised $3,000 for the NAACP Freedom Fund. First place went to Gulfport which reported a total of $41. In addition, $1,100 was taken up in a collection at the meeting.

Wilkins Praises Negro Press Role In Civil Rights Fight

Louisiana Weekly New Orleans La

Sat 5-16-59

P.3

WASHINGTON -- The role of the Negro press in "the crusade for human rights" was lauded here by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, himself a former newspaper editor, in an address before the Capital Press Club.

Speaking at the club's annual awards dinner on May 2, Mr. Wilkins expressed "thanks once more to the working news men for the understanding, cooperation and aggressive support the press has given the crusade for human rights."

Throughout the half-century since the founding of the NAACP, he said, "the Negro press has been the bugle that has sounded the call to battle. It has documented the grievances, belabored the oppressors and bolstered the morale of the fighters. It has carried the sweet news of victories and pumped in new courage after frustrating defeats."

Mr. Wilkins reiterated his charge that "the conciliation section of the so-called civil rights bill introduced by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, the main section of the bill is a fraud and a deception."

Citing the increasing evidence "that some states will not protect Negro citizens in the enjoyment of their rights," the NAACP leader called for enactment of a strong civil rights bill such as the bipartisan measure introduced in the Senate by Senator Paul Douglas and its companion piece introduced in the House by Representative Emanuel Celler.

"These bills not only recognize the Supreme Court decision, but set forth methods by which the Federal government can assume its rightful obligation to protect the civil rights of citizens," he asserted.

Mr. Wilkins reviewed the record of mob violence in the State of Mississippi where all four reported lynchings since 1951 have taken place. The lynching of Mack Charles Parker at Poplarville, Miss. on April 25, he declared, "was in the Mississippi tradition of keeping the Negro down - by color-line court procedure, if possible, and by violence, if necessary."

"The Poplarville mob failed to read the script of the changing times," Wilkins added in urging greater use of ballot to abolish lynch law in the South.

"It is inconceivable," Wilkins continued, "that the Negro voters of the North and West who have become important in national politics will remain passive while their brothers are lynched in Mississippi and a Mississippi Senator bosses a committee which blocks the federal government out of action.

"The time is at hand," the NAACP head added, "when the Negro whom southerners drove from Dixie with their disfranchisement, jim crow education, jim crow wages, plantation peonage, and personal humiliation and persecution has become a significant influence in the national political picture....

In Pittsburgh we can answer Poplarville .... by talking vote language to our party managers and our elected representatives, from Governor and Senators on down. From Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston and New York we can send word to Montgomery, Birmingham .... Shreveport, and Macon County."

Governor Decides Against Special Grand Jury to Allow Cooling Off Period

Bystander, Thurs. 6-4-59
Des Moines, Iowa p. 1

32

New York, — NAACP executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has urged Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi "to use all the powers and persuasion" of his office to have a special grand jury impanelled in Pearl River County immediately to act on the FBI information on the kidnapping and lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville on April 25.

Telegram

Governor Coleman announced that he would turn the FBI report over to the Pearl County grand jury at its next regular session in November. The information was submitted to him for action under Mississippi law. In a telegram to the Mississippi Governor, dated May 26, Wilkins said that "postponement of grand jury consideration of the Parker lynching information fosters the suspicion that the six months delay may be designed to permit frittering away of evidence, intimidation of potential witnesses, and flight of the suspects."

Moreover, he pointed out, "the projected delay contrasts sharply with the speed and brutality of the mob which could not wait 48 hours for Parker to be tried in a court of law."

Florida Example Cited

The NAACP leader cited the action of Florida officials in convening a special grand jury in the mass rape case at Tallahassee where the victim was a Negro college student and the four assailants white.

Calling attention to the protestations of Mississippians that the state has adequate laws to punish the crime of lynching, Wilkins told Governor Coleman that his state "now has the opportunity to vindicate the declarations of those Mississippians who decry the enactment or invocation of federal laws to protect the constitutional rights of citizens. Indictment, prosecution and conviction of the lynchers would help alter world opinion that Negro citizens cannot receive justice in Mississippi."

Wilkins' request for a special grand jury received the editorial support of **The New York Times** on May 28. **The Times** calls the six months delay, "incredible" and points out that "a special session can be called at any time. This should be done immediately and every possible effort made by the authorities to bring the culprits to book."

FBI Probes Lynching

Parker, charged with assault upon a white woman, was taken from an unguarded jail in Poplarville on April 25 by a band of armed and masked white men. His bullet-riddled body was found in a nearby river nine days later. The Federal Bureau of Investigation sent some 60 agents to the scene and conducted what Mr. Wilkins called "the most thorough lynching inquiry in the entire history of the crime."

Withdrawal

On May 25, the FBI announced that it had completed its investigation and was withdrawing from the case. The Justice Department said that no federal law had been violated and turned the FBI findings over to Governor Coleman. According to the Justice Department, the federal anti-kidnaping law had not been violated and "no other successful federal prosecution could be maintained."

Jackson, Miss . . . (CNS)—A trial for the lynchers of Mack Parker may take place here in November when the Grand Jury term begins, it was hinted by Governor J. P. Coleman who was forced to make an announcement on why the delay of justice since the FBI has turned over nine names of the lynchers to him.

Gov. Coleman was accused by justice-seekers over the nation as "sitting on evidence", "beating around the bush" and "protecting the guilty parties."

Simmered

Without confirming whether he really has the names in his possession, Gov. Coleman said he felt it best to wait until the Grand Jury convenes as they can best "handle the situation". This will be in November. Gov. Coleman also hopes tension of both races will have simmered by then where a fair trial can be had for the guilty parties.

"Down With The Negro" Doctrine Laid to Miss. By Mr. Wilkins

State Press
Little Rock
Ark.
Ark. 5-29-59
p. 3
32

—WASHINGTON—"Mississippi in particular, and other states in greater or lesser degree have demonstrated that the states' rights doctrine is a 'down with the Negro' doctrine,' ~~NAACP,~~ Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins charged ~~here Friday in an~~ address at the third Imhotep national conference on hospital integration.

The conference is sponsored jointly by the NAACP, National Medical Association and the National Urban League under direction of Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman of the NAACP's national health committee and professor of anatomy at the Howard University College of Medicine. It seeks the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation at all levels of training, employment and services.

However, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, this urgent problem, as necessary as it is, "must take second place to the vital project of eradicating lynching. Unless citizens are safe in the enjoyment of their basic human rights to a trial in a court when charged with a crime, unless they are certain to receive this and not be subject to the law of the lynch mob, then discussion of other types of inequalities approaches the academic."

Poplarville Plan Cited

The NAACP leader cited a statement attributed by a newspaper to William H. Stewart county attorney for Pearl River County, Miss. where the Paplarville lynching occurred The newspaper quoted the attorney as having said: "We would have convicted (Mack Charles Parker) by noon and we planned to let them take it all the way to the Supreme Court If a federal judge had ordered him released, that's what we would have done right here in Poplarville. Then we would have sent his body to that judge and we would have said, 'We did all we could This is your fault.' The South would have made points that way."

This prosecuting attorney, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "a man sworn to uphold the law . . . in effect endorses lynching and caps that endorsement with a proposal to send the body of the mob victim to a federal court. . .

"With law enforcement officers like County Attorney Stewart," he continued, "it is not hard to find the answer to what is wrong with Mississippi: the state does not believe in equal justice under law for American citizens. It believes in one kind of law for white people and in either legal lynching or mob lynching for colored people.

"Legal" Lynching Preferred

"They would rather lynch Negroes quietly and legally in courts that are rigged to produce injustice, but if a mob takes over now and then, the rest of the white citizens 'deplore' the actions of the mob, but at the same time try to whitewash the lynching by pointing to New York or Chicago or the Supreme Court or the NAACP."

Some Mississippi officials, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "are crying that the whole state is being smeared as a lynch state. As long as Mississippi has county attorneys whose idea of law and order is to send the body of a lynching victim to a federal judge, the state will be regarded, and rightly so as a lynch state."

Wilkins Tells U. S.

Mob Act Shows Need For Rights Measure

32b

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — Following is text of wire sent Monday by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, to the chairmen and members of the Senate House Judiciary Committees:

The brutal beating, kidnapping and probable lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Mississippi, on April 25 offers tragic demonstration of the need for strong federal civil rights legislation to protect the lives and rights of American citizens in areas where state and local authorities are either unable or unwilling to do so.

This crime is the natural consequence of an organized campaign of law defiance led by governors of states, members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, and state and local politicians. These and their followers have been encouraged to lawlessness by the delays, Parliamentary chicanery and political shenanigans on the federal level. We believe the protests by congressmen over this crime should be as widespread and vociferous as those made by them against the recent executions under the new Castro regime in Cuba. National Association For The Advancement of Colored People urges prompt action by your committee on legislation which would enable the federal government to enter in such murderous breakdowns of law enforcement as that at Popularville."

Wilkins Rejects Johnson Rights Bill As 'Skeleton'

37b

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, Wednesday rejected the Johnson civil rights bill as a "vehicle" or "skeleton" for getting stronger legislation adopted on the Senate floor.

Birmingham, Ala.

In testifying before the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee, Mr. Wilkins said it would be better to have no civil rights legislation at all than the bill sponsored by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader.

Senator John A. Carroll, Colorado Democrat, pointed out to Mr. Wilkins that the subcommittee will have to vote on the measures pending before it. Assuming that the Douglas-Javits bill is not voted out of the subcommittee and a vote is reached on the Johnson bill, Senator Carroll said it seemed to him that it would be necessary to have a "vehicle" or "skeleton to get civil rights out of the subcommittee and the full Senate Judiciary Committee and 'put meat on it' on the Senate floor.

Sat. 4/18/59

"You would rather have some bill come out of committee rather than none? he asked.

Mr. Wilkins replied that very careful consideration had been given to his statement that no bill would be preferable to the Johnson bill before putting it before the subcommittee.

He pointed out that the main feature of the Johnson bill was its provisions to establish a community relations service.

MEDIATION SERVICE

The proposed Community Relations Service would be modelled after the Mediation and Conciliation Service which assists labor and management in mediation and prevention of disputes in industries affecting interstate commerce and defense production other than rail and air transportation.

The Community Relations Service would conciliate differences between opposing groups over civil rights in local communities.

"We could not, under any circumstances, even go so far as accepting as a vehicle or skeleton a bill which contains provisions for a conciliation commission on civil rights," Mr. Wilkins declared, adding:

"The Johnson bill is designed to appeal to people who feel you ought not to fight; you ought to get together on this matter. We do not believe you can conciliate constitutional rights."

Senator Carroll said he was not in agreement with Mr. Wilkins. He directed his attention to the long fight to get civil rights legislation out of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He said the committee would not even report out a voting rights bill in 1957.

"You have to make a record on these things," Senator Carroll said. 'If this committee doesn't come out with some sort of bill, you have nothing upon which to act and nothing upon which to make a record so that people will know."

Mr. Wilkins replied: "Subject to modifications which I cannot imagine, I would say we would regard it as less than serviceable if any draft should emerge, the main feature of which should be the conciliation provisions."

Mississippi Decision

Birmingham News

Birmingham

37b

A Citizens Council chief in Jackson, Miss., has come forward to claim that "sundry nervous minions of the law" prevented the arrest of Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, there Sunday.

Elmore Greaves, the CC leader, swore out warrants for the arrest of Wilkins and the state NAACP secretary. A rally in Jackson had drawn Wilkins' presence. Greaves' warrants charged conspiracy to overthrow the segregation laws.

What happened was that the state attorney general and other authorities intervened and, though police showed for the rally, they left making no arrests.

P. 18

Wed.

5-20-59

Rightly higher officials concluded such jailings would play into NAACP hands. NAACP GHQ in New York would like nothing better than to have Mississippians tossing Negro leaders in the poky. As we have said before citizens and officials anxious to defend segregation would do well to use their heads rather than their emotions. Holding out against the steady pressure for integration requires shrewdness and intelligence. It requires trying to think what the opposition would like for you to do—and then not doing it.

'Better No Bill At All'

NAACP Opposes Johnson Civil Rights Measure

Call 326

Kansas City

Fri.

4-17-59

P.1

WASHINGTON. — NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and other spokesmen representing organizations affiliated with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights have joined in calling upon Congress to reject the so-called civil rights bill introduced by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Testifying before the subcommittee on constitutional rights of the Senate Judiciary committee here on April 8, Mr. Wilkins declared that "it would be better to have no bill at all than to have the Johnson bill." The Texan's proposal, he said, "suggests that constitutional rights may be bargained away under a so-called conciliation program."

Mr. Wilkins, reiterated the NAACP endorsement of the bill introduced by Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) which "recognizes the necessity of supporting affirmatively the 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court and in its Title VI authorizes the Department of Justice, on its own intiative, to seek preventive relief to protect the constitutional rights of citizens in all civil rights situations, not merely in voting cases."

Answers Administration

The NAACP spokesman also struck at the contention of the Eisenhower administration that this section of the Douglas bill is unnecessary, that there are now enough laws under which the Department of Justice can proceed, and that a law empowering initiative action by the government might aggravate the situation.

Mr. Wilkins said the desegregation picture had not improved and, in response to a question from Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.), called the administration's position "timorous."

In a long question and answer session with Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D., N.C.), Mr. Wilkins said it was the "duty" of the federal government to assume the burden of legal action to protect the civil rights of citizens and not to leave this task solely upon the shoulders of Negro parents and private organizations like the NAACP.

Unfair Burden

Further, he said: "It is not fair, not decent, not American, that parents who seek integrated education for their children in accordance with law should find arrayed against them the massed powers of the states, including the treasuries composed in part of their own tax money. In such a situation it is absurd to maintain that the government of the United States should remain an inactive observer."

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, has not only endorsed the Douglas bill but also the companion bill introduced in the House by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), and the bill introduced by Senator Jacob Javits (R., N.Y.), with the co-sponsorship of Senators Keating, Cooper, Scott, Allott and Case of New Jersey.

Questioned By Sen. Ervin

Senator Ervin quoted from a 1955 decision by the late Federal Judge John J. Parker in seeking to establish that the Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954, did not require integration in the public schools, but, in Senator Ervin's view, permitted "freedom of choice" by parents as to "voluntary segregation."

Senator Ervin did not comment on these excerpts from Judge Parker's opinion: ". . . a state may not deny to any person on account of race the right to attend any school that it maintains . . .if the schools which it maintains are open to children of all races, no violation of the constitution is involved . . . The constitution . . .forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

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In questioning the NAACP secretary, Senator Ervin sought to secure the admission that the Douglas bill would give "preferential treatment" to Negro citizens

Mr. Wilkins denied this and stated that it was "common knowledge" that Negro citizens had been deprived of their constitutional rights and that the Douglas bill only sought to make them

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Congress Asked To Enact Legislation For Rights Suits

Sun.

326

3-15-59

P.1

WASHINGTON—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called upon Congress to enact legislation authorizing "the federal government on its own initiative to bring suits in cases involving denial of civil rights."

In a statement scheduled for submission to a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee here, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins noted that such a provision, stricken from the Civil Rights Act of 1957 under threat of a Senate filibuster, is included in the bill introduced in the 86th Congress by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) "which has ben endorsed by our Association, along with the companion bi-partisan Douglas Bill, S. 810, in the Senate, as well as a similar bill in the Senate, S. 456, introduced by Senator Javits and co-sponsored by Senators Keating, Case (N. J.), Cooper, Scott and Allott."

The Cellar bill, the NAACP leader told the committee members, "recognizes the necessity of supporting affirmatively the 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court and, in its Title VI, it authorizes the Department of Justice, on its own initiative, to seek preventive relief to protect the consitutional rights of citizens in all civil rights situations, not merely in voting cases."

BURDEN ON PRIVATE CITIZENS

Without such legislation, he asserted, "the authority necessary to overcome obstructive state action has to be invoked by the individual parents or by a private organization. This places upon private individulas and organizations—unfairly—the burden of securing constitutional rights. Chiefly this burden has been assumed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"While the NAACP will not shirk its duty in seeking redress for those are denied their civil rights, we believe the federal government has a responsibility to assure that consitutional are upheld. In this struggle for equal rights and consitutional liberties, the federal government can ill-afford to be neutral. There is no ground for neutrality as between those who would obey the law and those who defy it.

"It is not fair, not decent, not American, that parents who seek unsegregated education for their children in accordance with laws should find arrayed against them the massed powers of the states including the treasuries composed in part of their own tax money.

Daily World

GOVERNMENT SHOULD ACT

"In such a situation, it is absurd to maintain that the government of all the epole of the United States should remain an inactive observer while courts are defied, human rights trampled, and the protagonists of simple justice under law are mangled in a grossly one-sided struggle."

Of the Administration's civil rights proposals, Mr. Wilkins said "many are helpful." but pointed out that "the chief disappointment of the Administration program is the failure to endorse the principles of Part II of the 1956 and 1957 civil rights bills, which it then sponsored."

The NAACP spokeman cited with approval bills introduced by Representatives William Dawson (D., Ill.,) and A Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.). Because of its falure "to recognize that there has been a Supreme Court decision in favor of desegregation," the bill introduced by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex)., is "unrealistic," he asserted, and added, "It would be better to have no bill at all than to have the Johnson bill."

Wilkins Views Arrest Attempt As Intimidation

World

Sat. 5-30-59

P.1

NEW YORK, — The abortive attempt to arrest NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and the Association's state secretary, Medgar Evers, in Jackson, Miss., last week was characterized by Wilkins as "a brazen attempt to intimidate NAACP members in Mississippi."

Wilkins was the principal speaker at a state-wide NAACP meeting in Jackson on May 17 held in observance of the fifth anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's historic decision banning racial segregation in public schools.

During the meeting, attended by 2,000 persons from 40 Mississippi counties, eight armed plainclothes deputies arrived at the hall. Reportedly they had warrants for the arrest of Wilkins and Evers on the charge that their advocacy of desegregation was in violation of a Mississippi statute. The warrants were never served and the NAACP leader left Jackson shortly after the close of the meeting, unaware of the suspended arrest order.

"FOLLY AND FUTILITY" CITED

World

Sat. 5-30-59

P.8

"The withdrawal of the warrants," he said later in New York, "is clear indication that someone in authority realized the folly and futility of arresting us for exercising our constitutional right of free speech. The NAACP will continue to call for desegregation in Mississippi and to take every possible step to that end."

The warrants were instigated by an affidavit sworn to by one Elmore Greaves, a director of the Jackson White Citizens Council, who was infuriated by the failure to serve them. In a lengthy statement published in the Jackson Daily News of May 19 deliberates Governor James P. Colemen, Attorney General Joe Patterson, Mayor Allen Thompson and other state and local officials charging that they conspired to prevent execution of the warrants.

However, the Hinds County sherriffs office refused to comment on the issuance or withdrawal of the warants.

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"It's news to me. One, I made no affidavit and, two, I called off no warrant."

GOVERNOR DISAVOWS KNOWLEDGE

Governor Coleman, the State Times reports, said he did not know about the arrest attempt until he returned to the city from Goodman where he had delivered a commencement adress at a junior college.

32b 1959

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

Wilkins Sees Pupil Assignment Laws as Desegregation Curb

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City Okla.

3-13-59

WASHINGTON. — "As long as present pupil assignment laws are used to restrict drastically the admission of Negro children to previously all-white public schools, it will be necessary to 'encourage a substantial number of applications,'" Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, declared at an annual Unitarian dinner.

Speaking at the All Souls Unitarian church here on February 27, Mr. Wilkins referred to the "pained responses from many Virginia sources" to his recommendation in an address at Portsmouth, Va., on Feb. 15 that Negroes "by the hundreds" apply for transfers and admissions, to schools from which they have been excluded solely on the basis of race.

"What I was saying at Portsmouth," the NAACP leader asserted, "was that so long as opponents use the pupil assignment process as an instrument to balk desegregation, or to 'control' it in the Norfolk rati of 17/100 of one per cent or other unrealistic ratios (as in North Carolina) we must encourage a substantial number of applications in order to secure more than a trickle of admissions."

P. 3

He cited the example of Norfolk where there were originally 151 applicants only 17 of whom were finally admitted to schools with a total enrollment of 10,000. "If this tortuous procedure were to be accepted uncomplainingly by Negro citizens, and the same ratio were to be maintained, it would require roughly 2,500 applications to secure 250 admissions—and this number would be only 2½ per cent of the white students enrolled," he pointed out.

Of the role of leaders and member of Local 371 of the Textile Workers in the Front Royal high school boycott and economic reprisals, Mr. Wilkins said: "Irony is piled on top of irony when a unit of organized labor—which is presently being investigated and smeared and, in some instances, persecuted—should in turn become the leader in persecuting Negro workers and their families, whose onoly 'crime' is the seeking of equal education for their children under a Supreme Court ruling and through the orderly procedures of the courts."

WILKINS SEES CURB ON DISCUSSING BIAS

New York Post

3-2-59

P. C-21

Roy Wilkins charged yesterday that Southern segregationists barred progress by suppressing honest discussion of the integration problem. He said they tried to divert attention by saying to the North: "You are guilty, too."

Mr. Wilkins, who is executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appeared on the WRCA-TV panel discussion "The Open Mind." With him were Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, and the Rev. John LaFarge, editor of the Roman Catholic publication, America.

Mr. Engel also held that segregationists were unjustified in comparing the situation in the North and in the South. He noted that he had testified before the Commission on Civil Rights about discrimination in housing, but "the difference is that here it is not being done by law—the law is against it—and when I testify that way, nobody burns a cross in front of my house or explodes a bomb in my synagogue."

Father LaFarge said: Desegregation itself, of course, is not an answer to the problem. It is simply a condition necessary for the answer. It is just like going to a hospital. That doesn't cure you of your disease, but it is a necessary condition for the operation."

He declared that true reconciliation was the answer to be sought.

All the participants agreed that although progress was being made, there was room for much more.

Richard D. Heffner was moderator of the program.

Roy Wilkins raps pupil assignment

Afro American

Baltimore Md.

Sat 3-14-59

WASHINGTON

As long as present pupil assignment laws are used to restrict drastically the admission of colored children to previously all - white public school, it will be necessary to "encourage a substantial number of applications," Roy Wilkins, declared here last week.

Speaking at the All Souls Unitarian Church, the NAACP executive secretary referred to the "pained responses from many Virginia sources" to his recommendation in an address at Portsmouth, Va., on Feb. 15.

He called on colored children "by the hundreds" to apply for transfers and admissions to schools from which they have been excluded solely on the basis of race.

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P. 3

"WHAT I WAS saying at Portsmouth," the NAACP leader asserted, "was that so long as opponents use the pupil assignment process as an instrument to balk deegregation, or to 'control' it in the Norfolk ratio of 17/100 of one per cent or other unrealistic ratios (as in North Carolina) we must encourage a substantial number of applications in order to secure more than a trickle of admissions."

He cited the example of Norfolk where there were originally 151 applicants, only 17 of whom were finally admitted to schools with a total enrollment of 10,000.

"If this tortuous procedure were to be accepted uncomplainingly by colored citizens, and the same ratio were to be maintained, it would require roughly, 2,500 applications to secure 250 admissions — and this number would be only 2½ per cent of the white students enrolled," he pointed out.

* * *

OF THE ROLE of leaders and members of Local 371 of the Textile Workers in the Front Royal high school boycott and economic reprisals, Mr. Wilkins said:

"Irony is piled on top of irony when a unit of organized labor — which is presently being investigated and smeared and, in some instances, persecuted — should in turn become the leader in persecuting colored workers and their families."

Especially, he noted, when the "only 'crime' is the seeking of equal education for their children under a Supreme Court ruling and through the orderly procedures of the courts."

The NAACP leader also reaffirmed the association's support of the Douglas - Javits-Celler bill as "the best of the civil rights bills" now before Congress.

The Johnson bill, he asserted, "is unacceptable" and the Administration bill "which has some good features... falls short of the Douglas - Javits-Celler bill."

Wilkins to Speak At Capitol Press Club's Meeting

3-8 NAACP

Post

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak at the awards dinner of the Capital Press Club at the Willard Hotel at 7 p.m. Sunday, May 2.

Wilkins

Four persons will be honored for outstanding achievement in journalism, civil rights and human relations. They are Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the local National Trade and Professional School for Women, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, and Benjamin Muse, columnist for the Washington Post.

Washington D.C.

4-26-59

The dinner will be preceded by a day-long press institute on better racial understanding, in which newsmen from throughout the Nation are expected to participate.

P. B4

Will Guest Speak at Freedom Fund Banquet At Younkers Tearoom

Bystander

Des Moines Iowa

Roy Wilkins, executive-secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will headline the Fourth Midwest Regional conference in Des Moines, Apr. 24-25, when he will appear as guest speaker at a freedom banquet Saturday, Apr. 25 at 8:30 p.m. at Younkers Tea room.

4-16-59

P. 1

Wilkins, who succeeded the late Walter White as NAACP executive secretary upon White's death in 1955, masterminded the nation-wide legal battle to end the Negro's second class status in schools, voting, courts, public transportation and housing. The 57-year-old leader was largely responsible for the strategy which led to the U. S. Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the nations' public schools.

WILKINS
Executive-Secretary

tion from his New York office editor of the university's daily paper and at the same time editor of the St. Paul Appeal, a Negro weekly.

Newspaper

After college, he returned to Missouri to edit another weekly, the Kansas City Call, boosting its circulation from 2,600 to 40,000 in eight years. In 1931, the NAACP beckoned the hustling young man from Missouri, and he joined his staff in New York as assistant executive secretary.

4-16-59

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Radio, TV

Mr. Wilkins' radio and television experience includes appearance on numerous radio stations across the country, a one-year stint as a panel member of the weekly program, "Pride and Prejudice," on Station WEVD, New York and a number of television discussions in major cities. He was one of the NAACP consultants to the American delegation at the formation of the United Nations in San Francisco in May 1945.

Often called "the man who sits in the nation's hot spot," Wilkins directs the battle against segrega- working 14 hours a day. Such a strenuous schedule comes naturally to this leader of one of the country's most influential organizations. While attending the University of Minnesota, the St. Louis native was night

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Willing To Discuss Integration With Faubus, NAACP Leader Says

State Press

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "would, I believe, not hesitate to accept the somewhat belated offer of Governor Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas to discuss the issue in Little Rock and Arkansas provided, of course, that discussion be upon methods of complying with the Supreme Court ruling," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins declared in Washington, Thursday in an address defining the "moderate' at the 11th annual convention of the Civil Rights Clearing House.

Little Rock, Ark.

326

Fri 4-24-59

Such an NAACP response to the Governor's proposal would be "a true-blue testimony to moderation," Mr. Wilkins said.

"The first mark of a moderate

Must be the conviction that the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court is the law and must be obeyed," he asserted.

In addition to recognizing the authority of the Court, Mr. Wilkins stated, "the moderate must also be willing to explore ways and means of complying with the ruling" of May 17, 1954, which, together with the implementing decree of May 31 1955, "gave the true moderates ample room in which to maneuver. They were required to draw up a plan suited to local conditions, submit it for approval to a local federal district court, and proceed to make a beginning in good faith."

But moderates, the NAACP leader pointed out, did not take advantage of this opportunity. They "were not overcome; they simply were never in competition. The bully-boys sounded the triple bugle call of color, blood and sex and were off and away. Before the moderates could write a letter, preach a sermon, or deliver a lecture, practically the entire southern tier, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, had fallen captive to what (NBC Commentator Chet) Huntley softly calls 'intransigents. . . . The moderates were smothered under a blanket of social, economic and political pressures and

where these have been insufficient the dictators have not been too squeamish to employ violence."

Discounting Mr. Huntley's admonition against "reliance on the courts and on federal power," Mr. Wilkins declared that "the true moderate must rely on the courts. These are the time-honored judges of disputes. When men — moderate men — seek to avoid conflict and chaos, they go to court to resolve differences."

The real moderates, he pointed out, "are those like the NAACP spokesman and attorney in Virginia who concluded an agreement with the attorney of the city of Charlottesville on school desegregation, saying, in effect: This is not completely as we would want it, but the city is proceeding on a sound plan in good faith and Negro citizens will cooperate."

Wilkins Calls For Use Of Voting Strength To Fight For Equality

World

326

Birmingham

WASHINGTON — (SNS)

of the National Association fo

People has called on Negroes

strength in the North to fight fo

In a speech at the annual awards dinner of the Captial Press Club at Willard Hotel on May 2 the militant leader said Negroes "hold mass meetings, adopt resolutions, cry out and stage protests" about school segregation and incidents such as the "almost certain lynching" of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Miss.

Sat 5-9-59

oy Wilkins, executive secretary

the Advancement of Colored

to use their growing voting

racial equality in the South.

Birmingham, Ala.

"But the real battle, the infighting that will bring down our torturers," Wilkins declared, "will be fought in the precincts, wards and congressional districts of the nation. In Pittsburgh we can answer Poplarville, not by screaming at the natives of that town, but by talking vote-language to our party managers and our elected repre-

Democratic National ticket in 1960."

"The time is at hand," the speaker pointed out, "when the Negro whom they drove from Dixie with their disfranchisement . . . and personal humiliation and persecution has become a significant influence in the national political picture."

The Wilkins speech was a fitting climax to a day of activities of the Capital Press Club which sponsored an institute on "How Can Mass Media Contribute More Effectively to Better Racial Understanding." There was spirited participation by some of the nation's top newspapermen, public relations specialists, government representatives and university professors.

Noting the failure of the majority white press of the South to carry fairly slanted and "decent" stories about Negroes, Atlanta Daily World Editor William A. Fowlkes told the gathering:

"So imbalanced is the reporting and editing that the average Southern white child knows little or nothing about Negro life, except the reported sex and stealing crimes, his holding a lodge meeting, or attending a church or club affair, where he is in the Amos and Andy fashion, in his highest glory. He is fed a diet of such low conception of what the Negro is and what he aspires to be that the white child learns to 'justify' the second-rate citizenship treatment the Negro gets."

326 NAACP

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, of the National Baptist Convention, received the 1959 Capital Press Club Human Relations Award for 1959; Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington NAACP Bureau, the Civil Service Award, and the Philadelphia Tribune, which is 75 years old, the Newspaper-of-the-Year Award. Publisher E. Washington Rhodes was presented the newspaper plaque.

Other wards went to: Miss Marion Holley, annual scholarship to outstanding district student; Mrs. Burma A. Whitted, leader of the committee which raised funds to educate the 26 Front Royal, Va., Negro students whose school was closed last September; Claude A. Barnett, Press, and Benjamin Muse, columnist of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, for contributions to journalism.

Newsmen's Newsmen Awards went to Edward Peeks, of the Afro-American, for newswriting; Ellsworth Davis, of Ebony and Jet, for photography; to Ernest Goodwin and D. G. Thompson, for public relations; and Moses P. Bowers and Dolphin Thompson for Advertising.

sentatives, from governor and senators on down. From Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston and New York we can send word to Montgomery, Birmingham, Jackson, Baton Rouge, Memphis, Shreveport and Macon County, not directly, but by way of our city councils, state legislatures, state party chairmen and our congressmen and senators in Washington."

The Poplarville incident, Wilkins declared, "makes it almost certain that no Southerner can get on the

Alerting The Opposition; Mr. Wilkins' Error

Journal & Guide

p. 8

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 2-28-59

ARMY GENERALS in the old days when horse back or foot couriers were the fastest means of communication did not have to worry about inadvertently notifying opposing commanders of their next moves.

The airplane and electronic devices for communication have brought about vast changes. Now it is next to impossible for a commander to keep the opposition from knowing in advance about his next move. That is generally true of military operations.

However, there are some other things, in the field of human conflict, which are not too difficult to conceal. Among these are the strategic steps in the present struggle to establish democracy and the majesty of law in the United States in the place of bigotry and defiance of the law.

The Supreme Court of the State of Virginia has only very recently joined the United States Supreme Court in upholding the majesty of the law.

As a result the Governor and a majority of the members of the General Assembly are trying to extricate themselves from the wreckage of massive resistance, and contrive something else in the form of resistance or partial resistance to the law of the land.

Just what form this resistance will take is not known, but it is sufficient to say that if the minority of the massive resisters have their way there will be no public schools—desegregated or segregated.

If the present majority have their way there will be an attempt to hold integration to a minimum with a system of public schools still operating. How long such state laws can hold, and to what extent, remains to be seen. These bridges were to be crossed as they were reached.

The margin between the majority represented by Governor Almond and the minority represented by those now in open revolt against him is very slim. At heart both sides are segregationists —the real thing or the *very* real thing.

* * *

Up to Sunday, February 8, extremists had no new issues they could get their teeth into. They were doing much surmising—most of it based on some wished for magic by which they could preserve total segregation—but nothing substantial or new with which to arouse base passions and fears. Then, Mr. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, speaking in Portsmouth, unloosed an arouser which had an electric effect upon the settling emotions of the segregationists. They had the breath of life blown into them at a most critical time when the slight odds prevailing against their policies needed strength and cohesion.

* * *

He told a Portsmouth audience of more than 2,000 that Negro "parents should press for transfer of their children to white schools by the hundreds." That *did it.* The extremists had their new shibboleth and were off to a fresh start before Mr. Wilkins had completed his speech.

It also might not have been the better part of valor for Mr. Wilkins to criticize the Perrow Commission at this time. Even the Governor might have been spared a reference to his January 20th speech. Mr. Almond had been duly chastised by some friends and many foes for that strange demonstration before the eyes of the nation.

Except that the references referred to will make it more difficult for the NAACP and its friends and well-wishers to go forward with a constructive program in Virginia, and except that Mr. Wilkins perhaps departed from his manuscript too frequently, considering the bad climate he was in, his speech was the kind of "fighting for human rights under law" address that he is noted for.

Of course, there are some people in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area who would not have been pleased if Mr. Wilkins had merely complimented Mr. Almond and his commission, sang "God Bless America" and taken his seat. These people will never be satisfied except with the status quo prior to 1954. There is no need, however, to give them new fuel with which to rekindle the flames of their badly battered hopes.

NORTHERN REPORT

New York Begins Facing Negro Problem To Dismay Of NAACP

Jackson News

Jackson, Miss.

Fri. 2-27-59

3/

By CHARLES WILLIAMS
Daily News Special Writer

NEW YORK CITY—A relief investigator was himself being investigated here this week.

The investigation was said to have been ordered by Mayor Wagner after Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had charged that the investigator was racially prejudiced.

Domenick G. Rainone, an investigator for the New York City Department of Welfare, has been supplying information on relief frauds to a special grand jury. The overwhelming majority of the relief chiselers uncovered by the grand jury have been Negroes and Puerto Ricans, and Rainone's alleged racial bias has been blamed for this fact.

Rainone's defenders, however, point out that minority groups make up a high percentage of the relief roles, and the findings of the grand jury are to be expected. (They point out, for example, that 83 per cent of those on the rolls of the Welfare Department's Aid to Dependent Children program are Negroes and Puerto Ricans.)

The concern of Negro leaders with the publicity given to facts uncovered by the grand jury is closely connected with other problems. Some of these leaders consider the relief findings as part of a pattern.

They feel that a new approach to the problems of minority groups has been developing for the past two years — an approach that they strongly oppose.

After years of glossing over — or hiding — the high crime rates, illegitimacy, etc. among minority groups, there has been a gradual move to face these problems openly. (The Jackson Daily News exposed this problem last fall).

Signs of the change are widespread. New York newspapers have partially abandoned the policy, established in the 1940s, of never identifying a person's race. In crime stories today, for example, those arrested are frequently described as "Negro"—a practice that would have met with stiff resistance until recently.

(The newspapers do not, however, identify religion at any time —nor do they identify race in most types of news stories.)

Last September, the New York Daily News carried a series of articles on relief problems in the city. Included were many facts and figures on the large role of Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

A year previously, a New York Daily News series on public housing scandals pinpointed the problems presented by minority groups.

Even the ultra-liberal New York Post recently carried a series of articles on Harlem that brought a storm of protest from the Negro community.

"Letters to the Editor" frequently complain of problems related to minority groups — though often they are not signed. And discussions of these problems are more and more accepted in polite society and intellectual circles.

Some Negro leaders feel that there is a "plot" against them. A Negro columnist reported this week:

"Behind the scenes in recent months, many uptowners feel there has been a quiet city government plot to highlight the bad side of activities of Negroes, especially in welfare, housing and criminal activities. Some ask, is this a plot on Harlem to discredit the fight for civil rights?"

There is, however, little or no evidence to support the charges that the city government has been "plotting" against Negroes. The closest thing to "proof" of such a charge is the demand from many police officials for a crackdown on crime in minority and mixed neighborhoods.

Regardless of the policy on an official level, there is little doubt that in New York City — as in many other Northern areas — there is a growing determination to face problems openly.

Positive Role Urged In Desegregation Struggle By Secretary Roy Wilkins

Recognizes The Necessity Of Supporting Affirmatively The 1954 Ruling Of The Supreme Court

By WILKINS

326 NAACP

Washington, March 12—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today called upon Congress to enact legislation authorizing "the federal government on its own initiative to bring suits and cases involving denial of civil rights."

In a statement scheduled for submission to a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee here today, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins noted that such a provision, stricken from the Civil Rights Act of 1957 under threat of a Senate filibuster, is included in the bill introduced in the 86th Congress by Representative Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) "which has been endorsed by our Association, along with the companion bi-partisan Douglas bill, S. 810, in the Senate, as well as a similar bill in the Senate, S. 456, introduced by Senator Javits and co-sponsored by Senators Keating, Case (N.J), Cooper Scott and Allott."

The Cellar bill, the NAACP leader told the committee members, "recognizes the necessity of supporting affirmatively the 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court and, in its Title VI it authorizes the Department of Justice, on its own initiative, to seek preventive relief to protect the constitutional rights of citizens in all civil rights situations, not merely in voting cases."

Burden On Private Citizens

Without such legislation, he asserted, "the authority necessary to overcome obstruction state action has to be invoked b ythe individual parents or by a private organization. This places upon private individuals and organizations, unfairly, the burden of securing constiutional rights. Chiefly this burden has been assumed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"While the NAACP will not shirk its duty is seeking redress for those who are denied their civil rights, we believe the federal government has a responsibility to assure that constitutional rights are upheld. In this struggle for equal rights and constitutional liberties, the federal government can ill-afford to be neutral. There is no ground for neutrality as between those who would obey the law and those who defy it. . .

"It is not fair, not decent, not American, that parents who seek unsegregated education for their children in accordance with law, should find arrayed against them the massed powers of the states including the treasuries composed in part of their own tax money.

Government Should Act

"In such a situation, it is absurd to maintain that the government of all the people of the United States should remain an inactive observer while courts are defied, human rights tramped, and the protagonists of simple justice under law are mangled in a grossly one-sided struggle."

Of the Administration's civil rights proposals, Mr. Wilkins said, "many . . . are helpful" but pointed out that "the chief disappointment of the Administration program is the failure to endorse the principles of Part III of the 1956 and 1957 civil rights bills, which it then sponsored."

326

The NAACP spokesman cited with approval bills introduced byRepsentatives William Dawson (D., Ill) and A. Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) Because of its failure "to recognize that there has been a Supreme Court decision in favor of desegregation," the bill introduced by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johson (D., Tex.), is "unrealistic," he asserted, and added: "It would be better to have no bill at all than to have the Johnson bill."

Urges Positive Role by U. S. In Desegregation Struggle

Iowa

Washington,—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Thursday called upon Congress to enact legislation authorizing "the federal government on its own initiative to bring suits in cases involving denial of civil rights."

Des Moines

In a statement scheduled for submission to a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee here today, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins noted that such a provision, stricken from the Civil Rights Act of 1957 under threat of a Senate filibuster, is included in the bill introduced in the 86th Congress by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) "which has been endorsed by our Association, along with the companion bi-partisan Douglas bill, S. 810, in the Senate, as well as a similar bill in the Senate, S. 456, introduced by Senator Javits and co-sponsored by Senators Keating, Case (N. J., Cooper, Scott and Allott."

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Government Should Act

Bystander

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326

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The Russell Relocation Scheme

Courier p. 12

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 1-17-59

We are intrigued by Senator Richard B. Russell's (D.-Ga.) proposal for "voluntary relocation" of Southern Negroes to other parts of the country to have more "equitable distribution" of the colored population; financed by the Federal Government, of course.

The NAACP's Roy Wilkins is quite exercised by this proposal and has denounced the doughty Senator in several score well-chosen, if incandescent, words.

Why not, we suggest, a counter-proposal which might prove more effective?

Why not propose that the White Citizens Council members be relocated throughout the country at Government expense, inasmuch as they constitute a minority of the Southern white people?

Senator Russell could be sent to Vermont, Senator Talmadge to Ohio, Governor Faubus to Alaska, etc., etc., and then peace would settle over the South, with white and colored living happily ever after.

Wilkins Hits Dick Russell

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 1-17-59

NEW YORK—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, has come out with a bitter denouncement of Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

Declaring that Senator Russell and other segregationists had proved their "moral bankruptcy" on civil rights and were now seeking "to foist their responsibilities on other sections of the country," Wilkins condemned Russell's "voluntary relocation" of Southern Negroes to other sections of the country.

SPEAKING BEFORE 300 officers and members of NAACP, Wilkins declared Russell, by his stand, is adopting the racist tactics of Hitler. He also pledged that the NAACP would mount "a greater offensive than ever before" to end segregation and discrimination in the North and South.

Russell recently announced a plan for more "equitable distribution" of the country's 17,000,000 Negroes. He suggested that the Government lend financial assistance to Negroes wishing to leave the South. He said that in this way each state would have "an equal share of the race problem" and would lead to an eventual solution of the problem.

Wilkins Sees Program As "An Advance"

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

32b

NAACP

Sun 2-8-59

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower's civil rights proposal "represents an advance over previous Administration positions" in that it "embodies the desirable thesis that the Congress should support the rulings of the courts (on public school desegregation) through appropriate legislation," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here Saturday.

The Administration bill, as outlined in the President's civil rights message to Congress "is far ahead of the grievously inadequate bill of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson which ignores the desegregation issue entirely" but "falls short of the Douglas bill in that the latter includes, for example, authorization for the Department of Justice to initiate action in all civil rights cases, including school desegregation, not merely voting cases."

STATEMENT TEXT

The full text of Mr. Wilkins' statement follows:

"The Administration's civil rights proposals contain several desirable features which we have urged in the past. In recognition of the importance of the school desegregation issue, President Eisenhower has now recommended legislation to meet certain problems in that area, including that of obstruction of the execution of court orders. He also proposes assistance to state and local educational agencies in preparing and implementing desegregation programs.

"While the Administration bill is far ahead of the grievously inadequate bill of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson which ignores the desegregation issue entirely, it falls short of the Douglas bill in that the latter includes, for example, authorization for the Department of Justice to initiate action in all civil rights cases, including school desegregation, not merely voting cases.

p1

"The Administration bill embodies the desirable thesis that the Congress should support the rulings of the courts through appropriate legislation and in this respect it represents an advance over previous Administration positions."

NAACP Sees Need Of More Push In North

Daily News

Jackson Miss.

Mon 7-20-59

32b

p1

NEW YORK — (AP) —Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says the NAACP should focus more attention on discrimination in the North.

The South is "progressing slowly but surely," Powell told the closing rally of the 50th anniversary of the NAACP yesterday. The North is retrogressing, not so slowly and just as surely."

Wilkins went on to charge that the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) had "held up" legislation to punish the lynchers of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Miss.

"It is not too much to say that lynchers in Mississippi feel safe as long as they know that their senator is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee," Wilkins told some 20,000 persons at the Polo Grounds.

Wilkins gives rights body 3-point proposal

32b

Afro American

p 18

Baltimore

Sat 2-14-59

NEW YORK — The Civil Rights Commission has before it a three-point proposal for eliminating racial discrimination in housing. The proposal was submitted by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins in his testimony before the Commission at a two-day hearing.

Congress should enact a law, Mr. Wilkins told the Commission guaranteeing "that wherever housing is assisted by the federal government there shall be free and unrestricted access for all citizens otherwise qualified regardless of race, religion or national origin."

Secondly, the NAACP leader said, the Urban Renewal Administration should be provided with the necessary authority "to police its contract terms relating to adequate provision for displaced families."

He further urged "wider use of predominantly open land when this is clearly in the interest of the proper achievement of the renewal objectives."

AS A THIRD POINT, Mr. Wilkins proposed "the construction of more middle and low income housing" and the utilization of "federal lending and mortgage facilities to increase substantially the volume of private industry participation at this level."

Citing progress made in recent years in leveling racial barriers in other areas, Mr. Wilkins noted that "discrimination in housing is the final barrier to a nationwide emergence of a wholesome and democratic way of life in America.

"Restricted choice and movement in residence impedes the realization and implementation of other aspects of social progress, such as desegregation of the public schools."

After reviewing court decisions which "affirmed the applicability to the housing field of the constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection of the laws," the NAACP spokesman charged that "the executive arm of the federal government through its Housing and Home Finance Agency continues to approve, to participate in and to finance the construction, operation and maintenance of racially segregated housing developments."

Wilkins Scorns 'Token Integration'

Post

Washington D.C.

Sat 2-28-59

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared last night that the admission of "four, or 12 or 20 Negro students" can be regarded only as a beginning of school desegregation in Virginia.

Speaking at the annual dinner at All Souls Unitarian Church, Wilkins said that it is not reasonable to expect Negro citizens to accept a few Negro students as "full satisfaction of the Supreme Court ruling."

p B6

Wilkins noted that his Portsmouth, Va., statement of Feb. 15 urging Negro parents to apply "by the hundreds" for transfers and admissions had "evoked pained responses from numerous Virginia sources, which implied that Negro citizens should be satisfied with token integration."

In explaining his Portsmouth statement, Wilkins said that so long as the pupil assignment process is used as an instrument to balk desegregation, "we must encourage a substantial number of applications in order to secure more than a trickle of admissions."

Wilkins asserted that the NAACP does not believe that the presence of Negro students will destroy the Virginia public school system, adding that such desegregation had not destroyed school systems elsewhere.

NAACP Voices Approval Of Life Sentences

News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Tues. 6-23-59

p 2-A

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People expressed approval Monday of the maximum life sentences imposed on four white youths convicted of raping a Negro coed at Tallahassee, Fla.

32b

A statement issued here by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the sentences by Circuit Judge W. May Walker "set a regional precedent which we hope other Southern jurists will emulate."

Wilkins' statement added:

"He imposed the maximum sentence permissible in view of the jury's recommendation for mercy. In so doing, he served notice that he does not take lightly the rape of a Negro woman and that such crimes will not go unpunished within his jurisdiction.

"He vindicated those Southern whites who believe that justice must be color blind, and he renewed the hope of Negroes that justice is an attainable goal.

Roy Wilkins Reviews School Integration Victory In Portsmouth

Informer

Houston Tex

Sat 2-28-59

P. 11

PORTSMOUTH Va. (ANP) Roy Wilkins NAACP executive secretary in an address here Sunday said that Negroes must use the ballot to win desegregation and civil rights. He said politicians and officials will respect voters because they need them.

Speaking at Ebenezer Baptist Church at a meeting sponsored by the Portsmouth Branch of the NAACP, Wilkins said Virginia has 400,000 potential voters and that at least 250,000 should be qualified to vote. He said it is taking Negroes so long to learn the value of the ballot and to prepare to use it in the struggle for complte freedom.

Wilkins, who was introduced by Attorney Thomas H. Reid of Portsmouth, said school desegregation has started in Norfolk, Arlington and Alexandria without violence, and he added that this "peaceful" integration was a tribute to the communities and the parents and children, white and colored.

He took time out from his prepared address to speak of the secret sessions that the Perrow Commission held behind closed doors to find some way to hold school desegregation to a minimum. He said He said it is bad when two or three smart men get together in secret to concoct plans to circumvent the Supreme Court.

The speaker noted that so many people have excuses for not doing their part in the current struggle for complete emancipation, Mrs Barbara Marx, chairman of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches' political action committee, made the same observation at the 2 p m dinner meeting at Zion Baptist Church.

Mr Wilkins said he was proud of the way the children have faced the problem of integration in Virginia, Arkansas and elsewhere. "If you give up in the struggle for these children, I'll disow you," he said. As to the talk about the worsening of race relations, Wilkins said 'good relations between the races is based on justice."

Wilkins Seeks Federal Law

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill

Sat 2-21-59

P. 2

NEW YORK — The Civil Rights Commission has before it a three-point proposal for eliminating racial discrimination in the housing field. The proposal was submitted by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins at the conclusion of his testimony before the Commission at a two-day hearing here.

Congress should enact a law, Wilkins told the Commission, guaranteeing "that wherever housing is assisted by the federal government there shall be free and unrestricted access for all citizens otherwise qualified regardless of race, religion or national origin."

Secondly, the NAACP leader said, the Urban Renewal Administration should be provided with the necessary authority "to police its contract terms relating to adequate provision for displaced families." He further urged "wider use of predominantly open land when this is clearly in the interest of the proper achievement of the renewal objectives."

As a third point, Wilkins proposed "the construction of more middle and low income housing" and the utilization of "federal lending and mortgage facilities to increase substantially the volume of private industry participation at this level."

Citing progress made in recent years in leveling racial barriers in other areas, Wilkins noted that "discrimination in housing is the final barrier to a nationwide emergence of a wholesome and democratic way of life in America. Restricted choice and movement in residence impedes the realization and implementation of other aspects of social progress, such as desegregation of the public schools."

After reviewing court decisions which "affirmed the applicability to the housing field of the constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection of the laws," the NAACP spokesman charged that "the executive arm of the federal government through its Housing and Home Finance Agency continues to approve, to participate in and in finance the construction, operation and maintenance of racially segregated housing developments."

Negroes Want Mixing

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Tues. 2-17-59

P. 4A

The Centreville Press

ROY WILKINS, executive secretary of the NAACP, stated over a television program Sunday afternoon that a survey showed that 93% of the Negroes favored the NAACP program of integration. It has always been our contention that practically all Negroes favored integration. If this were not true, then there would be some responsible Negro leadership to counteract the Negro agitators like Shuttlesworth and Martin Luther King.

The Negroes have every right to try to better their conditions, and they have made wonderful progress, but this progress is being slowed down by their integration program. Millions of dollars have been spent in the South for Negro schools, and in many sections of the South you can find Negro schools much superior to white schools. Until recent years the South has not had the money to spend on school buildings, and there is still a tremendous need for school buildings, but the Negroes will surely suffer with their integration program. The people of the South are not now willing to spend additional money for buildings.

The NAACP program of integration greatly damaged race relations in the South. Negroes are unable to receive the same assistance that they once received, and the people do not have the same kindly feelings towards the Negroes that they once had

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Wilkins Sees Pupil Assignment Laws As Curb On Desegregation Efforts

Cleve. Voice

3-13-59

P. 1

WASHINGTON, March 5 — As long as present pupil assignment laws are used to restrict drastically the admission of Negro children to previously all-white public schools, it will be necessary to "encourage a substantial number of applications" Roy Wilkins NAACP executive secretary, declared at an annual Unitarian dinner.

Speaking at the All Souls Unitarian Church here in Feb. 27 Mr. Wilkins referred to the "pained responses from many Va., sources" to his recommendation in an address at Portsmouth, Va., on Feb. 15 that Negroes "by the hundreds" apply for transfers and admissions to the schools from which they have been excluded solely on the basis of race.

"What I was saying at Portsmouth," the NAACP leader asserted, "was that so long as opponents use the pupil assignment process as an instrument to balk desegregation, or to 'control' it in the Norfolk ratio of 17|100 of one per cent or other unrealistic ratios (as in North Carolina) we must encourage a substantial number of applications in order to secure more than a trickle of admissions."

He cited the example of Norfolk where there were originally 151 applicants only 17 of whom were finally admitted to schools with a total enrollment of 10,000.

"If this tortuous procedure were to be accepted uncomplainingly by Negro citizens, and the same ratio were to be maintained, it would require roughly 25,0000 applications to secure 250 admissions— and this number would be only 2½ per cent of the white students enrolled," he pointed out.

Of the role of leaders and members of Local 371 of the Textile Workers on the Front Royal High School boycott and economic reprisals, Mr. Wilkins said: "Irony is piled on top of irony when a unit of organized labor — which is presently being investigated and smeared and, in some instances, persecuted — should in turn become the leader in persecuting Negro workers and their families, whose ony 'crime' is the seeking of equal education for their children under a Supreme Court ruling and through the orderly procedures of the courts."

The NAACP leader also reaffirmed the Association's support of the Douglas-Javits-Celler bill as "the best of the civil rights bills" now before Congress. The Johnson bill, he asserted, "is unacceptable" and the Administration bill "which has some good features, falls short of the Douglas-Javits-Celler bill."

32b 1959

NAACP

EDUCATION
~~MR. ROY WILKINS~~
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Charlottesville Integration Program Approved By NAACP

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, Louisiana
Sat 4-11-59
P. 7

NEW YORK — The agreement reached for desegregating the public schools of Charlottesville, Va., "suggests a path to peace and mutual respect which both white and colored Virginians can pursue with benefits to the commonwealth," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said here today in a letter to Dr. Philip Wyatt, president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Congratulating the Virginia NAACP and its counsel, Oliver W. Hill, on the manner in which agreement was reached on the school desegregation plan submitted by officials of Charlottesville, Mrs. Wilkins recalled that "ever since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, the NAACP has advocated that the proper officials in the affected areas and Negro citizens agree mutually on a plan of desegregation suitable to the communities involved and the problems existing therein."

Under the Charlottesville plan, not only the 12 Negro students already approved for admission to previously all-white schools under a federal district court order but also other Negro students will be permitted to enroll in desegregated schools in September. The plan was approved by Federal District Judge John Paul on March 30 in conference with Mr. Hill and John S. Battle, Jr., attorney for the City of Charlottesville.

The NAACP view, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "has been (and remains) that law suits should be the last resort and should be employed only when localities and states present such resistance and defiance as to leave citizens who seek their constitutional rights no alternative."

All that Negro citizens seek for their children, Mr. Wilkins said, is "that equality in educational opportunity" afforded by "a public school system that is not organized or administered on the basis of race. They seek this objective peaceable but firmly. They realize fully that a great social transition is in being and that this change requires not only patience, but honesty and fairness as well."

Weekly
Sat 4-11-59

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Birmingham World
Birmingham
Sat 4-11-59
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Wilkins Says Charlottesville Shows Way To Mutual Respect

Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 4-9-59
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32b 1959

NAACP

RACE RELATIONS IN THE U.S. 1958
BY- ROY WILKINS

Race Relations In The U.S.-1958

By ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Call

Kansas City Missouri

Jan 2-59

P. 1

The election returns of Nov. 4 may well prove to be the most significant development in the area of race relations in the United States during 1958. The number of avowed advocates of civil rights elected to both Houses of Congress enhances the opportunity for the enactment of additional human rights legislation during the 86th Congress. A revision of Senate Rule 22 to make it possible to stop a filibuster by majority vote also seems probable as the result of the election.

Outside of the South, liberals of both parties were elected to office. The returns may be interpreted as indicating a trend away from standpat conservatism not only in civil rights but also in social welfare legislation.

Even in the South, Senators Albert Gore of Tennessee and Ralph Yarborough of Texas, both moderates, were elected over opponents committed to defiance of the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decrees.

Negro citizens and others who believe in implementation of the Court's rulings and in the enactment of civil rights measures were heartened by the election returns. Already plans have been formulated to secure congressional action in support of the Supreme Court's decisions as well as of other civil rights measures.

Court Reaffirms Desegregation

On Sept. 29, the Supreme Court handed down a sweeping decision re-affirming, amplifying and clarifying its historic ruling of May 17, 1954, banning segregation in public education. The decision spelled the doom of the "massive resistance" to desegregation by some southern states. The court held unanimously that "the constitutional rights of children not be discriminated against in school admission on the grounds of race or color. . .can neither be nullified openly or directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted ingeniously or ingenuously.' "The court banned the use of public funds to support "private" schools.

Meanwhile, pursuant to the policy of "massive resistance," some 16,000 elementary and secondary school pupils, the vast majority of them white boys and girls, were locked out of public schools in Little Rock and in three Virginia communities by actions of Governors Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas and J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia.

Call

The makeshift private schools into which many of them have been herded do not appear to be meeting the standards required for admission to colleges. The intransigence of the two governors is exacting a tragic toll of the children of their states. A reaction against this kind of sacrifice has already been indicated by many of the parents as well as by the children.

Despite the school closings and other attempts to evade integration of public school systems in the South, the number of desegregated systems continued to increase in 1958 and now, according to Southern School News, amounts to 790 out of a total of 2,890 bi-racial school districts in the border and southern states. In 1958 there were more than 400,000 Negro students enrolled in desegregated school systems as compared with 350,000 in 1957. Meanwhile, another 2,500,000 colored children continued to attend compulsory segregated schools.

Churches Call for Compliance

Four important religious groups voiced support of the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings during the year. In October the Protestant Episcopal Church's House of Bishops issued a statement calling for equality of opportunity in education, housing, employment and public accommodations "without discrimination and without separation." The following month, both the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States and the Methodist Council of Bishops issued strong statements in support of the Court's anti-bias rulings. In November, 309 white Protestant and Jewish clergymen in Atlanta called upon "community leaders and state leaders to give creative thought to maintaining a sound public school plan. Such a plan must be consistent with the law of the land, respect and preserve the rights of all citizens and assure the preservation of our system of public education."

Jan-2-59

The denial of freedom of residence, the urban Negro's most serious problem, was attacked by the Commission on Race and Housing, a private group financed by the Fund for the Republic. The report, based on three years of intensive study, recommended federal and community action to eliminate discrimination in housing. Serving on the commission were prominent men in industry, finance, housing and education.

Bombings Denounced

On the negative side were the bombings of churches, synagogues, schools and private homes; the defiance of the Civil Rights Commission by Alabama election officials who refused to cooperate in the investigation of violations of Negroes' right to vote in that state; the high-handed arrest of three visiting Negro clergymen in Birmingham on suspicion of planning to urge Birmingham Negroes to refrain from riding city buses as long as they are segregated; and the sentencing of two 8-and 9-year-old Negro boys to a reformatory in Monroe, N.C., because one of them was kissed by a little white girl playmate.

Two of the school bombings are significant in that they occurred in schools where desegregation was underway without overt incident, although in Clinton, Tenn., there had been trouble in 1956. The Clinton dynamiting and that of the Atlanta Jewish Temple attracted nation-wide attention and hardened public opinion against lawless and violent defiance of the courts.

The revelation of the crude manner in which Negro citizens are denied the right to register and vote in Alabama, and the defiance of the requests of the Civil Rights Commission for records and other testimony give impetus to the demand for the enactment of additional and stronger civil rights legislation by the 86th Congress. The segregationists lost ground during 1958.

Federal Activity Increased

The year was marked, also, by increased activity of the federal government in the civil rights field. Two forthright speeches by Attorney General William P. Rogers, especially the one to the American Bar Association convention in Los Angeles, left no doubt that the government would take vigorous measures to secure enforcement of Federal court orders and to uphold the Supreme Court.

The Department of Justice moved expeditiously in the Little Rock situation, not only with extra U.S. marshals ready for service in Little Rock, but with briefs, petitions and arguments in the Eight Circuit Court of Appeals and in the U.S. Supreme court.

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, issued a strong statement on the closing of public schools, with clear warnings of the injury to the national welfare. The Civil Rights Commission held its hearing on the denial of voting rights in Montgomery, Ala., and will hold another on housing in New York. President Eisenhower has denounced both the bombings of houses of worship and the refusal of Alabama authorities to obey subpoenas of the Civil Rights Commission.

Race Relations In The U. S.

Desegregated Schools Seen On Increase In The South

Atlanta World

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of two articles by Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on events of 1958 and how they have aided race relations in the United States.)

Atlanta

By ROY WILKINS

Thurs. 1-9-59

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World

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32b 1959 NAACP SECOND YOUTH MARCH FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

Integration will bring "knowledge of each other", Wilkins says as 26,000 youth march

Tribune
Los Angeles Calif.
Pt. 2
4-24-59
p 7

WASHINGTON — Chanting such slogans as "Two, four, six, 8, we want to integrate," "Let Freedom Ring" and "It's time for every state to integrate," some 26,000 college and high school students descended upon Washington last Saturday for the second Youth March for Integrated Schools, and heard Roy Wilkins, head of the NAACP, declaim as among the benefits of integration an education that will give "knowledge of each other."

Assembling in the Sylvan theatre here at the foot of the Washington Monument, marchers from all sections of the country were addressed by Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president; the Rev. Martin Luther King, Mrs. Daisy Bates, of Little Rock; Jackie Robinson, Harry Belafonte, Judge Hubert Delany, and the Rev. Gardner C. Taylor—all sponsors of the demonstration; and also by Tom Mboya, 28-year-old labor and political leader from Kenya, East Africa.

EDUCATION ESSENTIAL

Wilkins told the marchers that "one must be trained in order to live. The day is long past when what you don't know won't hurt you. Ignorance and lack of skill not only will hurt, but may well destroy."

"Education will give up the knowledge of each other, the mutual respect and dedication to the ideal of liberty and equality which will keep us all free," the NAACP leader said.

"So you are here to say by your presence and in your resolutions that you want integrated schools for all American children. You have every right to say this to your government and to all among the citizenry who will listen. No one has a better right, for in so speaking, you are demanding only that the high pronouncements and glorious traditions of this beloved bastion of freedom be vindicated and that we be about the business of building the kind of world in which your generation can preserve freedom," Mr. Wilkins concluded.

SEES FACE OF THE FUTURE

The Rev. King told the marchers that as he looked upon the thousands of white and Negro faces "intermingled like the waters of a river, I see only one face, the face of the future.

"I cannot help thinking," the Rev. King continued, "that a hundred years from now, the historians will be calling this not the beat generation, but the generation of integration."

The youthful clergyman added that the younger generation will not take "no, double talk, or gradualism," for an answer. He urged the youngsters assembled: "Become dedicated fighters for civil rights. Make it a central part of your life.

"It will make you a better doctor, a better lawyer, a better teacher. It will give you that rare sense of nobility that can only spring from love and selflessly helping your fellow man," the Rev. King said.

THE HOUR OF CRISIS

"Youth and their allies have come back to Washington because, in this fleeting moment of history, the problem of integrated schools has become the conscience of the nation," Randolph declared.

Mboya, member of the Kenya legislative council and general secretary of the Kenya federation of labor, told the gathering that "many millions of people throughout the world in spirit are here with you today."

A group of four young people reported to the marchers on their White House conference earlier in the day. They said that President Eisenhower sent word that he would never be satisfied until the last vestige of racial discrimination has disappeared in this country.

The students were Reginald Herbold Green, 23, Walla Walla, Wash.; Harlon E. Joye, 26, Orangeburg, S.C.; Miss Josephine Boyd, 18, Greensboro, N.C.; and Miss Sallye Phillips, 17, Hartshorne, Okla.

An unscheduled dais appearance was made by Congressman Charles Diggs of Michigan. He accepted petitions bearing some 400,000 names from all over the United States and Puerto Rico calling for speedy and orderly school integration. He promised to do everything in his power to see that they were entered into the Congressional Record and brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

Integration Goal Cheered By 'Ike'

Students Promised Help In Fight—Thousands Join In Capital Rally

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
Sun. 4-19-59
p. 1

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Thousands of students staged an anti-segregation rally Saturday at the foot of the Washington Monument and obtained a pledge of help from President Eisenhower.

Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of a civil rights movement in Montgomery, Ala., and Roy A. Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were among speakers.

More Than 15,000 Gather

The rally was sponsored jointly by the NAACP and the National Student Association, a federation of college student organizations. Delegates numbered 15,000 to 20,000, the NAACP said.

A delegation of four students visited the White House earlier and received assurance that President Eisenhower "will never be satisfied until the last vestige of discrimination has disappeared."

Gerald D. Morgan, deputy presidential assistant, issued the special statement on behalf of Eisenhower, who is vacationing at Augusta, Ga. The President expressed regret he was unable to meet the group personally.

"The President is just as anxious as you are to see an America where discrimination does not exist, where equality of opportunity is available to all," Morgan said.

'Long Way To Travel'

"To reach this goal we have a long way to travel, but in the past six years we have also come a long way. The President is proud of this progress that has been made during his Administration—much of it under his personal leadership."

The group had gone to the White House to ask that the full weight of the Administration be thrown behind efforts to completely eliminate school segregation.

Young People Demonstrate For Integrated Public Education

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Apr 4-24-59

P.1

WASHINGTON.—Chanting such slogans as "Two, four, six, eight, We want to integrate," "Let Freedom Ring" and "It's time for every state to integrate," some 26,000 college and high school students descended upon Washington for the second Youth March for Integrated Schools demonstrating their support of the U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, banning segregation in public education.

Assembling in the Sylvan Theatre here at the foot of the Washington Monument on April 18, the youthful marchers from all sections of the country were addressed by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president; the Rev. Martin Luther King, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, Ark.; Jackie Robinson, Harry Belafonte, Judge Hubert Delany, and Rev. Gardner C. Taylor—all sponsors of the demonstration; and also by Tom Mboya, 28-year-old labor and political leader from Kenya, East Africa.

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H. Dillard, Ike McDonald, H. J. White, Paul Brooks, J. A. Townsend.

"Barbee Boys": Fred Daniels, chairman; T. S. Deckard, captain; William Hunter, Ted Johnson, Ernest Neal, Booker T. Parker, J. G. Bradford, James Potts, scar Rice, Walter Evans; A. G. Moulder, captain; Utah Watkins, Raymond Burns, Marvin Oliver, Edward Richardson; Jesse Brookings, captain; Calvin Williams, Archie Crawford, E. D. Coutee, Raymond Jackson, Mux Love, Leroy Tease, A. C. Johnson; Samuel Humphrey, captain; Clarence Fugett, Roscoe Hayes, Carter C. Lucas, Ernest Benefee, Rellie Foster, Jesse Marve; Lawrence Cudjoe, captain; Lance Cudjoe, Weldon Posey, John Green, Fred Davis.

"Branders": William Lovejoy, chairman; Canton Williams, Wesley Edmond, Kelly Perkins, Wallace Johnson, George M. Wilson, Walter Martin, Eddie Walker; Levi Birt, captain; Mrs. Mildred Sharp, Mrs. Marie Murphy, George Sturgeon, Clifton May, L. C. Renfrow, Lee Arthur Pettit; Dan Hall, captain; Bob Alexander, Robert Davenport, Roy Anderson, Pink Payne, H. James Lambert; Eugene Dennison, captain; Hank Moore, Ben Tipton, Leslie Brown.

Samuel J. Cornelius is staff aide to these three divisions.

Youth For School Integration Plans Big Day in Washington

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Apr 4-17-59

P.1

An Oklahoma lass who received academic laurels when she was selected valedictorian of her graduating class will receive still another honor today (Friday) when she visits with the President of the United States.

Selected as one of the four Negro students from across the nation to meet with President Dwight D. Eisenhower in a prelude the Youth March for Integrated Schools in Washington, D. C., is Miss Sallye Phillips, of Hanshome, Okla.

Sixteen-year-old Miss Phillips is the daughter of Mrs. Helen Phillips and the late Rev. Eugene Phillips.

MISS SALLYE PHILLIPS

JOHN B. WHITE

Also attending the youth rally is John B White, El Reno. White is state youth director. White will be in the nation's capital for a week or ten days attending to official NAACP business, it is reported.

The 1959 Youth March for Integrated Schools is a march to protest a century-long mistreatment of Negro citizens. As of Friday, more than 15,000 Negro and white young people, from all parts of the country, have pledged to meet in Washington for a giant demonstration on behalf of school integration and civil rights legislation.

The event will start Saturday, April 18, at 2 p. m. with a parade beginning at 7th street and Madison Drive on the Mall. It will proceed toward the Washington monument and then south to the Sylvan theatre, where a mass meeting will be held from 3:15 to 5 p. m.

Keynote speakers will include Roy Wilkins, of the NAACP, and union lealer A. Philip Randolph.

Citations for contributions to the cause of integration will be presented to Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Mrs. Daisy Bates, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jackie Robinson, Harry Golden, Harry Belefonte, Lillian Smith, Sidney Poitier, Roy Wilkins and the Rev. Gardner Taylor.

The young marchers will bring petitions to Washington, signed by citizens in every state of the union and Puerto Rico, calling for "speedy integration of schools throughout the United States."

32b 1959

NAACP

NAACP YOUTH
MR. HERBERT WRIGHT,
NATIONAL YOUTH DIRECTOR

Herbert Wright, NAACP Youth Director In Meeting Here

Informer Houston Tex
Sat 8-22-59

HOUSTON — Herbert Wright, national youth director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, met with the youth committee of the Houston branch Tuesday night in Room 204 of the Atlanta Life Building.

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Mrs Evelyn Rhodes, chairman of the youth council, was happy to have Mr Wright to assist the local program, she said Wed.

Mr Wright, a former Houstonian discussed the NAACP's "Seven Regions" scholarship program which permit youths to study in various parts of the world. Two Houstonians may be recipients of these study grants.

The next branch meeting will be held Tuesday, August 27, at 8 p m at the Greater Zion Baptist Church at 1620 Dolly Wright St (Acres Homes). Rev S. B. Parker is pastor of the host church. Local youths are encouraged to attend the meeting, a NAACP spokesman told The Informer.

Atty Francis Williams, president of the local branch; Abner Anderson, George Nelson, Mrs Erma Leroy, Fred Alston, Mrs Johnny Ruth Mayo of Eagle Lake and Mrs Hosea Evans local executive secretary, joined the Tuesday night session.

DESEGREGATED SYSTEMS GROW

Massive Resistance Seen Losing Ground

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World

Sat 7-11-59

Atlanta, Ga.

p. 1

32b

NEW YORK (UPI)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday that 1958 marked "the beginning of the end" for advocates of massive resistance to desegregation in the South.

"They lost ground on every front," the NAACP said in its annual report.

The report said the year also was an "encouraging" one for NAACP members and other supporters of civil rights.

"Membership and income figures reflected the upward trend of the association," it said. "Despite continued exclusion from Alabama under a state court injunction and restrictive pressures in other Southern states, the membership losses of 1957 were recouped and for the first time the association's income from all sources exceeded $1,000,000, reaching a total of $1,052,282.30."

DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS

Despite policies of massive resistance, the report said, the number of desegregated school systems in Southern and border states rose to 90 out of a total of 2,890 districts.

The number of Negro students in desegregated systems rose to 400,00 from 350,000 in 1957.

But, it said, 2,500,000 Negro children continued to attend compulsory segregated schools.

NAACP membership rose to 334,43 from 312,277.

1959 GOALS LISTED

The report listed seven goals for 1959:

1. Intensification of the school desegregation fight.

2. Renewed efforts to end Senate filibusters that have killed civil rights legislation.

Daily World

Sat 7-11-59

p. 4

3. Enactment of additional and stronger civil rights legislation in Congress.

4. Acceleration of the campaign to register Negro voters in both South and North.

5. Defense of the NAACP from attacks made through special laws and defense of members from harassment through intimidation and economic reprisals.

6. Vigorous pursuit of the entire NAACP program throughout the nation.

7. Strengthening of branches and state conferences "through a program of education and structural buttressing."

N. A. A. C. P. Reports Gains In Fight on Segregation

Herald Tribune

p. 9

Fri. 7-10-59

New York, N.Y.

Advocates of "massive resistance" to desegration decisions by the Supreme Court "lost ground on every front" last year, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared yesterday in its annual report.

The organization asserted that proponents of racial segregation suffered one of their most serious setbacks last September when the high court, ruling on a case involving schools in Little Rock, Ark., reaffirmed and amplified its 1954 decision banning segregation in public education.

Other events applauded by the N. A. A. C. P. were the election of two Southern moderates, Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., and Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D., Tex., over segregationist opponents; public reaction to the closing of schools in Little Rock and in Virginia; and public "revulsion" against the bombing of schools, churches and synagogues.

50th Convention Coming

The report, published in a ninety-six-page booklet entitled "Progress and Portents," was issued in anticipation of the organization's fiftieth annual convention, a week-long meeting that begins next Monday.

It was noted that despite "continued exclusion from Alabama under a state court injunction and restrictive pressures in other Southern states," membership in the N. A. A. C. P. rose from 312,277 in 1957 to 334,543 in 1948.

For the first time in its history, the association's income exceeded $1,000,000, reaching a total of $1,052,282, the report said.

Group's Goals Listed

Listed by Roy Wilkins, the group's executive secretary, as first among its current goals is "intensification of the school desegregation fight through the courts and in the arena of public opinion."

32b

Other N. A. A. C. P. objectives cited in the report were the enactment of stronger civil rights legislation in Congress, the acceleration of a continuing campaign for registration of Negro voters nation-wide, and "defense of the association against attacks made on it by legislative committees in the South and by state legislatures themselves through special anti-N. A. A. C. P. laws."

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

(An Editorial)

Daily News p. 1

Jackson, Miss.

Fri. 7-10-59

An attempt is being made to inject the NAACP label into the present political battles in Mississippi. Perpetrators behind the scheme are quite frank about their motives which they call "economic" but—in this case this is but a dignified term for the easily identified mask—the dollar sign.

The Daily News has learned that thick walleted offers have been dangled in the eyes of suburban printing shops in an attempt to open a sheet to be identified as an NAACP publication.

p. 32b

Sources said the parties making the contacts for printing arrangements did not reveal whether the NAACP sheet would participate in the governor's race or in other state or local races.

No money has been displayed, only big-figured conversation linking the NAACP label to the political situation.

It is not clear whether the promoters plan to pin the NAACP label on a candidate of their dislike or pin it on a candidate supporting the scheme, hoping to attract attention and possible sympathy in the anticipated reaction.

The Daily News reveals these plans because it does not believe the NAACP is a factor in the current political contests. Advance notice and publicity to the scheme, it is believed, may discourage the project and allow Mississippi to conduct a lively campaign without falsehoods, rancor and emotionalism tipping the scales in favor of any candidate—whoever he might be.

Any bona fide, decent legitimate publication or literature has a rightful place in any campaign as candidates espouse their qualifications and causes.

However, efforts to concoct a phantom black briefcaseful of cash out of NAACP headquarters in New York or elsewhere should be met with cautious eyes and ears and judicial treatment at the polls.

Mississippi has a fairly scrappy political battle under way. The NAACP as yet has no legitimate role therein. That unwelcomed organization will heardly concern itself in Mississippi politics.

Statements brought out in this advance warning are based on one of the most reliable and trusted contacts this newspaper knows.

If trashy political literature falls in your hands, exercise judgment associated with decency and sound citizenship. If the filth doesn't appear in this campaign, perhaps our advance alert might have served its stated purpose.

NAACP Reports Last-Year Gain

News + Courier
Charleston

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern segregationists lost ground on every front last year, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said Thursday in a report on 1958 events and activities.

Fri. 7-10-59

"The year 1958 was the beginning of the end" for advocates of "massive resistance" to the anti-segregation rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court, the report said.

p. 8B

While segregationists lost ground, the NAACP picked up ground, the report said. The organization recouped its membership losses of 1957, it said. For the first time, the NAACP's income from all sources totaled more than one million dollars last year —$1,052,282.30.

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The NAACP issued the annual report four days before its annual convention begins in New York City July 13.

As examples of the losses of segregationists, the NAACP listed:

1. The U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Little Rock school case, reaffirming the original school decision of 1954, "was a serious setback" to segregationists.

2. The election of a liberal Congress increases the chances of enacting stronger civil rights legislation.

3. "Even in the South, Sens. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Ralph Yarborough of Texas, both moderates, were elected over opponents committed to defiance" of the Supreme Court.

4. "The closing of schools in Little Rock and in three Virginia cities to avert desegregation further alienated the support of those who valued public education above provincial prejudice."

5. "The bombing of schools, churches and synagogues turned public opinion against the segregationist extremists."

The NAACP report said membership climbed to 334,543 in 1958, after dropping to 312,277 in 1957.

"This membership was achieved despite the continued blackout in Alabama by court order, the continued inactivity in most of Louisiana, the confusion and fear prevalent in most of Texas due to a new state law, and the continuing fear in many states of the Southeast, due to widespread intimidation in effect there," the report

On the negative side, the NAACP listed:

1. The bombing of churches, synagogues, schools and private homes.

2. "The defiance of the Civil Rights Commission by Alabama election officials."

3. The "high-handed" arrest of three Negro clergymen in Birmingham "on suspicion of planning to urge Birmingham Negroes to refrain from riding city buses as long as they are segregated."

4. "The sentencing of two 8- and 9-year-old Negro boys to a reformatory in Monroe, N.C., because one of them was kissed by a little white girl playmate."

State Fine On NAACP Fails Again

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
July 10-13-59

Review Refused; Fight To Continue, Gallion Declares

p. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion says his office will continue to fight the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People despite a Supreme Court decision.

The high court Monday refused to reconsider an order setting aside for the second time an Alabama contempt fine of $100,000 against the NAACP.

Gallion said in Washington, where he is attending hearings involving the tidelands case, that the NAACP matter now goes back to the Supreme Court of Alabama for further proceedings."

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'STILL ENJOINED

He added "at this time the NAACP is still enjoined from doing business in Alabama. The attorney general's office will continue to vigorously fight this case."

In a petition for reconsideration to the Supreme Court, Gallion said the high tribunal inadvertently had misinterpreted an opinion by the state supreme court.

In its June 8 decision, the U.S. court said the Alabama court "evidently was not acquainted" with earlier proceedings before the federal court.

PRODUCE NAMES

In those proceedings the U.S. Supreme Court declared in June 1958, that to compel NAACP to produce names of association members would injure their right of free association. The 1958 ruling set aside the contempt finding against NAACP.

Gallion's petition related that after the 1958 U.S. Supreme Court ruling the Alabama Supreme Court reviewed the case and held matters other than membership lists were subject to production by NAACP on the state's demand.

The Alabama court found NAACP had failed to produce the other matters. Gallion said the state court then had no alternative other than to reinstate the contempt.

COURT DIDN'T SAY

The Supreme Court as usual did not say why it rejected this argument in refusing to reconsider the June order.

The case started in 1956, with a request by then-Atty. Gen. John Patterson that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones enjoin the NAACP from operating in Alabama on the grounds that it was a foreign corporation not qualified to do business in the state.

A temporary injunction was granted, halting all NAACP activity in the state. During a hearing on whether the injunction should be made final, the NAACP was ordered to produce membership records. When officials refused, Judge Jones ordered the $100,000 fine.

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
July 10-13-59
p. 2

The fine was appealed.

The U.S. Supreme Court twice held the contempt citation illegal, on June 30, 1958, and on June 8, 1959. After the first decision, the case went before the Alabama Supreme Court. In an opinion, Feb. 12, 1959, the state court said there was nothing in the record to show NAACP had complied satisfactorily with Judge Jones' order and the organization therefore was still in contempt.

But the U.S. Supreme Court, in its ruling this June, said that the state had not sought a rehearing or suggested a clarification or correction of the original order, and that now for the first time were saying that the state does not agree that NAACP has complied.

"This denial comes too late," the U.S. court said this June.

Gallion asked for the rehearing on the grounds the high court had inadvertently misstated the position of Alabama when it last set aside the fine four months ago.

32

Alabama officials never agreed, Gallion said, that membership lists were the only records withheld by the NAACP in the case, as the Supreme Court decision held.

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

Voting bans noted in Wilkins report

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Sept. 14-59
p. 3

ST. PAUL, Minn. — "Colored voters are restless," said NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins here last week at the second annual Freedom Fund banquet of the local NAACP branch.

"They are angry," he continued, "over the South's defiance of Constitutional authority and over its child-like insistence that the long-lost master-servant days be extended into infinity."

Mr. Wilkins reported that in southern states, where most colored people still live, "the Southwide average registration of colored citizens to vote is about 25 per cent of those eligible to register."

He compared this with "the Southwide average for white citizens which is about 60 per cent of those eligible."

NBA backs NAACP

NEW YORK — Elmer C. Jackson Jr., National Bar Association president last week announced that he "personally and the organization collectively," are supporting the final membership drive of the NAACP.

Mr. Jackson added that the "NBA has always had a close feeling of kinship with the ideals, hopes, efforts and objects of the NAACP and many of its lawyers are either leaders of or active in local branches."

Cooper Union cited

NEW YORK — Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art was congratulated here last week by the NAACP upon "completion of 100 years of service and leadership in democratic education."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive Secretary, wired Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, Cooper Union "recalls with pride that the initial meeting of the association was held 50 years ago in the Great Hall of Cooper Union."

Sorors cite leader

PHILADELPHIA —Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, national co-chairman, 1959 NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund Campaign, received the annual Achievement Award of Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority this week at a luncheon meeting here.

$150,000 goal set

NEW YORK — Announcement of a $150,000 goal for the 32nd annual NAACP Holiday Seals campaign was made this week by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary. Last year the campaign netted $65,408.97. Miss Bobbie Branche is director of sales.

Mrs. Bates speaks

WILBERFORCE, Ohio— Little Rock heroine, Mrs. Daisy Bates, addressed a mass meeting of the Central State NAACP College chapter here this week and raised $1,200 for the association. Some 1,500 people were in attendance.

College Students Give NAACP $1,200

Journal + Guide
Norfolk Va
Sat. 11-14-59

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Little Rock heroine, Mrs. Daisy Bates addressed a mass meeting of the Central State NAACP college chapter here this week and raised $1,200 for the Association.

Dr. Charles Wesley, president, of Central State appealed to other colleges, universities and high schools to join in the Association's drive for 50,000 youth members.

p. 14
32

Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary of the NAACP made a few brief comments concerning the progress that is being made by the NAACP.

Kappa Men Back NAACP

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill
Oct. 17-59
32
p. 13

NEW YORK.—O. Roger Wilson, grand polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, this week announced Kappa's support in the national drive for 150,000 renewed NAACP members by the year's end.

Some 150,000 NAACP membership renewals are needed in the next ten weeks including 110,000 memberships expiring between Sept. 15 and Dec. 31. This includes 40,000 memberships which expired in the spring and have not yet been renewed.

32b 1959

NAACP

Group United On School Issue, Wilkins Asserts

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p.1

June 28 '59

32b NAACP

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Negro Americans stand united on the school desegregation issue, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told delegates attending the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union here.

"There was a time," Mr. Wilkins said, "when southern white people could have split the Negro population down the middle on any issue like this. This would have kept us fighting among ourselves and we never would have received any benefit from the Supreme Court ruling.

"This has not been true on school desegregation. Here and there we have had an Uncle Tom, but they have been few and far between. We have been united. I believe this has been due in no small measure to the leadership which our churches, their pastors and their members have given."

ONLY WHAT IS LEFT

In his address to the Baptist gathering, the NAACP leader said that under segregation white people 'get the best,' Negroes get only what is left over — if anything. How can Negro parents be happy, for example, when their children under the illegal segregated school system, often must use torn, second - hand, outdated textbooks after the white children have finished with them?"

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. June 28, '59 p.1

"If I know anything about my own people," Mr. Wilkins continued, "it is that they are mighty tired of the same old shabby deal."

Turning to the role of the church in the struggle for civil rights, Mr. Wilkins said, "Our work and the work of the church have the common objective of creating a better and more just world.

"The establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth means the establishment of a society in which all the children of God shall have equality of oportunity, in which there shall be no difference because of nationality, or language, or form of worship, or skin color."

Speaking of the unity within the Negro community, Mr Wilkins said, that against this, "our opponents have made much noise, but not much progress. In the battle for public opinion they are losing. Their cause is not just.

News Thurs. 7-16-59 Birmingham, Ala. p. 41

Associated Press wirephoto

32b

Visits NAACP convention

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) is greeted by Arthur B. Spingarm, left, and Roy Wilkins, right, as he arrived yesterday to speak to the 50th annual convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in New York. Humphrey is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president. Spingarm and Wilkins are NAACP officials. Humphrey was introduced as the "John the Baptist of the civil rights movement."

N. A. A. C. P. Advocates Party Switch

32b

Herald Tribune

Democrats Warned On New Rights Bill

By Martin G. Berck

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told yesterday that Negro voters some day may feel called upon to try to oust the Democratic party from control of Congress.

p. 13

Concluding its week-long fiftieth annual convention, the N. A. A. C. P., staged a windup mass rally at the Polo Grounds. About 20,000 persons attended.

Asks Strong Rights Bill

New York, N.Y.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the 340,000-member organization, said Negro citizens may "have to try to get some new committee chairmen of a different political party" unless the Democratic leadership in Congress "talks sense" to its Southern members.

He served notice that Congress must pass a strong civil rights bill "if parties and candidates expect any support from Negro voters next year."

Affirming the non-partisan character of the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Wilkins said the organization does not "presume to tell people for whom they should vote." "We indorse no candidates. We tell the record and let the voter be the judge," he said.

Mon. 7-20-59

"Disgusted," He Says

But he asserted:

"The time may come, and sooner than later, when Negro citizens, sick and disgusted over the Dixiecrat chairman in the House and Senate, may have to decide to try to vote the party out of office which permits these men from another age to choke us to death."

Though a civil rights bill recently approved by a Senate sub-committee is ineffectual, he said, "the Congress is up to its old tricks, with Southern Democratic Senators in key committee chairmanships using their influence to bottle up any kind of civil rights bill, weak or strong."

Commenting on the lynching last April of a Negro rape defendant, Mack Charles Parker, in Poplarville, Miss., Mr. Wilkins said there is strong evidence to implicate "the men who did this cowardly mob murder." "In any decent society," he said, "they would be brought to court, tried, and if found guilty, punished.

Sen. Douglas Praised

"But the legislation which would speed this action," he said, "is being held up by the committee of which Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi is chairman. It is not too much to say that lynchers in Mississippi feel safe as long as they know that their Senator is chairman o fthe Senate Judiciary Committee."

Mr. Wilkins said that some of the "bravest and most sincere soliders in the civil rights army are Democrats, like Sen. Paul H. Douglas fo Illinois and other stalwarts in both Houses."

Mr. Wilkins spoke during a letup in a series of thundershowers that had driven most of the ball-park crowd to shelter beneath the upper stands but drenched program participants sitting on a platform at the center of the field. The program started in humid 85-degree weather that inspired most of the audience and many speakers, including Mayor Wagner, to remove their coats.

Wagner A Speaker

Earlier, Mayor Wagner declared that people of the United States "cannot expect to maintain our pre-eminent position as long as the rights, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship are denied to any American." He said he was "happy and proud" to hear that Gov. Rockefeller decided to recommend that the Legislature pass an anti-discrimination private housing bill "on the basis of our experience with the New York City law."

Greetings from West Africa were conveyed by Dr. Nnamdi Asikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria, one of three self-governing regions that will comprise, with 34,000,000 inhabitants, the most populous country in Africa when it becomes independent next year.

"Nigeria will formulate its

foreign policy in its national interest," he said, "but it will not be neutral on any issue which affects either the destiny of peoples of African descent anywhere on this planet, or the peace of the world."

New School Suits Slated By NAACP

Post p. B1

Placement Board Denial of Transfer Bids Spurs Attack

Wed. 8-5-59

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

Washington, D.C.

Virginia's Pupil Placement Board will come under legal attack in at least six localities for rejecting applications by Negro students for admission to white schools.

This indication came yesterday from Oliver W. Hill, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Virginia.

"Obviously the board is not going to do anything voluntarily," Hill said. "We will have to go to court to force the issue."

Not a single application by a Negro pupil for a white school has been approved by the board since it was created at the General Assembly's 1956 special session.

Fairfax Applications

In Fairfax County, Otto L. Tucker, attorney for 26 Negro children seeking admission to white schools, said he is looking to the County School Board, not the state placement agency, for action.

"I am not dealing with the State Placement Board," Tucker said. "If the Fairfax County School Board rejects the applications, then I expect to ask for relief in court."

Andrew A. Farley of Danville, a member of the 3-man Placement Board, said it had rejected applications of all 26 Negro students in Fairfax.

The rejections, he said, were in line with the board's policy of disapproving all "local" transfers for both white and Negro pupils. Farley said this policy was designed to prevent "overloading of popular schools."

Of the 17,000 applications which were processed by the board at its Monday meeting, about 100 asked for transfer within local school jurisdictions.

Farley said it was his understanding that the board had turned down all applications of Negro pupils for placement or transfer into white schools. Only exceptions, he added, were those assigned by Federal court orders. ...

Court Placements Stand

The Placement Board refused to pass on applications of nine Negroes assigned to white schools under court order by Charlottesville's School Board. But it turned down three more transfers which officials recommended on their own initiative.

Other communities in which the board rejected or deferred assignment of Negroes to all-white schools are Norfolk, Staunton, Lynchburg and and Floyd County.

In Norfolk the placement agency disapproved the local school board's proposed assignment of two Negroes to a white elementary and high school. These were the only transfers recommended by local authorities beyond the 17 Negro pupils ordered admitted by a Federal court.

The board has not yet acted on the transfer applications of 13 Negro children in Alexandria. It is unlikely to intervene in the cases of 12 more children assigned to white schools in Arlington under Federal court order.

"We feel it would be foolish to buck a Federal order," Farley said.

Politics Inspired Louisiana Ban On NAACP, Leader Asserts

Nashville Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 10-23-59
P. 1

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 — An injunction banning NAACP activity in the State of Louisiana was politically inspired, Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana, charged this week.

Here to attend the regular monthly meeting of the NAACP Board of Directors of which she is a member, Mrs. Combre told reporters at a news conference on Oct. 14 that State Senator William M. Rainach, leader of the White Citizens Councils in Louisiana and a candidate for governor, was behind the anti-NAACP injunction issued by a state court at Shreveport on Oct. 9.

Campaigning on an all-out segregation platform, Senator Rainach, the NAACP leader said, "is seeking to purge Negroes from voters' lists throughout the state because he knows he cannot carry these voters in his race for the governorship." Moreover, she charged, the state senator believes "that his role in instigating the injunction will enhance his candidacy among white voters." This view, she said, has been repeatedly expressed in Louisiana newspapers.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, announced that the Association will seek to have the injunction dissolved at a hearing scheduled for Nov. 2 in the district court at Shreport.

Registration Drive On

The NAACP in Louisiana, as elsewhere in th South, has spearheaded a drive to increase the number of registered Negro voters and has resisted efforts to purge the lists. The Association is engaged in a campaign to secure a registration of 3,000,000 Negro voters in the South by November, 1960.

The injunction was ordered on the eve of the 13th annual NAACP conference in Louisiana, slated for Shreveport last weekend, Oct. 10-11. Action came so quickly that many NAACP delegates could not be notified. John A. Morsell, assistant to the NAACP executive secretary, was scheduled to deliver the keynote address.

However, the meeting was not held "The NAACP is a peaceful and lawful organization which resorts to the courts of the land when the constitutional rights of Negroes are in jeopardy," Mrs. Combre said. "We have and shall continue to comply with the injunction."

This was the second time within three years that state action has been invoked to suppress the Association in Louisiana. On March 28, 1956, an injunction was issued restraining NAACP activity in the state on the ground that the organization had failed to file a list of its members and contributors with the secretary of state in accordance with provisions of a 1924 statute enacted to curb the Ku Klux Klan.

Louisiana Court Lifts Ban

On November 26, 1956, the Louisiana Court of Appeals ruled that the lower court injunction was null and void and should never have been issued The ruling was on the technical point that since the NAACP had filed a motion in the Federal court prior to action by the state court, the latter bench had no right to hear the case or issue an injunction until the Federal court acted.

Following this ruling the NAACP activity was resumed in certain cities in the state during 1957. Before the original injunction was handed down in 1956 there were 65 local branches with a membership of 12,800. There are now 12 branches with a total of 400 members in the state.

The present injunction was issued on the basis of the 1924 anti -Klan statute and on a new law passed in 1958 requiring all state groups affiliated with national organizations to file affidavits that no member of the governing body of the parent organization is a member of any organization listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The NAACP last year filed suit in the United States District Court seeking a declaratory judgment that the statute is unconstitutional and an order enjoining state officials from enforcing it. The suit is still pending.

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 10-23-59
P. 4

Negroes Urged to Push Campaign for Equality

Evening Star, Wash., D.C.
Sat. 10-10-59. P. D4-A

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 10 (AP).—A top official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says Virginia Negroes should continue their campaign against segregation and discrimination in all forms.

Gloster B. Current of New York City addressed about 500 persons at the 24th annual convention of the Virginia conference of the NAACP.

The director of some 1,400 NAACP branches intimated that unless Negroes and whites prepare some means to comply with Federal court desegregation orders, "The NAACP will have no other recourse than to continue the battle for compliance by resorting to the courts for orders in each community."

"Massive resistance," he said "has failed. Closed schools are not the answer."

More Applications Urged

Mr. Current said "the task ahead for Virginians requires that more Negro parents and pupils make application for [illegible] to the local schools in order that they may receive the best education afforded in [illegible] communities."

[illegible] Negro leader observed [illegible] the United States did its best to treat Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev courteously on his visit here. Generally, he said, America responded to the "call of the President over television, radio and newspapers to treat our guest with courtesy."

He added: "Our Government could likewise use the same amount of effort to bring about a better climate in race relations by appealing to the American people . . . to end racial discrimination and injustice everywhere in the country."

Virginia Progress Seen

Another speaker yesterday was Dr. Philip Y. Waytt of Fredericksburg, State NAACP president. He said although there is only token integration in Virginia, "this fact represents progress."

But, Mr. Wyatt warned, Negroes must continue applying for admission to white schools though Negro school buildings may be new and modern.

Closing of Prince Edward County public schools in the face of a Federal desegregation order apparently will be emphasized in the convention.

Workshops on education and political aciton were to be heid today. A freedom rally address by Dr. James M. Nabrit, jr., dean of Howard University Law School, will conclude the convention tomorrow.

U. S. Supreme Court Is Asked To Review Ala. Court's NAACP Edict

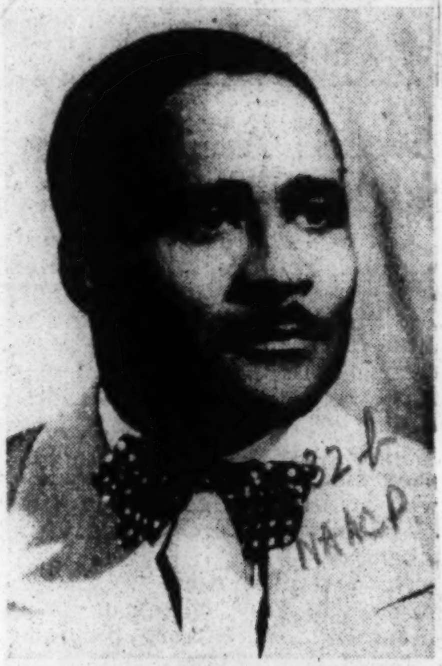
WASHINGTON,—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today asked the United States Supreme Court to review the action of the Supreme Court of Alabama in refusing to send to a lower state court the mandate of the federal court reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County which found the NAACP in contempt and fined it $100,000 for failure to disclose the names and addresses of Association members in Alabama.

The NAACP petition for a writ of certiorari in the case included an alternative petition for a writ of mandamus "directing and requiring" the Alabama Supreme Court to send down the mandate of the United States Supreme Court to the Circuit Court of Montgomery and "to order, direct and require that court to proceed to hold a hearing to determine on its merits the validity of the ex parte temporary restraining order and injunction," still in effect against the NAACP.

The pepition, filed by NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter and Arthur D. Shores, reviewed the history of the case and asked if the Alabama Supreme Court may "refuse to send down the mandate of this Court under the circumstances of this case," and if the NAACP may "be deprived of access to the courts of Alabama to test the validity of an ex parte order, in effect ordering it from the state as a punishment for contempt, thereby rendering the ex parte temporary restraining order a permanent injunction, without petitioner's having been granted the right to a hearing in accord with requirements of due process of law.' The NAACP has been banned in Alabama since June, 1956, when the Montgomery County court, on complaint of Attorney General John Patterson, now governor of the state, issued an order forbidding further activity by the NAACP in the state. A fine of $100,000 was imposed. On June 30, 1958, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down a decision reversing and remanding the Alabama court ruling which had been sustained by the state's Supreme Court. Last Feb. 12, the Alabama Supreme Court refused to follow the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court on the ground that the federal Court's decision "rests upon a mistaken premise."

World
Daily
Atlanta, Ga.
Jun 20, 59

Ala. Civil Rights Lawyer Opens Local NAACP Membership Drive; 1st Bapt. Church. E. Nash.



ATTY. ARTHUR SHORES

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, counsel in practically all civil rights cases in Alabama for the past 19 years, will be principal speaker at the Nashville Branch NAACP membership campaign kickoff program at First Baptist Church. East Nashville, Sunday, April 12, at 3:30 p.m.

The campaign, directed by Mrs. Flem Otey, membership chairman, will run throughout the month of April, covering Greater Nashville. Emphasis is on full citizenship through membership in the NAACP.

A second big mass rally will close the effort May 1, with Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southeastern Regional Secretary, as speaker at Pleasant Green Baptist Church at 3:00 p.m.

Attorney Shores admitted to the Alabama Bar in 1937, the United States Supreme Court Bar in 1943, was chief counsel in the case of Autherine Lucy vs University of Alabama; Dr. Martin Luther King, et al, in the Montgomery Bus Boycott prosecutions; and the State of Alabama vs. the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He led in arguing cases for the equalization of Negro teachers salary in Jefferson County Alabama, and Columbia, S. C.

Shores is a product of the Birmingham Public Schools; a graduate of Talladega College; the University of Kansas; and he holds an honorary LL. D. degree from Daniel Payne College.

He is president of the Jones Valley Finance Co.; vice president and general counsel of the Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association; and was formerly secretary-treasurer of the Hollins and Shores Realty Co., and secretary-director of Brown-Belle Bottling Co.

Shores is married to the former Miss Theodora Helen Warren. They have two children, Helen Glynn and Barbara Stlvia.

Fri
4-3-59
Globe
Nashville,
Tenn.

Bill would hold new club over race agitators

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 18—A bill is being drafted which would give the state and local authorities ample power to crack down on racial agitators from an unexpected angle.

Person found to be active in promoting racial discord, agitating for boycotts or otherwise endeavoring to provoke a breach of the peace could, under the bill, be forced to give a full accounting as to what groups and individuals are backing them.

More important still, they would be required to declare under oath the source of their money and the amounts received.

With teeth in it

PERSONS THUS CALLED on for an accounting could be prosecuted for perjury in event they do not give a correct statement of financial backing they have received.

The measure also would apply to those who are active in promoting suits tending to cause racial discord.

Drafters of the measure are widely known lawyers who are regarded as experts on constitutional questions.

The bill would be a substitute for a proposal drafted by Wilcox County Rep. Sam C. Netties Jr. and submitted to an interim study group several days ago.

Rep. Nettles' bill would give authorities power to compel organizations such as the NAACP to disclose the names of their backers and contributors to their operating funds.

It was decided to rewrite the bill and to give it a broader application by making it apply to any individuals or organizations

NAACP functioning?

THE NAACP has been under an injunction which bars it from operating in Alabama since 1956.

Many reportedly are convinced that the NAACP is still functioning in Alabama through certain well known individuals.

Drafters of the bill say that it would apply to them or to any other person, white or Negro, active in stirring up trouble.

The right to inquire into the backing of agitators, it is said, stems from the police powers of the state.

The measure is said to be drafted with an idea of complying with all constitutional provisions.

Birmingham
News
Birmingham,
Ala.
Sun. 4-19-59

Disagrees with Gallion—

NAACP leader hits Alabama law

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Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

4-25-59

WASHINGTON, April 25 —Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, disagreed with Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, Friday, on the purpose of an Alabama law.

At issue was a law that permits destruction of certain voter registration records.

Gallion said the law simply permits the destruction of a registration application if the applicant is denied and no appeal is filed.

Mitchel said the purpose of the law "is to destroy evidence before the federal government gets into the case."

The divergent views were expressed at a House judiciary subcommittee hearing on civil rights bills.

MITCHELL'S brief reply came after Gallion's statement. Mitchell made his statement while introducing three Mississippi Negroes who encountered the difficulties they said Negroes have who seek to register in Mississippi.

Said Mitchell, in referring to the Alabama law, "If they can control who can register, they don't need to bother about destroying ballots."

Gallion explained in response to questions that under Alabama law when a person seeks to register as a voter he must meet certain qualifications and fill out an application form.

If he is denied registration Gallion said, the voter has 30 days in which to appeal to a Circuit Court. If he does not appeal, the application may be destroyed.

BUT GALLION added that he believes it would be to the state's interest to see that the application forms were retained. He said registration lists and ballots are in no way involved in the law.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Barnes, Hattiesburg, Miss., said they have tried to register about four times a year since 1952 and have never been able to do so.

Barnes said the circuit clerk never gave him a reason, but just said "No" each time.

Alabama House Aims At NAACP

Committee Approves Bill To Examine Records Of Integrationists

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 6.—The House Judiciary Committee Wednesday unanimously approved a bill empowering the state attorney general to examine records of organizations sponsoring integration.

The committee endorsed the measure with less than five minutes discussion.

The bill, sponsored by Representative Virgia Ashworth of Centreville, is expected to sail through the Legislature and be signed into law with little or no opposition.

It is the latest wrinkle in the long and bitter battle being waged between Alabama and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Feud Began In 1956

The bill requires all out of state corporations to bare their records if the attorney general demands it.

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The feud between the state and the NAACP erupted in the summer of 1956 when Montgomery County Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones slapped a $100,000 contempt of court fine on the pro-integration organization for refusing to surrender the names and addresses of its members.

The NAACP contended publication of its membership list would result in "economic and physical reprisals."

The contempt citation was upheld by the State Supreme Court but the United States Supreme Court dismissed the fine.

Then on Feb. 23, the Alabama Supreme Court overruled the United States Court and reinstated the fine.

Decision Is Pending

The NAACP immediately asked the Federal court to review the case again. A decision is expected to be handed down shortly.

During the long legal squabble the NAACP held Alabama only has the right to compel it to register and impose the penalty fixed by law. The organization charges Jones did not have the authority to ban it from the state without a hearing.

Last summer, Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general, charged the NAACP had not obeyed the ban and was operating in the state under the subterfuge of the "Alabama State Co-ordinating Association for Registration and Voting."

The bill that came out of committee could affect that organization.

Alabama Negroes feel that if they comply with state demands and produce membership rolls of integration groups, those listed would be in danger of "threatened and actual loss of employment and other forms of economic reprisals."

U. S. Supreme Court Asked to Review Anti-NAACP Ruling of 'Bama Court

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WASHINGTON, March 5—The NAACP today asked the United States Supreme Court to review the action of the Supreme Court of Alameda in refusing to send a lower state court the mandate of the federal court reversing the judgement of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County which found the NAACP in contempt and fined it $100,000 for failure to disclose the names and addresses of Association members in Alabama.

The NAACP petition for a writ of certiorari in the case included an alternative petition for a writ of mandamus "directing and requiring" the Alabama Supreme Court to send down the mandate of the United States Supreme Court to the Circuit Court of Montgomery and "to order, direct and require that court to proceed to hold a hearing to determine on its merits the validity at the ex-parte temporary restraining order and injunction," still in effect against the NAACP.

3-13-59

The petition, filed by NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter and Arthur D. Shores, reviewed the history of the case and asked if the Alabama Supreme Court may "refuse to send down the mandate of this Court under the circumstances of this case," and if the NAACP may "be deprived of access to the courts of Alabama to test the validity of an ex parte order, in effect ordering it from the state as a punishment for contempt, thereby rendering the ex parte temporary restraining order a permanent injunction, without petitioner's having been granted the right to a hearing in accord with requirements of due process of law."

The NAACP has been banned in Alabama since June, 1956, when the Montgomery County court, on complaint of Attorney General John Patterson, now governor of the state, issued an order forbidding further activity by the NAACP in the state. A fine of $100,000 was imposed. On June 30, 1958, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down a decision reversing and remanding the Alabama court ruling which had been sustained by the state's Supreme Court. Last Feb. 12, the Alabama Supreme Court refused to follow the mandate of the U. S. Court on the ground that the Federal Court's decision "rests upon a mistaken premise."

1,400 Negroes Hear Speech By Capital NAACP Leader

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the Washington, D.C., branch of the NAACP, declared here Sunday that Negroes must never waver in their fight to abolish racial discrimination in the south.

In a speech at the Holt Street Baptist Church, he called on 1,400 Negroes to continue their campaign against discrimination in voting, schools and employment.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, presided at the mass meeting, which was sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

"Negroes of the South can have the economic and social freedom they desire if they want it fiercely enough. and if they never give up the struggle," Jackson said.

He said Negroes must assert themselves against men who deprive them of their franchise, the right to equal employment opportunities and the right to attend the schools of their choice.

The Negro struggle against segregation in Montgomery has become the rallying cry for Negro citizens all over the country, the NAACP leader said.

Commenting on the boycott here, Jackson said the success of the movement was a product of the "fierce determination and resistance" of Montgomery Negroes."

"The name Montgomery," he asserted, "stands for a peaceful but aggressive, a non-violent but affirmative effort to bring about social change."

Jackson, observing that many white Southerners are violently opposed to the NAACP, charged that they hate the organization for its atempts to end racial segregation.

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"But someday they will thank God that the NAACP carried on a peaceful and legalistic struggle," he declared.

In contrast to struggles in the rest of the world, the NAACP official stressed that there has been a marked absence of "violence and bloodshed" in the American Negroe's campaign against "economic and social bondage."

State's Fine On NAACP Ruled Out Second Time

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 6-9-59

Official Says Race Group Still Banned

P1

Gov. John Patterson Monday expressed disappointment at the United States Supreme Court decision voiding for the second time a $100,000 contempt of court fine levied against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery.

Patterson reminded the NAACP that it is "still prohibited from doing business in Alabama because of open and flagrant violation of our laws." He warned the group that "they are not going to violate laws of this state and get away with it."

Judge Jones and Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston of the Alabama State Supreme Court declined to comment on the decision of the nation's highest tribunal. Both still have cases pending before their courts involving the NAACP.

STILL PROHIBITED

In his statement, issued after the Supreme Court's opinion was released Monday, Gov. Patterson said:

"I'm disappointed at the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the NAACP case. However, the NAACP is still prohibited from doing business in Alabama because of open and flagrant violation of our laws. They are not going to violate the laws of this state and get away with it.

"The NAACP is a New York corporation, and it has refused to bring in its books and records upon order of Judge Jones here in Montgomery. No corporation has the right to hold itself above the law, and every corporation doing business in this state will be required to obey the laws of Alabama.

NO ROOM IN ALABAMA

"We have continued our investigation of the NAACP and have evidenced that the NAACP has further violated the injunction of our courts enjoining it from doing business in this state. Not only has the NAACP violated our laws prior to being enjoined, but since then has unlawfully attempted to evade the orders of our courts.

"There is no room in Alabama for such an organization as the NAACP, and every effort will be made to prevent them from ever returning to this state. They should stay in New York where they came from and stop kindling the fires of racial hatred in the South. We are getting along peacefully here without the NAACP, and they should do their agitating somewhere else. The NAACP is no credit to the Negro race and has set the Negroes cause back 100 years in Alabama."

Gov. Patterson, as attorney general, brought the original action against the NAACP in the summer of 1956 and obtained a temporary restraining order enjoining the Negro group from doing business in Alabama.

Judge Jones ordered the $100,000 fine against the NAACP for refusing to produce its membership lists and other records in court. A hearing on the merits of the case, in which Patterson asked that the temporary injunction be made permanent, was postponed as NAACP attorneys appealed the contempt fine to higher courts.

Advertiser

JUDGE REFUSED

A hearing was finally set before Judge Jones in the latter part of August, 1958. Negro defense attorneys asked that Judge Jones rescue himself from hearing the case on the grounds of prejudice.

The lawyers for the NAACP cited as evidence of the alleged prejudice a statement which they said Judge Jones made in a televised speech during his race for re-election in which he supposedly said, "I intend to deal the NAACP and its local counterpart, the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a blow from which they shall never recover."

Tues. 6-9-59

They also produced reproduction advertisements which reprinted campaign speeches and a copy of a column written for The Montgomery Advertiser by the veteran jurist, entitled "I Speak for the White Race." The column was one of Judge Jones' regular "Off the Bench" columns for The Advertiser.

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The senior Alabama circuit judge declined to rescue himself and insisted that the case would be decided on the merits and the law. The NAACP appealed the ruling and the case was continued.

Although the U. S. Supreme Court has now slapped down the contempt fine for the second time, the temporary injunction still stands preventing the NAACP from doing usiness in Alabama. Final outcome of the injunction now awaits resumption of the suspended hearing, three years after the action was initiated by Gov. Patterson.

Error Cited In Opinion Of Alabama

Advertiser

P1

Montgomery

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday for the second time struck down a $100,000 contempt fine imposed by an Alabama Court on the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Tues. 6-9-59

The high tribunal in an unsigned opinion said the Alabama Supreme Court was wrong in stating in a Feb. 12, 1959 opinion that the U.S. Supreme Court had erred in the case.

The $100,000 fine was levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery, Ala., in June, 1956 for NAACP's refusal to turn over to the state its membership lists and other records.

CASE SENT BACK

The U.S. Supreme Court in a June 30, 1958 decision said the membership records were private and could not be subpoenaed. It overturned at that time the contempt judgment and fine and sent the case back to the Alabama Supreme Court for further proceedings.

This led to the opinion last Feb. 12 by the Alabama Supreme Court that the highest tribunal was mistaken. The Alabama Supreme Court said there was nothing in the record to show NAACP had complied satisfactorily with Judge Jones' order and NAACP therefore was still in contempt.

Monday the highest tribunal said state officials had not sought a rehearing or suggested a clarification or correction of he high tribunal's June, 1958 opinion, that state officials now for the first time were saying the State does not agree that NAACP has complied with Judge Jones' order as to records other than the membership list.

"This denial comes too late," the U.S. Supreme Court said Monday. "The state is bound by its previously taken position, namely, that decision of the sole question regarding the membership lists is dispositive of the whole case.

"We take it from the record now before us that the Supreme Court of Alabama evidently was not acquainted with the detailed basis of the proceedings here and the consequent ground for our defined disposition."

Advertiser

Under the circumstances, the Alabama Supreme Court's June, 1958 decision was reversed and the highest tribunal noted that the State Court was foreclosed from re-examining the grounds of the June, 1958 decision.

P.2

FURTHER ITEMS

The U.S. Supreme Court said that upon further proceedings in the Circuit Court in Montgomery, if it appears that further production of records is necessary, "that court may, of course, require the petitioner (NAACP) to produce such further items, not inconsistent with this and our earlier opinion, that may be appropriate, reasonable and constitutional under the circumstances appearing."

Tues. 6-9-59

The U.S. Supreme Court said it assumed that the State Supreme Court, "thus advised, will not fail to proceed promptly with the disposition of the matters left open under our mandate for further proceedings."

This referred to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in June, 1958 that it would not review at that time the circuit court's order barring NAACP from activities in Alabama.

Justice Stewart took no part in Monday's decision.

Okay Given Bill Hitting NAACP By House Group

Journal Montgomery, Ala. p.1

Wed. 5-6-59

May Force Records To Be Made Public

A bill aimed at forcing pro-Negro organizations in Alabama to make their records public won speedy approval today from a legislative committee.

The House Judiciary Committee, the only one scheduled to meet during the day, endorsed the administration-supported measure without a dessenting vote and with almost no discussion.

Gov. John Patterson asked for such a law in his message to the Legislature at the opening of the session Tuesday.

Although no mention is made of any group, the bill is directed at the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and others advocating integration.

It would give the state's attorney general power to look at all records of any association doing business in Alabama.

Patterson tried in vain while he was attorney general to get access to membership lists and other files of the NAACP. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled they are private records and don't have to be made public.

There was no law in force at that time giving the state specific authority to go into such matters.

SECOND BILL DELAYED

Another measure recommended by the governor was held back meanwhile by the Judiciary Committee for further study. It would give Alabama the right to subpoena witnesses from other states to testify in criminal trials and grand jury investigations.

Many states have a uniform law giving each other that right, but Alabama never has had one.

The measure was sent to a subcommittee after some legislators pointed out that it didn't clearly give defense attorneys the same right the prosecution would have to call witnesses from other states.

They said it might work that way, but it isn't spelled out.

The racial question popped up again on a bill to give officers power to chase a fugitive into another state. It is patterned after a uniform law now in effect in some states.

But in attempting to give police the right to go into other states in "fresh pursuit" of a fleeing person, the measure defined that as meaning "pursuit without unreasonable delay."

Committee members said that might leave the way open for federal civil rights investigators to come into Alabama to make arrests.

The bill was sent to subcommittee with no instructions to rush it out.

Court Again Sets Aside $100,000 NAACP Fine

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-24-59.

P. 11

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court refused Monday to reconsider an earlier decision setting aside for the second time a $100,000 contempt fine levied by Alabama in 1956 against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion asked the high court to look at the case again on the ground that the position of the state had been "inadvertently misstated." According to Gallion, the court "inadvertently misinterpreted the opinion of the Supreme court of Alabama" when the fine was reinstated.

THE FINE WAS first imposed in Montgomery county when the NAACP refused to produce, among other things, a list of its members in Alabama. The demand was made during a lawsuit by the attorney general to oust the organization from the state. this suit is still pending.

The U. S. Supreme Court first overturned the fine on June 30, 1958, on the ground that the NACP could not be compelled to turn over its membership list. It said all the other data had been produced.

LAST FEBRUARY the state court reinstated the fine, saying the federal tribunal had read the record mistakenly; that the record did not show production of all other demanded material.

On June 30, U. S. Supreme Court abruptly set aside the fine again.

1,400 Negroes Hear Speech By Capital NAACP Leader

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 12-7-59.

P. 7-B.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the Washington, D.C., branch of the NAACP, declared here Sunday that Negroes must never waver in their fight to abolish racial discrimination in the south.

In a speech at the Holt Street Baptist Church, he called on 1,400 Negroes to continue their campaign against discrimination in voting, schools and employment.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, presided at the mass meeting, which was sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

"Negroes of the South can have the economic and social freedom they desire if they want it fiercely enough. and if they never give up the struggle," Jackson said.

He said Negroes must assert themselves against men who deprive them of their franchise, the right to equal employment opportunities and the right to attend the schools of their choice.

The Negro struggle against segregation in Montgomery has become the rallying cry for Negro citizens all over the country, the NAACP leader said.

Commenting on the boycott here, Jackson said the success of the movement was a product of the "fierce determination and resistance" of Montgomery Negroes."

"The name Montgomery," he asserted, "stands for a peaceful but aggressive, a non-violent but affirmative effort to bring about social change."

Jackson, observing that many white Southerners are violently opposed to the NAACP, charged that they hate the organization for its atempts to end racial segregation.

"But someday they will thank God that the NAACP carried on a peaceful and legalistic struggle," he declared.

In contrast to struggles in the rest of the world, the NAACP official stressed that there has been a marked absence of "violence and bloodshed" in the American Negroe's campaign against "economic and social bondage."

High Court Throws Out NAACP Fine

Daily Decatur, Ala.
Tues. 6-9-59 p.1

Levied By State Court, Was For $100,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S Supreme Court has thrown out for the second time a $100,000 fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People levied by an Alabama state court.

The fine originally was levied for civil contempt on a finding that the NAACP had refused to comply with a court order to produce its membership lists and other records.

The U.S Supreme Court, which had ruled earlier that the NAACP membership lists were private, dismissed as too late a new finding by the Alabama Supreme Court that other records called for had not been provided. It said any such claim would have to be made in a new action.

The Alabama decision came during a busy day, in which the court also handed down these other decisions on racial matters:

1. In a unanimous vote, it upheld the right of states to use a literacy test for voting if there is no racial discrimination. The case involved a North Carolina voting test, which a Negro woman had attacked as unconstitutional.

NO RULING

2. It decided not to rule on three anti-NAACP laws in Virginia until the courts of that state have a chance to act on them.

3. It denied a hearing to five Houston, Tex., Negroes who said the United Steelworkers Union and Armco Steel Corp. had negotiated an agreement that discriminated against Negro employes.

In the Alabama case, the NAACP refused to hand its membership lists to the state. Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery found the organization in civil contempt and levied the fine in June, 1956. The fine was upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court.

But the U.S Supreme Court ruled that membership records were private and that the NAACP apparently had complied with Jones' order to present other records.

The state supreme court, however, said the federal court was in error, for the record did not show that the NAACP had turned in other records. It was this finding which was rejected Monday as too late.

TEST OK

In the literacy case, Justice Douglas, speaking for the court said the North Carolina requirement applies to members of all races. The state requires prospective voters to be able to read and write any section of the state Constitution.

"That seems to be one fair way of determining whether a person is literate," Douglas said.

Mrs. Louise Lassiter, a Negro from Northampton County, had refused to read sections of the state Constitution, contending that the requirement violated rights of the U.S Constitution State officials said the woman could not read or write.

In the Virginia case, the court voted 6-3 to reverse a decision by a three-judge federal court that the anti-NAACP laws violated the U.S Constitution's guarantee of equal protection and due process of laws.

Daily Decatur
p.2

Justice Harlan, speaking for the majority said the three federal judges should have waited until Virginia courts had a reasonable opportunity to rule on the laws.

Douglas, in a vigorous dissent, said:

Tues. 6-9-59

"We need not—we should not—give deference to a state policy which seeks to undermine paramount federal law. We fail to perform the duty expressly enjoined by Congress on the federal judiciary in the Civil Rights Acts when we do so."

The Virginia statutes require organizations promoting racial integration to file membership lists and financial statements with the state. They also prohibit the stirring up of litigation by persons not directly involved in a situation.

Gov. Says Can't Do Business State

Daily p.1
Decatur, Ala.
Tues. 6-9-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—"The NAACP is still prohibited from doing business in Alabama," says Gov. John Patterson. "They are not going to violate the laws of this state and get away with it."

His statement followed a U.S Supreme Court decision Monday setting aside a $100,000 contempt fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Expressing disappointment at the ruling, Patterson added: "The NAACP is still prohibited from doing business in Alabama because of open and flagrant violation of our laws."

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court and Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones both declined comment. Jones fined the NAACP for refusing to produce its records here three years ago; the state supreme court upheld him.

SHOULD HAVE STUCK

Atty. Gen MacDonald Gallion said "the fine should have stuck." Pending study of the U.S Supreme Court decision, he withheld further comment.

Patterson, who as attorney general filed the suit against the NAACP and argued the state's case, continued in the statement:

"No corporation has the right to hold itself above the law and every corporation doing business in this state will be required to obey the laws of Alabama.

"We have continued our investigation of the NAACP and have evidence that the NAACP has further violated the injunction of our courts enjoining it from doing business in this state. Not only has the NAACP violated our laws prior to being enjoined, but since then has unlawfully attempted to evade the orders of our courts.

"There is no room in Alabama for such an organization as the NAACP. and every effort will be made to prevent them from ever returning to this state.

"They should stay in New York where they came from and stop kindling the fires of racial hatred in the South. The NAACP is no credit to the Negro race and has set the Negro's cause back 100 years in Alabama."

Not good law' says Sparkman—

Ruling on NAACP appeal gives rise to state problem

News Birmingham, Ala. p.1

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 10—The NAACP has won a second important round in its legal fight to get back in business in Alabama—through another U. S. Supreme Court decision this week—but the organization is still a long way from final victory.

Wed. 6-10-59

For the second time within a year the high court has reversed the Alabama Supreme Court in the case of National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People vs. State of Alabama. Both rulings had the effect of knocking out a $100,000 contempt fine imposed by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery due to the failure of the NAACP to produce membership rolls and other records called for in a court order.

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BUT IT IS IMPORTANT to note that Judge Jones' injunction prohibiting the NAACP from doing business in the state still stands. And it was to clear the way for possible action in the injunction case that the NAACP appealed once again to the highest court in the land.

For the State Supreme Court had declined to pass the first high court reversal of the contempt fine along to Judge Jones, saying that the high tribunal was "mistaken" in its assumption that the NAACP had offered to furnish all records called for except the membership records.

In its repeat reversal of the State Supreme Court, the U. S. high court says the NAACP's claim of satisfactory compliance (save for the membership lists) was not denied by the State of Alabama. The U. S. Supreme Court said it accepted this statement and ruled on the case on that assumption.

IN SHORT, the high court threw out the Alabama Supreme Court decision this second time on the ground that the attorney general's office (then headed by Gov. John Patterson) did not bother to deny the NAACP claim of partial compliance with the Circuit Court order to produce records.

The U. S. Supreme Court did not say there was such compliance. It simly says it took the NAACP's word for it, and that any denial by the State of Alabama—whether with sound basis or not—"comes too late."

Sen. John J. Sparkman told The Birmingham News that he does not think the Supreme Court had a sound legal basis for its full acceptance of the NAACP claim.

"It does not seem to be good law to me," said Sparkman, "for the court to say that—whatever the true facts may have been—the State of Alabama is foreclosed forever from showing that the NAACP failed to produce the records it was ordered to bring to the Montgomery Circuit Court hearing."

WHILE THE high court noted that Judge Jones may require the NAACP to produce certain of its records at any future proceedings, it made it clear that he will be carefully checked on how "appropriate and reasonable" he is in that regard.

In a footnote to its opinion, the U. S. Supreme Court said that, if the State of Alabama had contended that no records whatsoever were produced "this claim would have raised additional serious constitutional issues."

News

On any direct conflict of authority, the U. S. Court must be paramount over any state supreme court. But the state court could respond with a finding of technical flaw as it did before—when and if it reviews the U. S. Court's order.

Wed. 6-10-59

Meantime, Judge Jones' injunction barring the NAACP from doing business in Alabama is still in effect.

p.2

THE $100,000 CONTEMPT fine has been thrown overboard once again. But it will be interesting to see when, and how, the NAACP moves to get rid of the Jones injunction. At that time, Judge Jones can be expected to ask that some of the records be produced. This means that the issue of whether the State of Alabama has the power to regulate a corporation seeking to do business in the state remains very much alive.

It will be recalled that this case got its start because the NAACP had failed to register, as out of state corporations are required to do, under state law.

Fining Of NAACP Remains Unsettled

Wed. 6-10-59
Commercial Appeal

Gallion Says Case Pending Despite Court Ruling

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9. — (UPI) — Atty. Gen. Macdonald Gallion said Tuesday he considered Alabama's $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People still an unsettled case, despite a United States Supreme Court ruling setting it aside.

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32e

"I intend to pursue this matter vigorously, the whole case affecting the contempt and the injunction," Mr. Gallion said.

He refused to elaborate but said he would make a further statement when he received a copy of the court's ruling, probably by Wednesday.

The fine, levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones three years ago when the Negro organization refused to produce membership rolls in his court, Monday was overthrown for the second time by the high court.

The state Supreme Court reinstated the fine after the first dismissal.

Gov. John Patterson, who led actions against the NAACP while attorney general, said after the Supreme Court ruling, "There is no room in Alabama for such an organization as the NAACP."

He said he was disappointed in the court's decision.

Both Governor Patterson and Mr. Gallion pointed out the group was still under an injunction which prohibits the NAACP from doing business in Alabama.

Test in Alabama

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-20-59
326

NEW YORK — The Supreme Court's ruling setting aside for a second time the $100,000 contempt fine levied against the NAACP by an Alabama court opens the way for a testing, on the merits, of the Alabama ouster, Robert L. Carter, general counsel, announced.

The effect of the decision, Mr. Carter asserted, is to bar the Supreme Court of Alabama from further delay in sending the mandate of the U.S. Supreme Court down to the trial court for disposition on its merits.

As court rebuffs state—

Patterson blasts NAACP decision

News, Birmingham,
Ala., Tues. 6-9-59
P. 3

WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP)—The U. S. Supreme Court has again rebuffed the State of Alabama in its battle with the NAACP, but Alabama Gov. John Patterson warns that the action is meaningless.

In an angry blast at Montgomery, Ala., Patterson declared that "The NAACP is still prohibited from doing business in Alabama. They aren't going to violate the laws of this state and get away with it."

THE SUPREME COURT earlier set aside a $100,000 fine levied on the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People by the state.

It was the second time the tribunal had thrown out the contempt fine, levied after the NAACP refused to produce its membership files and other records in state court.

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While expressing disappointment at the ruling, Patterson declared in a statement, "The NAACP is still prohibited from doing business in Alabama because of open and flagrant violation of our laws."

Ala.

State Supreme Court Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston and Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones both declined comment. Jones fined the NAACP for refusing to produce its records here three years ago; the Alabama Supreme Court upheld him.

ATTY. GEN. MacDONALD Gallion said, "The fine should have stuck." Pending study of the U. S. Supreme Court decision, he withheld comment on whether he will pursue the case.

Patterson, who as attorney general filed the suit against the NAACP and argued the state's case, continued in the statement:

"No corporation has the right to hold itself above the law and every corporation doing business in this state will be required to obey the laws of Alabama.

"We have continued our investigation of the NAACP and have evidence that the NAACP has further violated the injunction of our courts enjoining it from doing business in this state. Not only has the NAACP violated our laws prior to being enjoined, but since then has unlawfully attempted to evade the orders of our courts.

"THERE IS NO ROOM in Alabama for such an organization as the NAACP, and every effort will be made to prevent them from ever returning to this state.

"They should stay in New York where they came from and stop kindling the fires of racial hatred in the South. The NAACP is no credit to the Negro race and has set the Negro's cause back 100 years in Alabama."

In an unsigned opinion, the high tribunal said the Alabama Supreme Court was wrong in stating in a Feb. 12, 1959 opinion that the U. S. Supreme Court had made a mistake in the case.

When the U. S. Supreme Court ruled June 30, 1958, that NAACP files were private and could not be subpoenaed, it also reversed the contempt judgment and fine.

THE CASE was returned to the Alabama Supreme Court for further action, leading to the Feb. 12 opinion that the high court had erred. Since the record failed to show the NAACP had obeyed Jones' order, the state tribunal said, the NAACP was still in contempt.

In reversing the state decision the U. S. Supreme Court noted that the Alabama tribunal was foreclosed from re-examining the grounds of the June, 1958, opinion.

"We take it from the record now before us that the Supreme Court of Alabama evidently was not acquainted with the detailed basis of the proceedings here and the consequent ground for our defined position," the new mandate said.

Explaining its position, the highest tribunal said state officials sought no rehearing, clarification nor correction of the U. S. Supreme Court's June, 1958, decision.

Unlawful To Refuse To Hire NAACP Members---Court

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.,
Tues. 6-16-59 P. 1

(By Wire Reports)

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The U. S. Supreme Court Monday for the second time struck down a $100,000 contempt fine which had been imposed by an Alabama Court on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a second federal court declared it is unlawful to refuse to hire people because they are members of the NAACP.

The high court released an opinion which said the Alabama court was wrong in stating in a February 12, 1959 opinion that the U. S. Supreme Court had erred in the case.

The fine had been levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery, Ala., in June, 1956, for the alleged refusal of the state NAACP to hand the state a list of its membership and other records.

The Supreme Court had said in a June 30, 1958 decision that the membership records were private and could not be subpoened. This led to the later state opinion that the highest court was mistaken and could be reversed.

AnArkansas law prohiting hiring of the members of National Association for the Advancement of Colred People by any state, county, city or school agency is unconstitutional, a three-judge federal court ruled Monday.

The three judges, however, upheld a law which requires teachers in public schools to sign affidavits listing all organizations to which they belong or contribute.

The decisions were received in the office of the United State District Court Clerk here Monday. The two laws were the subject of a hearing before Judges John E. Miller of Fort Smith, Ark., John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn., and J. Smith Henley of Little Rock on May 4.

B. T. Shelton, a Little Rock Negro school teacher, had filed a suit contesting the validity of the anti-NAACP law. Shelton was fired by three segregationist members of the school board when he refused

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Three Senators Prepare Bill To Halt Lawsuits Of NAACP

Advertiser Ala. Journal P. 1A
Sun. 5-3-59

By HERSCHEL CRIBB
Of The Advertiser Staff

Montgomery
Ala.

A new attempt to curb the NAACP will be made in the upcoming Alabama Legislature.

Three senators are co-sponsoring a bill to outlaw barratry. Barratry is the "inciting or stirring up of lawsuits."

The three lawmakers who had the bill drawn are R. G. (Bob) Kendall Jr., of Conecuh, Elwood Rutledge of Winston and Alton Turner of Crenshaw.

At present, Alabama has no law prohibiting barratry, and it can only be prosecuted under the common law which applies in the state.

Under the common law, it is not a crime to promote either a private suit or public prosecution if the aim is to further public justice or private right.

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NO LAW YET

Alabama does have a law relating to offenses kin to barratry—maintenance and champerty.

Ala.

Maintenance is the "officious intermeddling in a suit" in which one has no legitimate interest at stake. Champerty is an agreement between parties, one of whom has no legitimate concern, to share the gains of law suit, with one party agreeing to pay for the suit on the condition he get his share.

The proposed statute, closely patterned on an act passed by the Georgia Legislature in 1953, seems to include all three crimes in the single offense of barratry.

Several Southern states — Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee—have anti-barratry laws.

OVER ONE OFFENSE

Under most of these statutes and the common law rule—more than one offense is essential to conviction for barratry. In some laws, the words "frequently inciting" is used.

The general rule has been that two or three acts are necessary.

However, the Georgia law and the proposed Alabama act both say it is a crime to "commit an act" tending to "breach the peace, with the purpose or intention of such act resulting in a suit or litigation."

Other offenses under the proposed act include "exciting or strring up suits" (this is barratry proper); urging a suit by another or aiding or assisting in the commission of acts with the intent to bring about suits.

DISBARMENT ACTION

Any attorney convicted of violating the law would be subject to disbarment.

Whether the new law actually would debar NAACP suits would likely have to be settled by appeals to the court.

But one point, accordinng to legal periodicals, would have much bearing. This is the question of motive in filing a suit.

Some state laws specify that suits must have been brought with a "corrupt and malicious intent to vex and annoy," to constitute the offense of barratry.

Alabama Court 'Bucks' High Tribunal on Fine

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Fri 2-13-59
P. 10A

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — The Alabama Supreme Court upheld a $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thursday even though the U. S. Supreme Court has thrown it out.

The state court said the federal tribunal's decision was based on "erroneous information not contained in the court's record."

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery levied the fine against the NAACP in June, 1956, for its refusal to turn over membership lists and other records.

The state of Alabama wanted the records for an injunction suit which sought to put the Negro organization out of business in this state. Although no action has ever been taken on the permanent injunction, a temporary restraining order prohibiting the NAACP from operating in Alabama is still in force.

32b

Jones' order levying the fine was upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court at the time, but the U. S. Court reversed it on the grounds that the NAACP membership records were private and could not be subpenaed into court.

At the same time, the Supreme Court in Washington said the NAACP "apparently has complied" with Jones' order to produce other records, such as "certain books, papers and documents."

The Alabama Supreme Court said that was a mistake; that there was nothing in the record to show the Negro organization had complied with any part of the original order.

As a matter of fact, the Alabama court continued, the NAACP did not make other records available and therefore "is still in contempt."

The injunction suit was based on the contention that the NAACP had never registered as a foreign corporation as required by Alabama law.

The Negro group was also accused of fomenting racial unrest in Alabama.

Alabama Fine Stands For NAACP

32b

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
P. A13
Thu 2-11-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12 (AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court upheld a $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today even though the United States Supreme Court has thrown it out.

The state court said the federal tribunal's decision was based on "erroneous information not contained in the court's record."

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery levied the fine against the NAACP in June, 1956, for its refusal to turn over membership lists and other records.

The State of Alabama wanted the records for an injunction suit which sought to put the Negro organization out of business in this state. Although no action has ever been taken on the permanent injunction, a temporary restraining order prohibiting the NAACP from operating in Alabama still is in force.

Jones' order levying the fine was upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court at the time, but the U. S. Court reversed it on the grounds that the NAACP membership records were private and could not be subpoenaed.

At the same time, the Supreme Court in Washington said the NAACP "apparently has complied" with Jones' order to produce other records, such as "certain books, papers and documents."

The Alabama Supreme Court said that was a mistake; that there was nothing in the record to show the Negro organization had complied with any part of the original order.

As a matter of fact, the Alabama Court continued, the NAACP did not make other records available and therefore "is still in contempt."

Ala. tries to make $100,000 fine stick

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 2-21-59
P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama's highest court last week upheld a $100,000 fine assessed against the NAACP depite the fact that the nation's highest court ruled against it.

In addition, the Alabama Supreme Court held that the U.S. Supreme Court's decision was "erroneous" in its decision.

As a result of the action, another Federal court reversal appears necessary to quiet the NAACP argument.

* * *

THE SUPREME Court overruled the decision of the Alabama courts when the case first was brought up. It invalidated the fine, but did not disturb the injunction prohibiting the equality group from doing business in Alabama.

The Alabama Supreme Court ruling is still subject to review by the federal court and as long as the case is on appeal, Alabama cannot have the money it seeks from the NAACP.

Attorneys for the NAACP are expected to file an appeal in the case.

In ruling that the NAACP must pay the $100,000 fine for refusing to turn over its membership records and other data to the state, the Alabama high court upheld an order of Circuit Walter B. Jones who levied the fine against the association in June, 1956.

* * *

CONTENDING that the Supreme Court erred in reversing the decision, the Alabama court said the Federal tribunal's decree was "based on erroneous information not contained in the court's records."

At that time, the state had placed an injunction suit against NAACP and was seeking to run it out of business in Alabama.

The injunction was based on the allegation that the NAACP had never registered as a foreign corporation as required by Alabama law.

The Alabama court said the nation's highest court assumed that the NAACP had turned over records to state when it ruled out the fine.

* * *

"THE NAACP did not make other records available to the state and therefore is still in contempt of court," the Alabama high court ruled.

There was no immediate comment from the NAACP in the matter.

High Court To Review NAACP Suit

32b

Decision Will Have Indirect Bearing On Alabama Case

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun 3-22-59
P. 1

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court turns its attention next week to the validity of three of Virginia's anti-NAACP laws.

Outcome of the case will have an indirect bearing on similar laws in a number of other states. The court will hear two hours of arguments (starting Monday or Tuesday) on the Virginia test and later will hand down a written opinion.

Aimed at curbing activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the three statutes were passed as part of a package by an extra session of the Virginia Legislature in 1956. A three-judge federal court in Richmond found them unconstitutional. State Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison Jr. appealed to the Supreme Court.

ALABAMA CASE

The high court has also received NAACP appeals from rulings in similar cases originating in Arkansas and Alabama. It hasn't said yet what it is going to do about them.

Two of the Virginia statutes are registration laws. Under them the NAACP would have to file, among other things, the names and addresses of its members and contributors and complete financial statements.

The third law redefines "barratry," or the stirring up of lawsuits by some one not personally involved but who nevertheless pays some or all of the expenses.

The NAACP says it is prevented by the new barratry act from helping Negroes financially in school desegregation suits. It said the registration laws would subject members to abusive threats and possible loss of employment.

THREE-JUDGE PANEL

The three-judge panel found the laws deny the NAACP the "equal protection of the laws" and the "due process of law" required by the Constitution.

Harrison is asking the Supreme Court to set aside this ruling until state courts can interpret the statutes. If the court won't do that, he wants a reversal of the decision against him. He denies the acts infringe on any constitutional rights.

Shortly after Virginia lost in the court, the Supreme Court ruled in the Alabama case that NAACP membership records could not be ordered disclosed by a state court. The decision set aside a $100,000 fine levied against the organization for failure to produce them.

Advertiser
Sun 3-22-59

But later the Alabama Supreme Court reaffirmed the punishment on the ground that the NAACP continued to withhold other papers and records.

This case now is before the high court again. Meantime the NAACP is forbidden to operate in Alabama.

In Arkansas a special three-judge panel declined to pass on the constitutionality of anti-NAACP laws until state courts had construed them.

Arnall Helping NAACP, Vandiver Says

Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 4-16-59
P. 12

Former Gov. Ellis Arnall is inviting the NAACP to "file a school suit in every county in Georgia," Gov. Vandiver charged Wednesday.

The governor attacked Arnall's speech Tuesday at a state government conference at Emory University in which Arnall reiterated his stand for open public schools at all costs. Arnall previously had stated he will run for governor again in 1962 if no one else emerges as a leader for open schools, even though some of them may have to be integrated.

Vandiver said Arnall has been giving "aid and comfort" to "left-wing organizations and the NAACP" for the past 20 years.

"His recent statements indicate he is still following that line," the governor added.

DESPITE TOP TRIBUNAL RULING—

State Court Rules NAACP Fine Stands

Birmingham, Ala.
Post Herald
Feb
2-13-59
P. 1
326

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 12 (AP) — Alabama's highest court refused today to be bound by a U. S. Supreme Court decision which set aside a $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The State Supreme Court, which had upheld the penalty before the court in Washington overruled it, reaffirmed the fine and left it up to the Federal tribunal to reverse it again if it sees fit.

Today's ruling was based on the conclusion that the nation's highest court jumped at conclusions in knocking out the heavy fine imposed on the NAACP for refusal to produce membership lists and other records.

The Alabama court said the U. S. tribunal, in ruling that the Negro organization didn't have to make its membership rolls public, took it for granted that the NAACP had turned over other records in response to a state court order.

But as a matter of fact, the Alabama tribunal added, the Negro group didn't make the other records available and consequently "is still in contempt." Because of that, it said the $100,000 fine still stands.

The penalty was levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery in June, 1956, after the NAACP refused to produce a list of its members and "certain other books, papers and documents."

They had been subpenaed for a hearing on an injunction hearing in which the State of Alabama sought to put the Negro organization out of business. Gov. John Patterson, who then was attorney general, contended the NAACP failed to register as an out-of-state corporation as required by Alabama.

Patterson also charged the NAACP with stirring up racial unrest in the state and with promoting lawsuits against segregation laws.

No decision ever was handed down on the permanent injunction request, but a temporary restraining order prohibiting the NAACP from operating in Alabama still is in force.

Although the Supreme Court in Washington knocked out the heavy fine, it left the injunction undisturbed because no final action had been taken in state courts.

In another decision today, the Alabama court refused to order Judge Jones to disqualify himself from hearing a second contempt charge against Negro leaders which grew out of the NAACP injunction.

Patterson accused the newly organized Alabama State Co-ordinating Association for Registration and Voting of carrying on the work of the NAACP despite the court order. He called the new group the "alter-egeo" of the ousted organization.

Negro attorneys who accused Jones of prejudice and bias against their race appealed to the Supreme Court after the trial judge refused to step down.

High Court Sent NAACP Case

~~Florida~~
Times-Union
P. 46
Jacksonville Fla.
Wed. 7-1-59
326

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30 (UPI) — The long struggle over Alabama's $100,000 contempt fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People went back to the U.S. Supreme Court today.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion filed a motion requesting rehearing on the court's order which set the fine aside for the second time.

It was the third trip to the nation's highest tribunal for the case, which resulted from the NAACP's refusal to submit its records to the Montgomery County circuit court.

The high court in June 1958 said under the Constitution's guarantee of freedom of association the group's membership list need not be disclosed and that it had statements by both sides that all other data had been produced.

The Alabama Supreme Court then ruled the record did not show the list was the only missing information and reinstated the fine.

The U.S. court then ruled Alabama had agreed once the membership list was the only disputed matter and could not change its mind.

In his request for rehearing, Gallion said, "This court has inadvertantly misstated the position of the state of Alabama in the original case, when it held Alabama agreed the membership list was the only record withheld by the NAACP.

Gallion also asserted "The Supreme Court denied to the state of Alabama equal protection of the laws and the rules of this court in that Alabama has been given no opportunity to file reply brief."

He said the state was also denied the opportunity to orally argue the merits of the case before the court.

He said there had been no federal question yet presented to the court and "it is difficult to understand how the prior order could be upheld."

The fine was slapped on the NAACP three years ago in Montgomery County by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

Jones also outlawed the NAACP in June 1956 for failing to register as an out-of-state corporation.

No court action on the injunction outlawing the group from operating in Alabama can be taken until the fine is settled. However, Gov. John Patterson claimed the group has continued its Alabama operations in direct contempt for the original court order.

Alabama Takes NAACP $100,000 Contempt Case To Court Again

World
325

U. S. SUPREME COURT SET HUGE FINE OF THE STATE ASIDE TWICE

World Wed. 7-8-59
Birmingham, Ala.
P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — The long struggle over Alabama's $100,000 contempt fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People went back to the U. S. Supreme Court Tuesday.

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32b 1959

NAACP

Court Rulings Pour Out

News
Birmingham, Ala.
32b
Wed. 6-17-59
P. 10
Ala-

Somebody once referred to the "glorious uncertainty of law." We are seeing that uncertainty displayed with frequency these days. Federal court edicts of the past two days leave us all but reeling, trying to understand what has happened.

Item: The U. S. Supreme Court again knocked out a $100,000 contempt fine levied against the NAACP by Judge Walter Jones of Montgomery. The matter appears to be in a condition of more than a little vagueness. NAACP asked the United States court to order state proceedings to move ahead but the high bench refused to issue such order saying that it was assumed the Alabama Supreme Court would "not fail to proceed promptly."

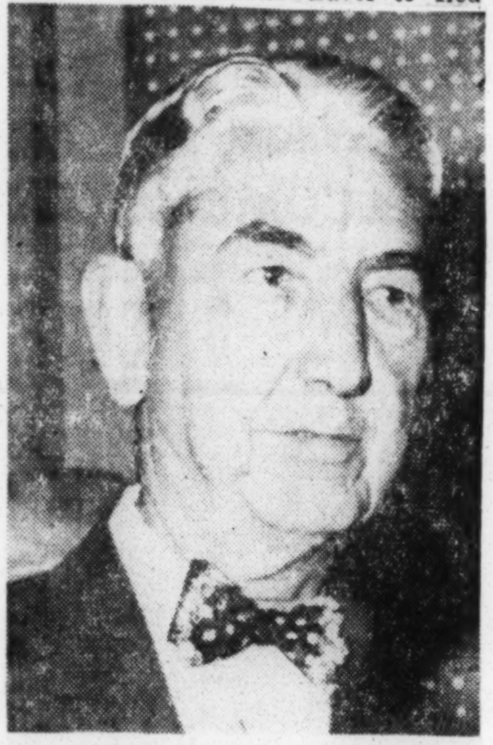
We confess to considerable uncertainty as to what such proceedings would entail.

Meanwhile the fact would seem to be that the state of Alabama is delivered of its capacity to regulate corporations within its borders. The high court previously had ruled NAACP did not have to reveal its membership lists. We hold with Gov. Patterson that "no corporation has the right to hold itself above the law." The governor pledges that NAACP will continue to be barred from doing Alabama business. What next steps will be, from one side or the other, continues vague.

Item: In a 5-4 decision Monday the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that a state sedition law may be invoked to protect the state. Justice Tom Clark went to some lengths to try to clarify that an earlier decision, the so-called Steve Nelson case, did not bar state action against sedition. In that case a Pennsylvania ruling was reversed, overturning a conviction of Nelson on charges of subversion. The ruling appeared to hold, flatly, that a state could not so act because power of prosecution against subversion is preempted by the federal government.

If Justice Clark is saying that yes, a state can so act if the subversion is against just the state, then a question may be raised—where do you draw the line in such subversion? Is not subversion against the country subversion against the several states? Doesn't subversion against a state inherently involve subversion against the nation?

Item: The U. S. Supreme Court ruled that congressional committees do have the power to command answers to questions.



Clark . . . 'Clarifies' Decision

Item: A three-judge U. S. Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that the State Department had authority to deny passports to Americans to travel to Red China and other areas the department regards as trouble spots. It said this was part of the presidential power to conduct foreign affairs.

Yet an earlier high court decision had been interpreted generally as denying State Department passport denial authority. Now says the appellate court, Judge Barrett Prettyman speaking, the referred-to earlier decision in no wise resembles this latest passport case involving a Negro newsman named William Worthy who went to Red China and later had his passport officially lifted.

In the previous case, said Judge Prettyman, the ruling was that the State Department could not deny passports because of beliefs or associations of applicants.

We confess this situation virtually stuns us. Yes — the State Department can deny a passport applicant who wants to go to Red China, or any other area designated as a trouble area. No, the department can't deny a Communist or Red-fronter a passport—and they've been handing them out to known Reds to go all over Europe, too, right along.

We take due note of the fact that the court Monday in at least two cases split 5 to 4. This has been a frequent division and it seriously disturbs.

The entire situation respecting federal laws, their interpretation and enforcement, thus continues a matter for the attention of all thinking persons—and we mean throughout the nation, not only in the South.

Diversity and inconsistency abound.

ALABAMA

NAACP Still Banned

World
Birmingham, Ala. P. 6
32b
Wed. 7-8-59

Twice the United States Supreme Court has ruled that Alabama authorities were wrong in the course they took to legally crush the operation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The state court not only upheld the proceedings of an Alabama circuit court where the banning action was initiated, but later in effect overruled the highest court of the land. State officials have now asked the top tribunal for a rehearing.

Alabama claims that the NAACP, a corporation chartered in New York City, was not properly qualified to operate in this state. Suspension action by court injunction was taken. In the course, the NAACP officials were asked to produce certain records, including membership lists. When the NAACP failed to bring in its membership list, a $100,000 contempt fine was imposed by a circuit court judge. This appeared to be the central point at issue in the various court appeals taken by the NAACP.

Now it appears that Alabama officials raise the question of whether the membership list was the key issue. Yet Alabama officials seem to have made it sunshine clear that what they are really after is driving the NAACP from Alabama, whether or not it registered as a non-Alabama corporation, revealed its membership, or paid the contempt fine. This seems to be a method of using the courts to persecute rather than to pursue the ends of justice. Therein lies the real and raw danger, it seems to us.

Alabama officials seem to fear the NAACP because this organization uses the American-approved methods of working for change and fulfillment through the legal process, in the arena of public opinion, at the ballot box and with localized leadership. No case can be brought against any organization which works this way that can be made to stand up or stick at the bar of decent public opinion, it seems to us.

In fact, the NAACP is dead in Alabama. It is an organization based upon annual membership renewals through the local level branch. Any branch which fails to annually enroll members would be placed on the inactive list. Hence for all practical purposes the Alabama courts have killed the NAACP in this state and also make it illegal for it to revive its operation.

It is clear that it is the Alabama calculation that so long as NAACP localized leadership is tied down by the courts no other freedom leadership is likely to come forward and have the strength, the national connections, and needed abilities to guide our group toward first-rate citizenship. If our leaders allow such a calculation to be true, there will be sad and backward days in Alabama. Even while the NAACP was in operation, there were local organizations with essentially the same goals of the NAACP. Now these organizations have the field to themselves and should begin to take charge of it. No faraway leadership has been ours because we know our job is the task of our local leadership. No worthwhile local freedom leadership is ever alone and without friends elsewhere in this rugged struggle for the realization of first-class citizenship.

Alabama may ban the NAACP but it cannot ban the determination of the Negro group to achieve full status as citizens in this state.

State Renews High Court Fight To Enforce NAACP Contempt Fine

Advertiser Wed. 7-1-59 p.2A

Montgomery, Ala

Alabama is seeking to reinstate a twice thrown out contempt fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said he mailed a brief to the United States Supreme Court Monday requesting a rehearing in the case, which grew out of the NAACP'S refusal to produce its membership files and other records in state court.

The attorney general said he based his motion on the grounds that the tribunal "inadvertently misstated the position" of Alabama in its second ruling June 8 throwing out the fine.

Contrary to the Supreme Court decision, Gallion said, Alabama never agreed that membership lists were the only records withheld by the NAACP during a 1956 court case.

DISOBEDIENCE FINE

The integrationist organization, which is still barred by a temporary injunction from doing business in Alabama, was fined by Montgomery Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones for disobeying his order to open its files.

32b

On an NAACP appeal, the Supreme Court ruled first on June 30, 1958, that the NAACP files were private and could not be subpoenaed. At the same time, it reversed the contempt judgement and fine.

The case then was returned to Alabama for further action, leading to a Feb. 12 State Supreme Court ruling that the high tribunal had erred on grounds that the NAACP had disobeyed Jones' order and was still in contempt.

Reversing the state decision for the second time, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled June 8 that state officials had sought no rehearing, clarification nor correction of its June, 1958, finding.

UNSIGNED OPINION

In an unsigned opinion, the high court said that state officials were saying for the first time that they do not agree that the NAACP has complied with Jones' order as to other records besides membership lists.

"This denial comes too late," said the tribunal. "The state is bound by its previously taken position, that decision of the sole question regarding the membership lists is dispositive of the whole case."

Gallion said it was on that part of the Supreme Court ruling that the state based its new motion for a rehearing, because the state had never agreed that membership lists were the only records withheld by the NAACP.

Alabama Takes NAACP $100,000 Contempt Case To Court Again

Atlanta Ga.

Daily World

Thurs. 7-2-59

U. S. SUPREME COURT SET HUGE FINE OF THE STATE ASIDE TWICE

p.4

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — The long struggle over Alabama's $100,000 contempt fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People went back to the U. S. Supreme Court Tuesday.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion filed a motion requesting rehearing on the court's order which set the fine aside for the second time.

It was the third trip to the nation's highest tribunal for the case which resulted from the NAACP's refusal to submit its records to the Montgomery County Circuit Court.

32b

The high court in June, 1958, said under the Constitution's guarantee of freedom of association the group's membership list need not be disclosed and that it had statements by both sides that all other data had been produced.

NAACP

The Alabama Supreme Court then ruled the record did not show the list was the only missing information, and reinstated the fine.

The U. S. court then ruled Alabama had agreed once the membership list was the only disputed matter, and could not change its mind.

In his request for rehearing, Gallion said, "This court has inadvertantly misstated the position of the state of Alabama in the original case, when it held Alabama agreed the membership list was the only record withheld by the NAACP.

Gallion also claimed "the Supreme Court denied to the state of Alabama equal protection of the laws and the rules of this court in that Alabama has been given no opportunity to orally argue the merits of the case before the court.

He said there had been no federal question yet presented to the court and "it is difficult to understand how the prior order could be upheld."

The fine was slapped on the NAACP three years ago in Montgomery County by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

Jones also outlawed the NAACP in June, 1956 for failing to register as an out-of-state corporation.

No court action on the injunction outlawing the group from operating in Alabama can be taken until the fine is settled. However, Gov. John Patterson claimed the group has continued its Alabama operations in direct contempt for the original court order.

"There is no room in Alabama for such an organization," Patterson said. "They should stay in New York where they came from and stop kindling the fires of racial hatred in the South. They should do their agitating somewhere else."

'Bama court is barred from re-examining NAACP case

Afro-American

Baltimore Md

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Alabama Supreme Court is now barred from re-examining the grounds upon which the U.S. Supreme Court struck out the conviction and $100,000 fine levied on the NAACP by Alabama courts on charges of criminal contempt.

p.20

The U.S. Supreme Court so ruled Monday, granting the petition of the NAACP for a review of the judgment of the Alabama Supreme Court affirming the contempt holding and the $100,000 fine, despite the earlier U.S. Supreme Court decision.

Sat. 6-20-59

In the first ruling, the court ruled Alabama cannot compel the NAACP to disclose the names and address of its Alabama members.

* * *

THE HIGH tribunal, however, declined to grant the motion of the NAACP for leave to file a petition of mandamus to compel the Alabama Supreme Court to send the mandate of the U.S. Supreme Court to the Montgomery County (Ala.) Circuit Court for a hearing on the merits of the Alabama suit to oust the association from Alabama.

In its decision of a year ago, the U.S. Supreme Court held the Alabama judgment of civil contempt against the NAACP and the $100,000 fine imposed upon the association violated the 14th Amendment.

But the court declined to review the order of the Montgomery County Circuit Court preventing the NAACP from carrying on its activities in Alabama on the ground that the order was not properly before the U.S. Supreme Court.

* * *

AFTER THE mandate of the U.S. Supreme Court reached the Alabama Supreme Court the NAACP twice moved that the Alabama Supreme Court send the mandate down to the circuit court for a hearing on the ouster suit.

But the Alabama Supreme Court last Feb. 12 "again affirmed" the contempt ruling and $100,000 fine which the U.S. Supreme Court had set aside.

The Alabama Supreme Court decided that the U.S. Supreme Court was "mistaken" in considering that the NAACP had complied with the order except for its refusal to disclose its membership lists.

This decision was considered as "necessitating another affirmance of the (contempt) judgment," involving, so the Alabama court thought, matters not covered by the opinion and mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *

IN A PER curiam (by the court) opinion Monday, the U.S. Supreme Court said it had reviewed the petition of the NAACP, Alabama's reply, and all of the briefs and records filed here in the original case.

The NAACP claims that it had satisfactorily complied with the production order, except as to its membership lists, and this Alabama did not deny, the court points out.

Both the NAACP and the state posed the identical question of whether the NAACP had "the constitutional right to refuse to produce records of its membership in Alabama, relevant to issues in a judicial proceeding to which it is a party, on the mere speculation that those members may be exposed to economic and social sanctions by private citizens of Alabama because of their membership?"

The questions was quoted from Alabama's brief in opposition to the NAACP petition for a review by the high court.

Judge in Alabama Freed of Contempt

World Telegram

BULLETIN.

United Press International.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.—Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. dismissed contempt charges against former Circuit Judge George Wallace today and freed him.

New York

Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.—Ex-Judge George Wallace today admitted in Federal Court that he disobeyed a court order to make voter registration records available to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

But he denied he was in contempt of court when he turned the records in Barbour and Bullock counties over to grand juries instead of federal investigators who were looking into complaints of discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. recessed a contempt hearing against Mr. Wallace until the afternoon without announcing a verdict. Mr. Wallace offered no testimony at the 55-minute hearing.

The former Alabama Judge's plea was filed in writing before the hearing began, but its contents were not disclosed until after the hearing ended.

Mr. Wallace admitted that he disobeyed Judge Johnson's order directing him to turn the records over to civil rights agents. But he said he was acting in his capacity as a judge and that his action in turning the records over to the grand juries cannot legally be questioned.

Two of the five prosecution witnesses testified that Mr. Wallace turned the disputed records over to grand juries in Barbour and Bullock Counties with no instructions to make them available to the Civil Rights Commission.

The grand juries allowed the federal agents to look at the files but foremen Wynn Martin in Barbour County and Roy Holmes in Bullock both testified it was done on the jurors' initiative and without instructions from Mr. Wallace.

Judge Johnson refused to say what the penalty might be if Mr. Wallace were convicted.

The contempt citation came two weeks ago, when Mr. Wallace was a judge of a state court. His term expired a week ago and his brother, Jack Wallace, succeeded him.

World Telegram

Mon

1-26-59

p. 1

ALABAMA BACKS FINE ON N.A.A.C.P.

Supreme Court There Says It Refuses to Be Bound by U. S. Court's Ruling

N.Y. Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12 (AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court refused today to be bound by a United States Supreme Court decision setting aside a $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The state's highest court, which had upheld the penalty before the Washington tribunal overruled it, reaffirmed the fine and left it up to the Federal court to reverse it again if it sees fit.

Because the latest ruling is subject to review by the Federal court, the state cannot collect the money while the judgment is on appeal. N. A. A. C. P. attorneys were unavailable for comment on whether they plan another appeal.

Data Not Produced

Today's ruling was based on the conclusion that the nation's highest court jumped at conclusions in knocking out the fine imposed for refusal of the N. A. A. C. P. to produce membership lists and other records.

The Alabama court said that the United States tribunal, in ruling that the organization did not have to make its membership rolls public, took it for granted that the N. A. A. C. P. had turned over other records in response to a state court order.

But as a matter of fact, the Alabama tribunal added, the N. A. A. C. P. did not make the other records available and consequently "is still in contempt." Because of that, it said, the $100,000 fine stands.

The penalty was levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in June, 1956, after the N. A. A. C. P. had refused to produce a list of its members and "certain other books, papers and documents."

Pressed By Patterson

They had been subpoenaed for a hearing on an injunction hearing in which the state of Alabama sought to put the organization out of business. Gov. John Patterson, then Attorney General, contended the N. A. A. C. P. had failed to register as an out-of-state corporation as required by Alabama.

Mr. Patterson also charged that the N. A. C. P. had stirred racial unrest in the state and that it had promoted lawsuits against segregation laws.

No decision was ever handed down on the permanent injunction request, but a temporary restraining order prohibiting the N. A. A. C. P. from operating in Alabama is still in force.

Although the Supreme Court in Washington knocked out the fine, it left the injunction undisturbed because no final action had been taken in state courts.

Fri

2-13-59

P. 26

NAACP Unit Told To Up Voter Drive

Advertiser

TAMPA, Fla. (UPI)—Delegates to the Southeastern conference of the NAACP Saturday were told they must set up house-to-house campaigns to increase the number of eligible Negro voters.

The discussion on ways of "attaining freedom through registration and voting" was part of a nationwide NAACP drive to get three million more Negroes registered as eligible voters by 1960 in order to give the race a louder voice in political affairs.

The discussion was led by John M. Brooks of Richmond, Va., who is national director of the NAACP's voter-registration program.

W. C. Patton of Atlanta, field secretary at large in the voter-registration program, outlined to the delegates from six southern states how to set up a "grass-roots" organization to get Negroes' names on the registration books.

He said local NAACP branches must have a worker on every block in Negro residential areas to constantly encourage Negroes to register.

He outlined a plan under which virtually every local Negro organization — churches, fraternal groups and clubs—would be combined under the most respected Negro leaders to push the campaign.

"We've got to knock on every door and keep knocking until we reach our goal," he said.

The conference, attended by delegates from the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, and Florida, ends Sunday afternoon.

In a keynote address Friday night, regional field secretary Ruby Hurley of Atlanta urged individual Negroes to shoulder more of the responsibility in the battle for integration and to stop depending on God and the NAACP to carry the entire burden.

Montgomery

Ala.

Sun.

2-15-59

P. 5-A

Despit U. S. court ruling—

$100,000 NAACP fine again upheld

325

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12—(AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court upheld a $100,000 fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored people today though the U. S. Supreme Court has thrown it out.

The state court said the federal tribunal's decision was based on "erroneous information not contained in the court's records."

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery levied the fine against the NAACP in June, 1956, for its refusal to turn over membership lists and other records.

The State of Alabama wanted the records for an injunction suit which sought to put the Negro organization out of business in this state.

Although no action has ever been taken on the permanent injunction, a temporary restraining order prohibiting the NAACP from operating in Alabama is still in force.

JONES' ORDER levying the fine was upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court at the time, but the U. S. Court reversed it on the grounds that the NAACP membership records were private and couldn't be subpoenaed into court.

At the same time, the Supreme Court in Washington said the NAACP "apparently has complied" with Jones' order to produce other records. such as "certain books, paper and documents."

The Alabama Supreme Court said that was a mistake; that there was nothing in the record to show the Negro organization had complied with any part of the original order.

As a matter of fact, the Alabama court continued, the NAACP did not make other records available and therefore "is still in contempt."

The injunction suit was filed by Gov. John Patterson, who at that time was the state's attorney general. It was based on the contention that the NAACP had never registered as a foreign corporation as required by Alabama law.

PATTERSON ALSO accused the Negro group of fomenting racial unrest in Alabama.

In a separate decision, the Alabama court threw out a request aimed at keeping Judge Jones from hearing a second contempt case against Negro leaders.

Negro attorneys who had accused Jones of prejudice and bias against their race appealed to the Supreme Court after the lower court judge refused to step aside.

Patterson filed the contempt charge against the recently organized Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for voting and registration, accusing its leaders of carrying on the work of the NAACP in violation of the injunction against the NAACP itself.

The state called the new organization the "alter ego" of the NAACP.

News

p. 1

Thurs 2-12-59

Birmingham

Ala.

News

Thurs

2-12-59

325

NAACP Drags Battle To Courts Once More

32b Adv

Advertiser

By DONALD F. MARTIN
United Press International

Montgomery Ala.

The bitter battle between the state of Alabama and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is en route to the U.S. Supreme Court once more.

ATTY. GEN. MacDONALD GALLION has disclosed the NAACP has filed the necessary legal papers — a writ of certiorari — to force the U.S. tribunal to review the $100,000 contempt of court fine slapped on the integration organization here in the summer of 1956.

Adv
3-8-59

Montgomery County Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones levied the heavy fine on the NAACP when it refused to obey his court order and surrender certain documents, including the names and addresses of all of its members. After the Supreme Court upheld the fine, the NAACP appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Former Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon L. Rinehart, now state insurance superintendent, argued before the high tribunal the basis for the Alabama action was the "long-term, extensive delinquency of the NAACP in derrogation of the rights of the people of Alabama." He referred to the organization's failure to register as a foreign corporation under state law.

P. 3-A

As for the state's right to require production of the membership list, Rinehart contended "a corporation has no right of privacy."

THE NAACP countered with the argument that publication of the names of its members would expose them to "economic and physical reprisals."

Atty. Robert L. Carter of New York, who presented the case for the NAACP during the Jan. 6, 1958 hearing, charged "Alabama, because of the ideas we espouse, used the failure to register, which has been obvious for years, as a device to suppress the organization and oust us from the state."

Carter argued Alabama had authority only to compel registration and impose the penalty fixed by law for not doing so. He said Jones did not have jurisdiction to bar the NAACP from the state without a hearing.

The NAACP brief said "threatened and actual loss of employment and other forms of economic reprisals have accompanied legislation intended to punish financially those persons who advocate orderly compliance with the law as well as those who advocate equal rights for all.

"VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED have been predicted by high state officials if segregation is ended. Threats and actual acts of violence have been directed against Negroes who seek to assist their constitutional rights as well as against whites who seek compliance with the law."

The U.S. Supreme Court dismissed the $100,000 fine June 30 on grounds the integration organization did not have to produce its membership records.

However, Feb. 23 the Alabama Supreme Court overruled the high U.S. tribunal and reaffirmed the fine.

The Alabama court said the U.S. Supreme Court erred in taking for granted that the NAACP had turned over other records demanded by Jones.

As a matter of fact, the state court held, the organization did not make the other records available and, therefore, "is still in contempt." Because of that, the $100,000 fine stands.

There is another important facet to the case, however.

AT PRESENT, THE NAACP is banned from operating in Alabama under a temporary injunction issued by Jones. Gov. John Patterson, while state attorney general, sought to have the injunction made permanent.

Patterson sought the permanent restraining order on grounds the NAACP was in contempt of court because it was still doing business in Alabama under another name.

The U.S. Supreme Court never ruled on the temporary injunction because no final action has been taken in state courts.

ALABAMA CASE TO BE REVIEWED

Times Picayune

High Court to Get State, NAACP Battle

P. 13

By DONALD F. MARTIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI)—The bitter battle between the state of Alabama and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is en route to the United States supreme court once more.

New Orleans La.

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Mar 10-59

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NO 'PRIVACY RIGHT'

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'VIOLENCE' PREDICTED

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DOING BUSINESS

Patterson sought the permanent restraining order on grounds the NAACP was in contempt of court because it was still doing business in Alabama under another name.

The NAACP immediately objected to Jones presiding over a hearing on the issue, charging the Montgomery jurist was prejudiced. When Jones qualified himself to hear the case, the NAACP appealed to the state supreme court which still is studying the issues involved.

The U.S. supreme court never ruled on the temporary injunction because no final action has been taken in state courts.

Issue Is Going To Court Again

Commercial Appeal

NAACP Writ Filed Against Alabama Fine

P. 15

WAS LEVIED IN 1956

Memphis Tenn.

By DONALD F. MARTIN
United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 9.—The bitter battle between the State of Alabama and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is en route to the United States Supreme Court once more.

Mar 10 59

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32b

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Cited Failure

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Bloodshed Predicted

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However, Feb. 23 the Alabama Supreme Court overruled the high United States tribunal and reaffirmed the fine.

The Alabama court said the United States Supreme Court erred in taking for granted that the NAACP had turned over other records demanded by Judge Jones.

NAACP Asks Supreme Court To Reverse Convictions Of State Leaders in Arkansas

Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla.
Fri. 9-25-59.
P. 1

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court of the United States was last week asked to invalidate the Little Rock and North Little Rock ordinances under which Mrs. Daisy Bates. the Association's Arkansas state president, and Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the North Little Rock NAACP branch, were convicted and fined for refusal to disclose the names and addresses of NAACP members.

In a brief filed by NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City and George Howard jr. of Pine Bluff, Ark., the Supreme Court was asked to reverse the convictions and to strike down the laws contrary to the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Charged with violating ordinances requiring them to turn over to city officials the NAACP membership lists, Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Williams were tried and convicted in municipal court, Dec. 1957. Mrs. Bates was fined $100 and Mrs. Williams $25. On appeal to the Circuit Court of Pulaski county, they were again convicted and each fined $25.

On Dec 22, 1958, the Supreme Court of Arkansas, by a divided court, upheld the convictions and sentences. The court, in its opinion, sought to distinguish the Arkansas ordinances from the Alabama case in which the United States Supreme Court ruled that the NAACP did not have to disclose the names of its members.

In the brief filed today, the NAACP contends that the ordinances were invoked against Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Williams for no valid purpose. "The record does reveal," the brief asserts, "that the ordinances were enacted to find out what was going on in the NAACP, but mere curiosity would, not seem sufficient warrant for curbing freedom of speech and association or for invading the privacy of association which the federal constitution secures."

The NAACP further asserts that the United States Supreme Court ruling in the Alabama case applies likewise to the Arkansas cases in that "unwarranted interference with the free exercise of rights of freedom of speech and of association are involved." Moreover, the brief points out, the tax provisions of the ordinances do not apply to the activities of a non-profit membership organization "whose primary objectives and principal activities are directed toward the improvement of the status of Negro citizens."

Dispatch Oklahoma City Fri. 9-25-59
32b

NAACP Attacks Tax Ordinances

The Commercial Appeal P. 57

Little Rock Regulations Called Attempt To Stifle Group

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — Ordinances of Little Rock and North Little Rock were attacked before the Supreme Court Wednesday as "another in a series of efforts" by Southern communities to stifle activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Thurs. 11-19-59

The ordinances, called occupational privilege tax ordinances, were adopted in 1957. Organizations seeking exemption from the taxes are required to submit financial statements and other information to the cities.

Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, state president of the NAACP, and Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of NAACP's North Little Rock branch, were fined $25 each for what their counsel described as refusals to disclose names of association members and contributors.

32b

Feared Reprisals

The women said they feared disclosure would result in reprisals, harassment and bodily harm to NAACP members. Mrs. Williams reported rocks were thrown at her home and her life was threatened by letter and by phone calls.

Robert L. Carter of New York, general counsel for NAACP, arguing on behalf of the women, contended the ordinances had as their purpose an effort to curb activities of NAACP branches.

"The most effective way to bring this about," he said, "is public disclosure of names. This disclosure frightens people, makes them afraid to identify themselves with the organization."

Mr. Carter argued that the rights of privacy, free speech and association, as guaranteed by the Constitution's 14th Amendment, were violated in the cases of the two women.

Joseph C. Kemp, attorney for Little Rock, replied that his city's ordinance was a reasonable exercise of state power to obtain information needed to determine whether an organization is exempt from taxes.

In a brief submitted to the court in connection with the arguments, Mr. Kemp cited Federal income tax regulations on public disclosure of tax information and insisted Little Rock had taken the same method as the Internal Revenue Service to assure that there would be no evasion of the tax laws.

"Public prejudice as claimed by petitioner (Mrs. Bates) does not alter the requirements of 'due process of law,'" he said in the brief.

Mr. Kemp added in the brief: "There have been numerous acts of racial strife in this community in past months. This ordinance should not bear the weight of such conflict."

Operation Questioned

Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Kemp were asked many questions by the justices, particularly along the line of how the Little Rock tax ordinance operates.

Chief Justice Earl Warren wanted to know if there was anything in the record to indicate how many other organizations had complied with the requirement of giving information to the city. Mr. Kemp replied that the only thing in the record was a statement by NAACP counsel that others have complied.

Justice Hugo L. Black asked if the city levied any tax on organizations engaged in dissemination of "news, views or policies."

Mr. Kemp said none was taxed. But in reply to a question by Justice Felix Frankfurter, the attorney said the radio and TV stations were taxed.

To decide if NAACP must name members

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —The Supreme Court Wednesday took under advisement the question of whether NAACP branches can be forced to disclose their membership lists under city ordinances requiring nonprofit organizations claiming exemption from occupation tax to furnish such information.

11-28-59
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32b

The question was argued befor the court by Robert L. Carter, general counsel for the NAACP, representing Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock and Mrs. Birdie Williams of North Little Rock, and Joseph C. Kemp, City Attorney of Little Rock.

Ark

Asked by Justice Potter Stewart what were the significant differences in the facts of the two cases, Mr. Carter replied that Mr. Kemp contended that there had been fuller compliance by Mrs. Williams with the demand of the City of North Little Rock for information required by the ordinance.

* * *

HE SAID HE DID not agree with this contention because there had been a stipulation that the only issue in the two cases was the failure to furnish the membership lists of the Little Rock and the North Little Rock NAACP branches.

Mrs. Williams gave the City of North Little Rock a financial statement, he said, but refused to give the names of members and contributors on the ground that they would be subjected to various kinds of reprisals and the city had no authority to demand such information.

The Arkansas Supreme Court construed the ordinance, known as the "Bennett Ordinance" (because it was the brainchild of State Attorney General Bruce Bennett) as requiring disclosure of members and contributors.

Mr. Carter explained that financial contributors to the NAACP includes the entire membership list.

The "Bennett Ordinance" is not a tax ordinance, Mr. Carter argued. It is unconstitutional, Mr. Carter argued, because it demands the names of members and contributors.

* * *

HE SAID THE Supreme Court decision in the NAACP case against the State of Alabama is controlling. In that case the Supreme Court ruled that the NAACP could not legally be held in contempt of court for failure to produce its membership lists.

Mr. Carter also argued that the "Bennett Ordinance" is unconstitutional because there is no "reasonable relationship" between its objective to determine tax status and the demand that names of members and contributors be given.

The purpose of the "Bennett Ordinance," Mr. Carter declared, is to curb the activities of the NAACP in both Little Rock and North Little Rock "because it has been found that the most effective way to curb NAACP activities in the South is publication of names of members and contributors."

* * *

MR. CARTER added that "this frightens people and people become afraid to participate in organizational activities and people are subjected to various pressures."

Justice Felix Frankfurter asked Mr. Carter whether there was anything in the case to indicate that in the actual enforcement and operation of the ordinance the NAACP "was singled out."

Mr. Carter replied that he did not think he was in position to make that kind of argument.

"We were not in position to get information as to how it was applied," he said.

It is our feeling that the ordinance is directed against us, and we are the only organization they seek to force to comply with this ordinance.

* * *

THE CASES OF Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Williams were tried separately but since they involved the same issues they were consolidated in the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Mrs. Bates was notified to furnish the names of members and contributors of the Little Rock Branch. J. C. Crenshaw, branch president, on Dec. 2, 1957, furnished the names of officers and the financial status of the branch from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1957, but declined to give the names of members and contributors on the ground that the climate of public opinion in Arkansas was adverse to the NAACP and that such disclosure might lead to reprisals and physical harm to members.

For failure to furnish the names of members and contributors Mrs. Bates was convicted and fined $100 in the Little Rock Municipal Court. On appeal, she was given a new trial in the Pulaski County Circuit Court, convicted and fined $25.

Mrs. Williams refused to give the names of members of the North Little Rock Branch Because of her failure she was convicted and fined $25 in the North Little Rock Municipal Court.

The Arkansas Supreme Court upheld the convictions and ruled that the contentions of the NAACP that the ordinances were unconstitutional were without merit. The United States Supreme Court granted a review.

32b 1959

NAACP

ARKANSAS

High Court Sends Back Arkansas NAACP Suit

32

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court by a 6-3 vote has directed a special three-judge U.S. District Court in Little Rock to take another look at a suit challenging constitutionality of four Arkansas laws aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

The high court's action seemed to have the implication the district court might find it should act on the suit without waiting for state courts to rule on the laws.

The district court had taken a stand it would be "more wholesome and more logical" to let state courts rule first on validity of the laws.

Wed. 6-24-59

NAACP in an appeal to the Supreme Court had asked that the special court be ordered to rule at once on the association's attack on the laws, without awaiting state court interpretation of the statutes.

The Supreme Court in a brief order told the special court to reconsider the NAACP suit. The court said further that federal trial courts should not "automatically" refer to state courts cases challenging state laws as violative of the U.S. Constitution.

At the same time, the Supreme Court's order cited a June 8 opinion in which it told a three-judge federal court in Richmond that Virginia state courts should rule first on constitutionality of three so-called Virginia "anti-NAACP" laws.

The June 8 opinion said the Virginia state courts might construe the Virginia laws in a way that would avoid the necessity for federal constitutional adjudication. It said a study of the terms of the three laws left reasonable room for such an interpretation by Virginia courts. At another point the opinion said federal courts should not rule on state laws "fairly open" to interpretation until state courts had passed on them.

Mrs. Bates' case up from Arkansas

Afro-American

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Beginning its stretch drive to end this term of court next month, the Supreme Court has yet to act upon two appeals by the NAACP from hostile actions directed at it by the State of Arkansas.

In one case, which the NAACP is appealing, a three-judge Federal District Court postponed hearing the challenge of the NAACP to four laws enacted by the special Arkansas General Assembly in 1958.

P. 20

The NAACP contends that the laws were designed to destroy the association, to prohibit its activities in Arkansas and its advocacy of school desegregation, and to insulate segregation in Arkansas against attack by colored residents of the state.

Baltimore

IN THE other case, the NAACP is seeking a review of the Arkansas Supreme Court judgment upholding the decision of the Chancery Court of Pulaski County that the association must produce lists of its members and contributors and other records.

The NAACP contends that the decision is in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the NAACP against Alabama.

Ruling against Alabama, the Supreme Court held that an order to produce lists of members and contributors violated the constitutional rights of freedom of association and of assembly.

The four laws challenged in the Federal courts were enacted as a part of the scheme to frustrate school desegregation.

Sat. 5-30-59

THE 1958 General Assembly enacted the laws at the request of Gov. Orval Faubus.

The laws provide for closing schools when faced with integration, the withholding of state funds from integrated schools, furnishing of funds to private schools and other segregated schools which white students elected to attend;

Permits the transfer of pupils from integrated to segregated schools, provided for separate classes for instruction of white and colored pupils in mixed schools and requires public officials to list the organizations to which they belong.

At the session, the General Assembly also passed:

* * *

1. **ACT NO. 12** requiring organizations engaged in activities "designed to hinder, harass and interfere" with the State of Arkansas in its control and operation of public schools to file its membership list in the county clerk's office at the request of the county judge;
2. Act No. 13 empowering the Attorney General, if he believed an organization has evaded or defrauded the state of taxes due, to obtain an order from a chancery court authorizing him and police to visit the offices of the organization and seize evidence of the alleged violation;
3. Act No. 14 defining barratry as acts of stirring up lawsuits, tending to breach the peace by resulting litigation, encouraging the bringing of suits, giving financial aid without being a party to the suit or having a direct or substantial interest in it; and
4. Act No. 16 making it a crime for any organization to solicit or donate money to any person to prosecute a suit in any court.

* * *

THE NAACP, in seeking a review of the three-judge Federal court, says there is no doubt as to the reach and impact of these laws on the Arkansas State Conference, Arkansas NAACP Branches and their officers and members.

It and its Arkansas affiliates, the NAACP states, have contributed and proposed to continue to contribute from funds solicited for the purpose towards the expenses of suits pending in Arkansas.

The NAACP points out that the Arkansas Supreme Court has upheld two city ordinances requiring disclosure of lists of members and contributors for public inspection.

* * *

ON MONDAY the Supreme Court granted a review of the two cases in which two officers of the NAACP in Arkansas were convicted in local courts of violating the ordinances.

Arkansas Supreme Court Voids Law Designed to Curb Work of NAACP

Post

Washington, D.C.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 14 (AP) — The Arkansas Supreme Court today canceled a state law designed to hamper the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Tues. 9-15-59

P. A1-A

The 1957 act would have required certain organizations to report on finances, membership and other matters to the State Sovereignty Commission

32b

The law was written in general terms, but sponsors conceded that the NAACP was its prime target.

The Supreme Court also struck out parts of a companion act setting up the Sovereignty Commission, which backers said would aid the State in preventing or postponing integration.

The Court said one nullified section would have permitted examination of records and other documents without a search warrant or legal process of any kind.

It also said a section authorizing six legislators to serve on the Commission was in violation of the Constitution. That leaves the Commission with six members—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and three private citizens.

The Court tentatively upheld the remainder of the Sovereignty Commission law—Act 83 of 1957.

It said "the administration of Act No. 83 may lead to matters that will require further court action; but we cannot, in this declaratory judgment proceeding, say that the entire act is unconstitutional on its face."

The Court did say that the entire companion law, Act 85, was void.

Act 83 bears a clause which specified that some portions of the law could be ruled unconstitutional without voiding the remainder. Act 85 has no such clause

In the latter act, the Court objected to a section which said that persons or group collecting money for various purposes, including attempts to influence operation of the public schools, must furnish the Commission with names and addresses of all contributors.

The opinion said that if this section were allowed to stand the Commission could require, for example, the registration of lobbyists operating in Washington. It noted that the Federal Government long ago took over this field of activity.

The twin rulings were unanimous.

The NAACP was not a direct party to the case. The two laws were challenged by a group of Negro ministers who contended that they could be used to interfere with church activities.

Arkansas Official Says NAACP, Klan Unwanted

Herald P. 23-A

Miami, Fla.

Mar 28 59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — Attorney General Bruce Bennett has called on the people of Arkansas to "lift high a banner letting the world know 'Ku Klux Klan, you are not welcome in Arkansas.'"

The Klan registered with the secretary of state Thursday to do business as a non-profit corporation after an absence of 17 years.

A. C. Hightower, a Little Rock barber, who said he had been commissioned grand dragon of Arkansas, told newsmen "We have got a job to do and we're going to do it."

Bennett issued a public statement in which he said both the NAACP and the Klan are foreign organizations, "with unlawful designs on the peace and order of our state. The NAACP has been repudiated in Arkansas," he said.

Must Tell Names Of Officers

Call P. 6

Kansas City, Mo.

June 6-19-59

Supreme Court Refuses To Review State Decision

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —The NAACP must disclose the names and addresses of officers of local branches in Arkansas if it wishes to carry on its activities in that state.

The United States Supreme court Monday, June 15, refused to review the decision of the Arkansas Supreme court upholding the order of the Pulaski county (Ark.) Chancery court requiring the production of certain NAACP records, including the names and addresses of officers of local branches in Arkansas.

Call

The NAACP had contended that the decision of the Arkansas Supreme court was in direct conflict with the decision of the United States Supreme court in an appeal from a decision of Alabama courts fining the association $100,000 for contempt of court for refusing to turn over to the Alabama attorney general its membership lists.

In the Alabama case, the United States Supreme court ruled that the NAACP did not have to disclose its membership lists because the order to produce violated the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and of association.

In the Arkansas case, however, the Chancery court did not grant item 4 in the motion for production of names of contributors to the NAACP. These names would have included names of persons paying dues.

The case arose out of an action by the attorney general of Arkansas to collect an annual corporation tax of $50. The Arkansas attorney general alleged that the NAACP, a foreign corporation, had been doing business in Arkansas for seven years without paying the tax.

Four days after the complaint was filed, Attorney General Bruce Bennett sought to secure information about NAACP activities in Arkansas by propounding interrogatories to Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas State conference.

Mrs. Bates answered the interrogatories stating that she was president of the Arkansas State conference, that the Little Rock branch had solicited funds within the state for several years.

She listed the NAACP branches in Arkansas but refused to give the names and addresses of the Arkansas State conference or of the local branches.

She said public opinion was hostile to persons working for desegregation in Arkansas and that to give the names of such persons would expose them to reprisals intimidation and hardships merely because they had associated together to secure the rights of colored people.

Mrs. Bates also answered that the branches made no financial reports to the Arkansas State conference, but she declined to give any information about the location of records, files, correspondence and deposit slips of the association.

No attorney was retained by the Arkansas State conference, she said, and no branch had paid an attorney, except $250 paid to Wiley Branton.

She said neither the Arkansas State conference nor any branch had informed donors that contributions to the NAACP were tax exempt, and no donor had indicated that his donation was to be regarded as tax exempt.

The Arkansas State conference had communicated with the national and regional offices of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., in regard to suits in Arkansas, but no request had been made to send an attorney to bring suit, Mrs. Bates stated.

Mr. Bennett then asked for an order directing the NAACP to produce certain records for inspection. The NAACP resisted the motion on the ground that the information sought was privileged.

The NAACP offered proof to show that if the identity of its officers and members were disclosed they would be subjected to harassment in the form of violence, bombing, the burning of crosses, anonymous telephone calls and threatening letters.

But Chancellor M. O. Reed found that the requested information was not privileged and granted the motion of Mr. Bennett for production, except that item 4 was modified to require only a statement of the total donations from Arkansas for the past seven years.

The NAACP refused to comply with the order and permitted the entry of a default judgment as a means of obtaining a review of the production order; but the court refused to hold the association in contempt because the amount in controversy, $350, had been deposited in court.

On appeal, the Arkansas Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the chancery court. It found no rights of free speech or association violated and held that the judgment and order were not in conflict with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in NAACP vs. Alabama.

In urging the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court contended that identification of officers of local branches is "an effective restraint upon the exercise of the right of freedom of speech and association by these persons."

NAACP attorneys pointed out that such officers "advocate dissident views in a hostile climate, and while the strong may persist, despite these restraints, in the exercise of their rights, it is the weak that constitutional guarantees of personal freedom must protect, if they are to be meaningful in the preservation of individual liberty."

Court Orders Law Recheck In Arkansas

News & Courier

June 6-23-59

Charleston, S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday ordered that a lower federal tribunal reconsider a suit by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People against four laws passed by a 1958 second extraordinary session of the Arkansas Legislature.

The NAACP said the laws were designed to ban its activities in Arkansas and asked a special three-judge U.S. District Court in Little Rock to rule them unconstitutional. The special court said it should not act until Arkansas state courts had interpreted the laws.

Appealing to the Supreme Court, the NAACP asked reversal of the special court's ruling and an order that it grant the NAACP a hearing immediately.

In a brief order Monday, with three justices dissenting, the Supreme Court told the lower federal court to reconsider the case in the light of the Supreme Court's June 8 ruling in a case involving three Virginia "anti - NAACP" laws. In that case the Supreme Court, dividing 5-3, said lower federal courts should give a reasonable opportunity for state courts to pass upon the laws.

But the court noted Monday in its order that when validity of a state law challenged on constitutional grounds, reference to state courts for construction of the statute "should not automatically be made."

Justice William O. Douglas in a brief dissenting note, joined by Chief Justice Earl Warren and William Brennan, said he thought the lower federal court should be told to pass on the constitutional issues involved in the Arkansas laws without waiting for state court action.

ARKANSAS LOSES IN N.A.A.C.P. CASE

Times

New York

Bar to Public Employment of Members Is Ruled as Invalid by U. S. Court

June 6-9-59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8 (UPI)—An Arkansas law prohibiting the hiring of members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by any state, county, city or school agency is unconstitutional, a three-judge Federal Court ruled today.

P. 31

The court, however, upheld a law that requires teachers in public schools to sign affidavits listing all organizations to which they belong or contribute.

The decisions were received in the office of the United States District Court Clerk here today. The two laws were the subject of a hearing before Judges John E. Miller of Fort Smith, Ark., John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn, and . Smith Henley of Little Rock last month.

B. T. Shelton, a Little Rock Negro school teacher, had filed a suit contesting the validity of the anti-N. A. A. C. P. law. Mr. Shelton was discharged by three segregationist members of the school board under the law the three judges ruled unconstitutional.

14th Amendment Cited

"Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the statue is clearly unconstitutional, since it makes mere membership in the N. A. A. C. P. a ground for dismissal from, or a declaration of ineligibility for public employment," the decision said.

The law requiring the teachers to disclose what organizations they belong to is legal, the judges said, because it "does not make past or present membership in any organization a ground for discharge of, or for regusal to, employ a school teacher or college professor."

The State Attorney General, Bruce Bennett, who conceived the anti-N. A. A. C. P. law, said it "was meant to harrass and cripple the N. A. A. C. P., and as such, has accomplished its purpose."

He said that under the act, a great many of the association's chapters had been dissolved and a great many memberships had been canceled.

Mr. Bennett pressed for the law in the 1959 legislature, saying the association was "Communist-infiltrated."

Arkansas Court to Get NAACP Case

Post Times Herald

June 6-23-59

Associated Press

Washington D.C.

P. A5

The Supreme Court yesterday ordered that a lower Federal tribunal reconsider a suit by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against four laws passed by a 1958 second extraordinary session of the Arkansas Legislature.

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NAACP will seek ruling

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 7-4-59

p 9

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will again seek a ruling from the United States District Court in Little Rock invalidating four anti-NAACP statutes passed last year by the Arkansas Legislature, Robert L. Carter, the Association's general counsel, said today.

Mr. Carter's announcement was made after the United States Supreme Court, on June 22, ordered the district court to reconsider its refusal to rule on the statutes pending an interpretation in the state courts.

Last January, the lower court withheld judment on the ground that "it would be more wholesome and more logical to permit the state courts of Arkansas to rule upon their validity in the first instance."

In a decision handed down on June 8, the Supreme Court held, in a case involving Virginia's anti - NAACP statutes, that "the federal courts should not adjudicate the constitutionality of state enactments fairly open to interpretation until the state courts have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to pass upon them."

The NAACP contends that no fair interpretation of the Arkansas laws would find them valid. On this basis it will seek a ruling in the district court.

Ark. anti-NAACP law under scrutiny

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-6-59

p 9

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The question of whether Arkansas teachers will have to list organizations to which they belong or contribute is in the hands of a three-judge federal court now after a hotly-contested hearing.

Thad D. Williams, attorney, told the court that one of the plaintiffs, B. T. Shelton, had been discharged because he failed to sign an affidavit listing the organizations he belongs to.

This requirement is authorized by Act 10 of the 1958 Legislature which forbids public agencies to hire NAACP members.

During the hearing, state attorney general Bruce Bennett told judges John B. Sanborn, John E. Miller and J. Smith Henley that "the NAACP appears to have been heavily infiltrated with subversives, and wittingly or unwittingly is now a captive of the Communist apparatus."

* * *

MR. WILLIAMS objected and moved that this statement be stricken from the record as "hearsay" evidence. The court took his motion under advisement.

Mr. Williams asked his client: "Has the NAACP put pressure on you to produce turmoil between the races?"

The answer was "no" as it was also to the question: "Has the NAACP disturbed the peace and tranquility between the whites and colored people in Arkansas?"

Observing the proceedings was an attorney who represents several University of Arkansas professors who also object to listing the organizations they belong to.

Arkansas NAACP Law Overturned By Court

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Tues 6-9-59

p 2-A

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A three-judge federal court Monday struck down an Arkansas law disqualifying members of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from public employment, but said it had no authority to prevent specific discharges.

The decision, which also upheld a controversial teacher affidavit law, was a hollow half-victory for the plaintiff, B. T. Shelton, a Little Rock Negro School teacher.

The court declined to enjoin the Little Rock School Board from discharging Shelton.

Shelton's attorneys said the ruling would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The lower court held that, while the state could not bar public employment "merely because of membership in the NAACP," public agencies and school boards retained discretionary power over employment decisions.

In upholding the affidavit law, which was passed by a 1958 special session of the legislature, the court said "a public employer has the right to know the organizations to which employes, including school teachers, belong or have belonged."

The law requires teachers, including college instructors, to list organizational connections and contributions for the past five years and makes filing an affidavit requisite to employment.

Jurists Reaffirm NAACP Stand

Evening Star

Wash., D.C.

Fri 10-9-59

p 16

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 9 (AP)—Three Federal judges yesterday reaffirmed a previous stand that Arkansas State courts should be given first chance to pass on constitutionality of four State laws aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The judges took this position last January. On appeal by the NAACP the United States Supreme Court did not say this view was incorrect but it ordered a reconsideration of the decision.

On rehearing last month, NAACP lawyers agreed that two of the acts might reasonably be decided by Arkansas courts, but they renewed their pleas for an immediate Federal injunction against the other two.

One of the two which NAACP attorneys agreed might be decided by the State courts deals with the stirring up of unnecessary lawsuits; the other with "fomenting of agitation" in the public schools.

The others would require the NAACP, and possibly other organizations, to file reports with county officials and would permit the State attorney general and county sheriffs to inspect organization records.

'MIXING FORCES WINNING FIGHT'

The Times-Picayune

So Says NAACP Official at Little Rock

New Orleans, La.

Tues 11-10-59

p 19

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—An official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said that racial integration is progressing throughout the United States but that it isn't moving fast enough.

Chester B. Current of New York, director of NAACP branches, told 700 Negroes and seven white spectators at the state NAACP convention that "the battle is being won. Massive resistance has failed."

But, he told the group which elected Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock president for the seventh time, Negroes must work harder to attain integration.

"We must rebuild in those areas where our people have been intimidated and are afraid he said. "We must send them the message that God is on our side."

Current said Little Rock's Labor Day dynamiters were the certain result of failure to suppress segregationist extremists.

"Left unpunished and free," he said, "the haters and crackpots would eventually attack not only Negroes, but others in the community."

He added that "the real culprits . . . those who inflamed the ignorant," were still at large.

The NAACP official praised Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), for refusing to speak at a state Democratic dinner here last month because the event was to be segregated.

He said Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), and other Southerners who sought the presidency "must either forsake the ties which bind them to the Southern position on civil rights and racial equality, or forever resign themselves to being passed over by Northern and Western liberals and Negro voters."

Current struck at Gov. John Patterson of Alabama, who he said told Alabama election officials not to co-operate with federal agents investigating Negro voting conditions.

"What Gov. Patterson and other die-hard segregationists want is non-interference with their little program of keeping Negroes in their place, segregated and without redress of grievances," said Current.

He called the failure of a Mississippi grand jury to hand down an indictment in the Mack Charles Parker lynching case "a flagrant denial of justice."

ATTY. WILEY B. BRANTON

Atlanta NAACP To Hear Little Rock Counsel Tonight

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat.
1-24-59
p. 1

Attorney, Wiley B. Branton, chief NAACP counsel in the Little Rock (Ark.) public school case, will deliver the principal address at the Third Annual Freedom Dinner of the Atlanta Branch NAACP tonight at 8 o'clock in the Waluhaje Ballroom.

Atty. Branton is internationally known for the role played in the various phases of the Little Rock case, which has seen successful entry of Negroes in to Central High School, closing of the facility and appeals now pending against the position of Arkansas Gov. Faubus and the State Legislature.

The Atlanta Freedom Day dinner will feature Dean Whitney Young, of the Atlanta University School of Social Work as toastmaster; Dr. C. Clayton Powell, acting branch president; Charles Greene, chairman of the 1959 NAACP membership campaign; Atty. A. T. Walden, presenting certificates of merit; and Mr. H. K. Lewis, chairman of the Freedom Fund Dinner, along with others. Atty. R. E. Thomas, Jr. will introduce Mr. Branton.

Awaits Signature Of Faubus

Arkansas Makes It Illegal For State To Hire Member Of NAACP

Birmingham World
32b
Ark
Sat.
3-21-59
p. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI)— The Arkansas Senate passed a bill Tuesday to prohibit any state agency from hiring a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the grounds the NAACP is "Communist - controlled.

The bill now goes to Gov. Orval Faubus for signature. It passed the House of Representatives 72-2 Feb. 6.

Sen. Ellis Fagan of Little Rock, one of only six legislators who opposed the bill, charged that "nothing has happened in this state to prove the NAACP is a Communist organization. They have not been convicted of any crime."

Sen. Jerry [illegible] of Hazen, Ark., who called up the bill, said Fagan "has just qualified himself for membership in the United States Supreme Court."

The measure is one of a 15 - bill "package" written by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett to try to drive the NAACP out of business in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON —Representative Dale Alford D. - Ark. told the House that Communists are stirring up racial discord in the South and have been since 1928.

The Little Rock segregationist, who won election in a write - in campaign, said Communists and their dupes have "flitted in and out" of his state for years.

He noted that an Arkansas investigating committee charged that Communists were behind attempts of Negroes to enter Little Rock's Central High School.

Alford also charged that James Jackson, whom he identified as a southern regional director of the Communist Party, had made a survey of activity needed to divide Arkansas residents.

He said a woman identified as a Communist was seen with a Negro girl outside Central High School during the 1957 integration dispute.

During his speech, Alford also:

Said he was "reliably informed" that some national officers of the Nationonal Association for the Advancement of Colored People had "records of Communist activity."

-Charged that Harry Ashmore, editor of the Arkansas Gazette, had written articles "detrimental" to the South.

Alford's speech drew applause from several southern congressmen. But some northerners dissented.

Rep. John Bell Williams D. - Miss. charged that the South "has been the victim of some of the most vicious, malicious propaganda ever seen." He said a "paper curtain has been drawn around the South's side of the story."

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. D. - N. J. recalled that Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus once attended Commonwealth College, which Thompson said had been cited as subversive. Thompson said Faubus would be "indicted" for this under Alford's reasoning.

Sat.
3-21-59

Alford countered that Faubus attended the college only for several days, leaving when he learned it was subversive. However, Rep. Wayne L. Hays D. - Ohio said Faubus stayed long enouugh to be chosen president of the student body.

Rep. William H. Meyer D. -Vt. said it was "regrettable" Alford had to "drag the issue of Communism" into the problem of race relations.

32b
Ark

ANTI-N.A.A.C.P. BILL VOTED IN ARKANSAS

New York Times
New York
N.Y.
Thurs 2-19-59
P. 27

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17 (UPI)—The State Senate passed a bill Tuesday to prohibit any state agency from hiring a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the ground that the group was "Communist-controlled."

The bill now goes to Gov. Orval E. Faubus for his signature. It passed the House of Representatives, 72 to 2, on Feb. 6.

Senator Ellis Fagan of Little Rock, one of six who opposed the bill, charged that "nothing has happened in this state to prove the N. A. A. C. P. is a Communist organization; they have not been convicted of any crime."

The measure is part of a fifteen-bill "package" written by Attorney General Bruce Bennett with the aim of driving the association out of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Representative Dale Alford, Democrat of Arkansas, told the House Tuesday that Communists were stirring racial discord in the South and had been since 1928.

Closes city, state jobs in 'spite'

nor Faubus for his signature.

32b NAACP

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A bill which would bar state, city or county employment to members of the NAACP was assailed last week as "the lowest" he had seen in nearly 30 years in the legislature by veteran Little Rock Senator Ellis M. Fagan.

Senator Fagan attacked the measure, (HB-324) during debate which preceded its passage [illegible]ur-vote margin on Tuesday.

Afro-American
Baltimore

The bill, one of 15 proposed by Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett in his fight to cripple the NAACP, would prohibit any state, county or municipal office or any school district from employing a member of the NAACP.

p. 9
Sat.
2-28-59

IN A SPEECH just before the roll call vote on the measure Senator Fagan declared that the legislature had no business telling any person what organizations he can belong to "when he believes in his heart that it is right."

"I cannot go along with this type of legislation," the veteran senator declared. "It is stooping about the lowest I have seen in my nearly 30 years in the legislature."

Pointing out that the NAACP had been convicted of no crime and that "nothing has happened in this state to prove that it is Communist - supported," Senator Fagan added that he held "no brief for this organization," but felt the legislature would be wrong to de prive a person of his job be cause of his affiliation wit he NAACP.

When the vote was calle on the bill 22 senators vo ed for it, six voted against nd six others remained silen left the chamber befor heir names were called.

The bill, previously passe the House, was sent to Gov

Awaits Signature Of Faubus

Arkansas Makes It Illegal For State To Hire Member Of NAACP

326-NAACP. Ark

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Times
2-14-59
p. 1

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Rep. John Bell Williams D. - Miss. charged that the South "has been the victim of some of the most vicious, malicious propaganda ever seen." He said a "paper curtain has been drawn around the South's side of the story."

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. D. - N. J. recalled that Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus once attended Commonwealth College, which Thompson said had been cited as subversive. Thompson said Faubus would be "indicted" for this under Alford's reasoning.

Alford countered that Faubus attended the college only for several days, leaving when he learned it was subversive. However, Rep. Wayne Hays D. - Ohio said Faubus stayed long enouugh to be chosen president of the student body.

Daily World
Atlanta
Times
2-14-59

Rep. William H. Meyer D. -Vt. said it was "regrettable" Alford had to "drag the issue of Communism" into the problem of race relations

Rep. Alford Of Arkansas Blasts NAACP

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
326

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Rep. Dale Alford of Arkansas made his debut in the House of Representatives this week by teeing off on the NAACP, the Supreme Court and the Department of Justice.

Alford, the write-in candidate who won his seat in the House over Brooks Hays, is presently under investigation by the Justice Department for alleged election fraud.

- **The outspoken segregationist, whose campaign was supported by Gov. Orval Faubus, claimed that the question of school integration and other racial problems were stirred up by Communists.**
- **In his 50-minute speech on the House floor Tuesday, he charged Government officials with complacency toward the menace of Communist conspiracy.**

Sat
2-28-59

He claimed that the NAACP is "red" dominated, pointing out that its national officers and national committee members have a record of some 2,000 instances of Communist activity.

Sat
p. 10

■

OUT OF 236 national officers and committee members, he added, 145 have records of Communist activity.

He made specific mention of Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, president of the state NAACP, and her husband, charging them with having Communist connections, and certain arrest records dating back to 1934.

Arkansas Bars Jobs To NAACP

326

Miami
Herald
Miami, Fla.
Times
2-26-59
p. 5A

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(AP)— Gov. Orval E. Faubus has signed into law a bill to prohibit any governmental unit or agency, including a school district, from hiring any member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, state president of the NAACP, called the new law "vicious" and "unconstitutional" and said it would be challenged in court soon.

The bill was one of a package of segregation proposals sponsored by Attorney General Bruce Bennett.

All state, county and municipal offices are covered by its provisions. Employment of anyone barred from holding a job because he is a member of the NAACP may be punished by a fine of up to $100 under the new act.

Editorials

Desperation in Dixie

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
326
Sat
2-28-59
p. 12

The action of the Arkansas Legislature prohibiting any state agency from hiring a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the ground that it is "Communist-controlled" is further evidence of desperation in Dixie over Negro gains.

While no other Southern state has gone so far threatening economic reprisals against Negroes on state payrolls who persist in joining an organization fighting for their freedom as has Arkansas, many Southern states and municipalities have done everything possible to hurt those belonging to the NAACP or aiding it.

Many Southern segregationists harbor the illusion that if the NAACP can be killed in some way or the other, the Negro's fight for equal rights and opportunities will be killed with it.

Well, they might as well know that the consummation they so devoutly wish will never come to pass; that, on the contrary, Negroes will continue to fight jim-crowism with greater persistence, devotion and with ever-increasing success.

They might as well know that there are literally hundreds of Negro organizations (business, social, fraternal and professional) in every Southern state and that there is nothing desperately passed laws can do to prevent these groups from contributing to the support of the NAACP, as they will continue to do as sure as the sun rises.

They might as well know that legally then can drive the NAACP underground, but it will function as effectively as above ground just as long as Negroes remain who are denied the full rights and opportunities of American citizenship.

They might as well know that they are not dealing with illiterates, cowards and ignoramuses, but citizens just as intelligent, determined and resourceful as they are, who are willing to make sacrifices for what they knew to be right.

Indeed, the great strength of the Negroes lies in their knowledge that they are right; while the weakness of the segregationists is that they know in their hearts that they are wrong; that the supreme law of the land and the course of history are against them.

32b 1959

NAACP

D.C.

NAACP Chief Here Doesn't Want D. C. to Become 'Another Harlem'

Evening Star
Washington

The president of the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday he's against turning Washington into another Harlem.

"We have no right to let any group take over this city wholeheartedly," Dr. E. Franklin Jackson said in a panel discussion over WMAL-TV's "Celebrity Parade." The NAACP group discussed the effects of desegregation on Washington life and culture with Dean Richard M. Bray, of American University, and Mrs. Patricia R. Harris, executive secretary of the Delta Sigma Theta, a Negro sorority.

3-30-59

"I do not want another Harlem in the District of Columbia," Dr. Jackson said, referring to New York's upper Manhattan area where some half a million Negroes live.

Still Far To Go

Dr. Jackson praised the progress of desegregation within the District since the Supreme Court's May, 1954, decision. He stressed however, that integration is more important than the "mechanics" of desegregation.

"On this point we still have a long way to go," he said.

Dr. Jackson noted that frequently municipal services tended to drop off when the racial complexion of a community changes.

"As long as a man, whatever his race, is economically unstable, he will not be able to fit into any society," Dr. Jackson said.

DC

He asked that Negroes be given more of a chance to participate in community development at the grass roots level, rather than be saddled with community responsibilities that others have prepared for them.

More Contact Urged

Mrs. Harris, a former officer of the American Council of Human Rights, urged greater communication among persons living in desegregated communities.

"We all know many people still go into a state of shock when they enter institutions which were formerly white and find them Negro now, she said. "Until we are one community, not referring to each other as Negro or white communities, we will not have real intergration here."

Mrs. Harris added that it is unwise to oversimplify the economic issue between the races. She said the decline in the Negro juvenile crime rate in Washington is not necessarily a result of economic betterment, but rather of the Negro youth's "new attitude towards himself."

"Now that the Negro is living in a desegregated community, he feels more individual responsibility," she said.

"Anonymity" Blamed

Her plea for more communication in Negro-white communities was seconded by Mr Bray, who is currently heading the Adams-Morgan demonstration project on prevention of urban blight. The project, underwritten by the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, involves more than 20,000 people living in a 42-block area in Northwest Washington.

"Anonymity—the lack of acquaintanceship or knowledge between persons living in the same block—is the thing that makes crime possible in Washington," Dean Bray said.

The moderator of the half-hour program was Joseph McCaffrey.

NAACP'er Denies Negroes Not Fighting Capital Crime

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

8-28-59
P-3

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — A former president of the Washington NAACP today denied accusations that Negroes have done nothing to stem the district's street crimes.

Eugene Davidson denounced Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D., Mich.), also a Negro, for recently implying that Negroes shirk responsibility in this field.

Davidson made his statement in a lengthy letter published in the Washington Evening Star.

This was the paper which last week printed several other letters hitting at the rising crime rate here, blaming most of it on Negroes and asking why the NAACP hasn't done something to combat it. Davidson's letter mentioned no NAACP activities in this connection.

32b

Four congressmen yesterday took up the cry that the district's crime rate must be halted.

One congressman, Rep. Omar Burleson (D., Tex.) introduced a bill to assign two companies of U. S. Marines on temporary duty with the metropolitan police force.

Programs Cited

Two of last week's letter-writers had recommended similar action.

Davidson, in his letter, cited a whole series of programs in which Negroes are attempting to fight the crime wave.

"All civic associations numbering some 39 and composed mostly of colored citizens are keenly aware of the problem and have programs of action," Davidson declared.

He said the junior police and citizens corps, with an integrated board and directed by a Negro policeman, has sponsored a program for boys for many years. So has the Columbia Heights Boys Club and numerous other organizations, Davidson added.

Congressman Diggs made his accusations after seeing an assault by a gang of Negro youths and then himself being threatened with a knife by one of the gang.

"We need more responsibility on the part of the Negro community, too," Diggs commented then. "We just can't blame it on conditions and let it go at that."

Davidson accused Diggs of not knowing his facts and of doing harm to the Negro efforts in this direction.

Time To Act

In the Congress, Senate Assistant Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) said crimes of assaults and beatings were becoming a regular part of District life.

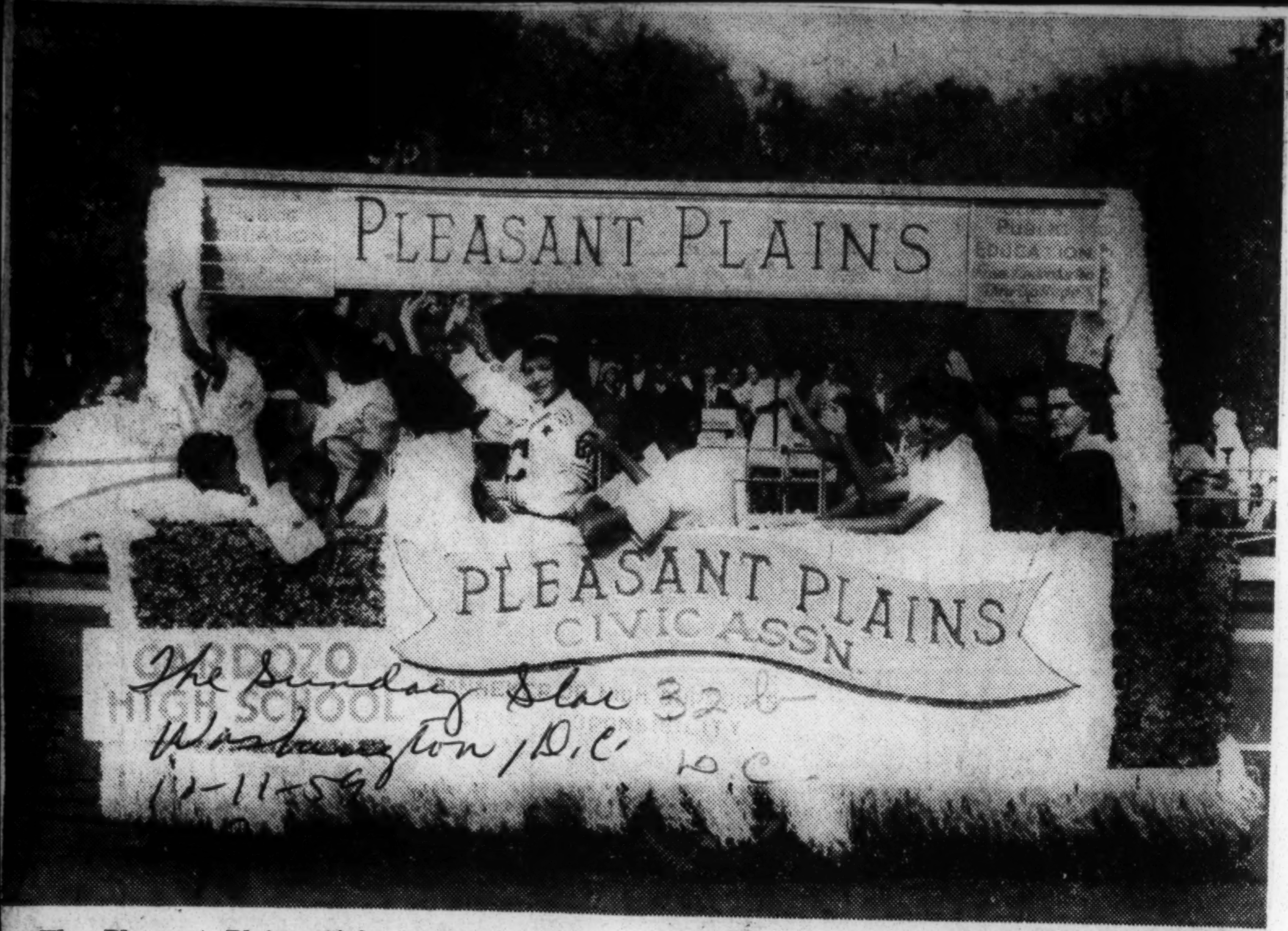
"Such crimes are getting to be endemic (perpetual) in the District of Columbia. It is high time to do something to bring them to an end," he said.

Sen. Alan Bible (D., Nev.), chairman of the Senate District Committee, said "Washington has been struck with an outbreak of hoodlumism, both juvenile and adult."

He said that the District commissioners (appointed officials who administer District affairs) have decided to beef up the police force from 2500 to 3000 men if Congress will vote an extra $2.5 million for next year.

Congressman Burleson, in introducing his bill calling out the Marines, said the police probably are doing the best job they can.

"But I think the assignment of a few hundred Marines to patrol the streets in this city would have an immediate effect of curbing the activities of these gangs of loafing hoodlums who constantly place in jeopardy the lives and property of the people," he added.



The Sunday Star 32 B
Washington, D.C.
10-11-59
D.C.

The Pleasant Plains Civic Association float motors by the reviewing stand at Fifteenth street N.W. today in a parade marking the start of Civic Responsibility Week. Some 3,000 persons took part in the 90-minute march down Constitution avenue.—Star Staff Photo.

3,000 Members of Negro Groups Parade for Civic Uplift Cause

The Sunday Star
Washington, D.C.
10-11-59
P. 1

More than 3,000 members of the Negro community paraded down Constitution avenue yesterday to launch Civic Responsibility Week.

Approximately 50 marching units, including five bands and four drum and bugle corps, took part in the hour-and-a-half parade before several thousand spectators.

The parade, sponsored by the Federation of Civic Associations, began at Fourth street and Constitution avenue N.W.

As the first units, led by the Metropolitan Police Department Band, passed the official reviewing stand at Sixteenth street, resident Robert E. McLaugh- of the Board of Commissoners read from a proclamaon issued by the board setting ide yesterday through next turday as Civic Responsibil- Week.

ommenting that this oc- ion was "one of the most ificant of the year," the missioner gave the back- nd for the proclamation.

noted that Washington "experienced phenomenal th resulting in unusual de- ds being made upon its re and social services . . . ucation facilities had been subjected to undue stress and strain , . . and the taxstructure of the city is affected by the low economic status of a large part of the population."

As a result, he said, the Commissioners welcomed the campaign by the Civic Federation for improvement of District educational, economic and welfare status.

2 B

The Northeast Boundary Civic Association's float, bearing the words "Clean Up, Fix Up and Paint Up," depicted members of its community following that advice.

"We Are Keeping Our Community Clean," said signs borne by individual members of the Mount Olivet Heights Junior Citizens Corps. "How About You"

Dr. Phillip Johnson, president of the Civic Federation, and Commissioner McLaughlin, on the reviewing stand, were particularly impressed as an eight-member girls' color guard from Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7284 executed an intricate manual of arms in front of the stand.

When a special drill team from McKinley Tech's Cadet Corps finished a 15-minute precise drill of weaving patterns in front of the reviewing stand, Mr. McLaughlin remarked appreciatively, "This may sound silly, but I don't know how they do it."

However, the crowd got the biggest kick out of the Admiral G. D. Murray Cadets' drill team. After a five-minute precision drill, the team's leader gave the command, "Cool step"—a sort of slow shuffle—and the onlookers laughed in appreciation.

The parade also had a beauty queen. She was Pat Bryant, of 2104 Second street N.W., "Miss D. C. Chamber of Commerce."

Observance of Civic Responsibility Week continued last night with a special program by the Junior Civic Associations in the Music Hall, Ninth and V streets N.W.

Today Negro churches were to urge members to join local civic associations.

During the week, evening workshops on citizenship are scheduled at five churches and a seminar on "The Economic Situation in Washington and Its Remedies" is slated next Saturday in the Commerce Department Auditorium. An awards dinner is scheduled also for next Saturday.

GLEAN LITTLE INFORMATION

Legislators Blast NAACP Witnesses as Uncooperative

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla. Fri. 11-6-59
P. 17
32 b Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Legislature's investigating committee today blasted NAACP witnesses as uncooperative after winding up a two-day hearing at which it got little information.

The hearing was marked by the refusal of some witnesses to answer questions or produce records of the organization. Contempt citations were voted against three witnesses.

The legislators in a formal statement charged that Communists have infiltrated the Florida NAACP but that the subpoenaed witnesses from the organization obviously don't want to cooperate with the committee or "clear up the infiltration of Communist party members into the NAACP."

The Tallahassee hearing did not show the Red infiltration conclusively, the legislators said. But they added that earlier hearings and avidence did show that "Communist party members were instructed to infiltrate the NAACP, and such infiltration has in fact occurred in Florida through the years, particularly since the late 1940s."

"The committee, although at times thwarted in its efforts to show the extent of such Communist infiltration, feels that the citizens of Florida should be aware of such activities on the part of these individuals," it said.

The committee ordered contempt proceedings brought against three Negro ministers.

The proceeding was voted against the Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami NAACP chapter, after he failed to produce membership records as the committee demanded. Thse Rev. Edward Graham of Miami was cited for refusing to say whether he was a member of the NAACP.

Contempt proceedings were voted against the Rev. Leon Lowry of Tampa, State NAACP president, after he failed to answer a call to the witness stand. Although subpoenaed to testify, he returned to Tampa last night.

The contempt proceedings against Gibson and Graham will be filed in circuit court here. That against Lowry will be brought before the 1961 Legislature.

Rep. Cliff Herrell of Miami, chairman of the committee, said the contempt action will be pushed in the courts as rapidly as possible. He said the committee has no further hearings scheduled pending outcome of the court action.

The committee won its last legal bout with the NAACP, but it took about a year and a half to do it during which its probe of alleged Communist infiltration made little apparent headway.

NAACP Probers Call Ten

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed. 11-4-59
P. 29
32b Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 3 (AP)—Ten persons, mostly Miami NAACP members, have been subpoenaed to testify and produce membership records of the integrationist organization at the legislative investigative committee's hearings starting tomorrow.

After a 20-month delay while the courts ruled on its power, the committee will pick up again its inquiry of whether Communists have infiltrated the NAACP.

The hearing was broken off in February, 1958, after some of the persons subpoenaed refused to testify and challenged the committee's powers.

Those subpoenaed for tomorrow include the Rev. Leon Lowry of Tampa, identified as the state president of the NAACP.

Others, all from Miami, include the Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami NAACP chapter; Gratton E. Graves Jr., attorney Ruth Perry, Vernell Albury, the Rev. Edward T. Graham, Abe Sorkin, Richard and Fanny Stiller and Arlington Sands.

They were instructed to bring certain records of the organization with them.

Graves, Gibson, Albury and Ruth Perry brought the lawsuit challenging the committee's power to force them to produce membership and financial records of the NAACP.

The State Supreme Court held they must produce the records and testify from them, but did not have to turn the records over to the committee. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review this decision.

The committee was headed by State Sen. Charley E. Johns when the legal battle started with the Miami NAACP group last year.

Rep. Cliff Herrell of Miami, now the chairman, called the new meeting in an attempt to "follow up to a solution one way or another" the inquiry into possible Communist influences in the NAACP.

The committee has set aside three days of this week for conducting the hearings, but the actual questioning may not take that long.

Florida Lawmakers Check For Reds Infiltration Of NAACP

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Thurs. 11-5-59
P. 1
32b Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)— Hampered by balky witnesses, the Legislature's investigating committee attempted today to get on with its inquiry into whether Communists have infiltrated the Florida NAACP.

The committee voted to bring contempt proceedings against two of the four witnesses it put on the stand Wednesday. It got virtually no informatiaon from another and from the fourth got only testimony about her activities since she came to Florida in February, 1957.

It instructed its attorney, Mark Hawes, to file the contempt proceeding in court against the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, head of the Miami branch of the NAACP, and the Rev. Edward T. Graham of Miami, who refused to say whether he was a member of the NAACP. Both are Negroes.

When the committee opened this phase of its inquiry 20 months ago in Miami, it also ran into refusals by witnesses to testify. Some of those subpoenaed to the original hearing at Miami are also under subpoena for this hearing.

The committee voted to bring contempt proceedings against Gibson after he failed to appear with the NAACP membership records subpoenaed by the committee and refused to obey a direct order of the committee chairman, Rep. W. C. Herrell, that he produce them.

Gibson said that producing the records would be a "sure way for our organization to be wrecked." He said there would be economic retaliation against any persons known to be members.

Hawes said the right of the committee to require witnesses to bring records and testify from them had been upheld by, the Florida and U. S. Supreme courts. He said the committee didn't want the records, but wanted Gibson to check the membership lists for names of persons Hawes would identify as suspected communists.

Gibson still refused to produce the records.

NAACP Leader Asks Law To Disarm Florida Officials

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 8-13-59
P. 2
32b Fla.

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—An official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Wednesday urged a strong civil rights law to prevent "defiant state officials" from blocking school integration.

The Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the Florida NAACP conference, sent a telegram to U.S. Rep. Emanuel Celler, (D-NY), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, outling a statement made Tuesday by state Senate President Dewey Johnson of Quincy.

Johnson called upon Gov. LeRoy Colins to use his executive powers to block integration in Florida schools this year.

"Because of this statement and other possible action to block civil rights in this state by defiant state officials, the Florida state conference of the NAACP urges that a strong civil rights law be adopted," Lowry's message said.

Johnson said Florida wasn't ready for race mixing in the classrooms and Collins had ample authority under a 1956 law to see to it that no Negroes get in white schools. He said if he were governor there would be no integration.

The only anticipated school integration in the state was announced several months ago by the Dade County School Board. The board voted to admit four Negro children to the previously all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School in Miami.

Call For Inquest Brings Rift In Florida NAACP Ranks

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
11-29-59

PANAMA CITY, Fla. (AP) — The president of the Panama City chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) took issue Saturday with the state president over the way the death of a Negro serviceman was investigated.

P. L. Glover said the Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa, NAACP state president, "evidently bypassed" the local chapter in asking Gov. Leroy Collins Friday to order an inquest into the Negro's death.

Lowry said information received from several Negro airmen at Tyndall Air Force Base near here indicated that A.2.C. Robert L. Humphrey did not commit suicide Nov. 1 as reported.

Glover said that as far as the local NAACP chapter was concerned it was "an open and shut case."

The acting coroner, County Judge Joe Bailey, said there were witnesses to Humprey's fatal shooting and there was no need for an inquest. Sheriff's Deputy B. H. Johnson reported that Humphrey shot himself in the head with a .38 caliber pistol while in a car stolen in Maysville, Ky., his hometown.

A Tyndall spokesman said the base accepted the report of the civil authorities.

At Tampa, Lowry also had asked the governor to order an investigation into complaints that Negro servicemen at the base were being discriminated against by local law enforcement officials.

Sheriff M. J. Daffin, Police Chief Ira Ross and the Tyndall spokesman all said they had received no such complaints.

Glover said that as far as he knew there was one minor complaint in the past six months and that was settled to everyone's satisfaction. He did not elaborate.

He said "our relationship with the authorities has always been fine and we have the utmost confidence in them."

Glover added that he was surprised to see Lowry's statement.

NAACP Rapped By Collins

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Sat. 12-5-59

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Gov. LeRoy Collins said Friday there is no basis for charges by the NAACP of police brutality in the State Highway Patrol's arrest of Frank D. Miller, Negro, near Quincy last month.

In a sharply worded letter to Florida NAACP President A. Leon Lowry of Tampa, Collins said an investigation by Patrol Commander H. N. Kirkman showed Miller led patrolmen on a 25-mile auto chase and fought with officers who arrested him.

Collins said the arrest was handled properly and there would be no disciplinary action against the trooper.

Lowry had charged Miller was "beaten without cause" by arresting officers and had to be hospitalized.

Collins told Lowry to be more certain of grounds before demanding investigations. He said Lowry's telegram complained about the "beating" and set out no facts about the case.

* * *

NAACP Will Ask 'Outside Probe'

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Sat. 12-5-59

TAMPA — (AP) — An official of the Florida NAACP said Friday Gov. LeRoy Collins "failed his responsibilities" by not ordering an "outside investigation" of the alleged beating of a Panama City Negro by a highway patrolman.

Collins said he found no basis for a charge of "police brutality" hurled by the Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the Florida NAACP.

Robert Saunders, NAACP field secretary, said Lowry will ask Collins to order another investigation, "this time by someone outside the State Highway Patrol department."

Supreme Court Receives Florida NAACP Appeal

Bystander

Washington—The United States Supreme Court was this week asked to review a decision of the Florida Supreme Court calling for surrender of the Miami NAACP membership list. NAACP attorneys filed a petition for writ of certiorari April 28 on behalf of Rev. Theodore Gibson, Mrs. Ruth Perry, Mrs. Vernell Albury and C. E. Graves, Jr. All are members of the Miami branch of the NAACP.

Thurs.

5-7-59

P3

Conflict arose in February of 1958 when the four petitioners were subpoenaed to testify before the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee. Alleged purpose of the hearing was to determine the extent of subversive penetration and infiltration into the NAACP.

Membership Withheld

All petitioners appeared but did not produce the NAACP membership list, as was asked. Mrs. Perry and Mr. Graves refused to answer various questions on grounds that they were not pertinent and violated their right of freedom of speech.

Mrs. Perry was then subjected to bitter and scathing denunciation by two members of the Committee. They cast aspersions upon her character and integrity as well as the character and integrity of all the witnesses. Father Gibson and Mrs. Albury, who were subsequently called, refused to testify before the Committee. The pair asserted that the Committee lacked jurisdiction to require anyone to testify, after having shown its bias and prejudice by endorsing the outbursts of two of its members.

Committee Upheld

Contempt proceedings were then instituted in the Circuit Court of Dade County, Florida, and the court upheld the Committee. NAACP attorneys then carried an appeal to the Supreme Court of Florida and this court upheld the Committee's actions on all essential points of difference. While the Florida Supreme Court did not require physical delivery of the NAACP membership list, it held that the custodian of the list be required to bring it to the hearings and refer to it in answering questions about various person's memberships. The Florida high court also ruled that everyone called would be expected to answer questions on their own membership and that of others suspected of subversive activities.

NAACP Seeks Sympathy Among Do-Gooders

Times Union

Jacksonville

Fla

The Florida chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has thrown this state's efforts to find a solution to the school crisis into the national limelight by the unwise decision to ask President Eisenhower to check the "legality" of legislation proposed in Tallahassee and other Southern state capitals. The mere request reveals that the NAACP has little understanding of the federal-state relationship or of the legal processes which make any definitive review of proposed laws highly irregular.

Daily

4-27-59

However, the action does illustrate a point that the people of the South have been trying to make for some time. There is no desire among the majority of Southerners to transfer the problems of this region to the federal government. And as students of the U.S. Constitution know, such a transfer would be in direct conflict with the major principles of that document.

P4

As sad as it is to admit it, having the federal government dictate to the Florida Legislature as desired by the NAACP would be in line with recent developments. This must be viewed as a temporary straying from the Constitution which will be corrected in time. Unless we are ready to scrap the Constitution, this country must soon end federal interference in areas reserved for control by the states.

Democracy is the rule of the majority. Under the U.S. Constitution, democracy is the rule of the majority in each individual state. This is the concept that the NAACP chooses to overlook or, perhaps more correctly, would like to alter.

Unless the ever-increasing power of the federal government is restricted, this country will reach the unfortunate position when people will ask whether our government controls its citizens or the citizens control the government. Many Southerners already are wondering.

The Florida NAACP vows that "token" integration is worse than massive resistance because with it the South "will be in a better position to enlist sympathy in the North." The organization should be reminded that it is the NAACP that seeks sympathy. The appeal to President Eisenhower seeks such sympathy from Northern do-gooders who would further exploit the South's position as a whipping boy.

Predicting response in Washington is dangerous business but the attention of the federal government right now should be directed to a purpose like prosecuting inter-state racketeers.

NAACP Is Likely Aim Of Red Infiltration

Times-Union

Jacksonville

Fla

Tues. 4-28-59

Making its way through the legislative labyrinth at Tallahassee is a bill that would continue the investigation of alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP. The measure has received committee approval in the House and is slated for consideration by the larger body, while a similar proposal has been introduced in the Senate.

The NAACP and its fellow travelers will assail the bill as long as breath remains in their lungs. Despite these protestations, the danger of infiltration from this source is legitimate.

Wittingly or unwittingly the NAACP lends itself to exploitation by Communists. Two complementary themes of the Communist movement are class struggle and social revolution. The present attempts to break down the South's segregated system is achieving the first with the second as its ultimate aim.

Fla -

According to Communist theory the social revolution must be conducted by the "proletariat's advance guard," the Communist party. The zeal and dedication of the Communist is needed to change things, because the enthusiasm of the uninitiated—even the Negro in this instance—will flag. The non-Communist may weary of the struggle, but not the indoctrinated.

So the non-Communist Negro can't be entrusted with this mission that can advance the Communist cause, and the Reds plant their own zealots. The drive becomes part of the international conspiracy.

As indication of the Communist design on the Southern region, back in the thirties the Reds had a plan for a Negro nation of the South to challenge the white half of the region. This strategy may have been revised, but nevertheless the goals of class struggle and social revolt remain.

The appearance last week of William Lorenzo Patterson, a Negro and general manager of the Communist Sunday Worker, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities is another reminder of how some Negroes have become identified with Communist endeavors. It's worth noting that this man, who has a long record of Communist front activity, waved the tattered flag of Southern racial troubles to distract the investigators from their inquiry about him.

Another reason for being on the lookout for the Communist hand in the segregation conflict is that the Reds are for anything that tends to divide our nation and that would stir up discord. It scarcely needs repeating that the race controversy has done that in a deplorable fashion.

The Communist applauds efforts along these lines and is quick to try to exploit the breach to his own advantage.

Florida NAACP Hints Federal Court Suit Soon

32b

Atlanta

TAMPA UPI — The Florida NAACP said Friday unless some reapportionment plan is approved in this Legislature it may sue in the federal courts to force one.

NAACP field secretary Robert W. Saunders said Florida Negroes seeking "first class citizenship are retarded by the prejudiced and biased attitudes that exist in that section of the state North Florida which controls the Legislature."

Thurs

4-16-59

He said that "if there is no reapportionment soon so as to relieve the state of this constitutional roadblock, I will recommend to the executive board of the Florida State Conference that it urge Negro citizens in this state to use the proper remedies available to bring about such equitable and immediate relief of this situation."

P8

Saunders added, "I will recommend they resort to the federal courts if necessary."

Dade Witnesses to Be Recalled

State To Resume Probe Of NAACP On July 20

Herald Miami, Fla. Thurs. 6-25-59

P. 1

High Court Decision Opens Door

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Thurs. 6-25-59

By JOHN BOYLES
and JOHN MORTON
Herald Staff Writers

P. 1

Armed with a Supreme Court decision ordering witnesses to testify about NAACP membership, a legislative committee investigating alleged Communist infiltration into the organization will re-open its Miami hearings July 20.

32b

State Sen. Charley Johns of Starke, outgoing chairman of the committee, said witnesses who defied the committee in last year's hearing will be recalled.

Johns said that this time the witnesses will "testify or go to jail."

Attorney G. E. Graves of Miami, officer and legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, agreed that witnesses will have to "comply" with a Florida Supreme Court order to testify from the organization's records.

But he indicated the group will block questions by legal tactics based on part of the court ruling which said the committee must establish "proper predicate" for its questions.

Aim of the probe is to determine if accused Communists are on the membership rolls of the Miami chapter. The committee said it has evidence to back up the charge.

In last year's hearing, the witnesses from Miami refused to answer questions or discuss membership. But the State Supreme Court ruled they must appear, testify and produce records as basis for answers to probe queries.

The NAACP appealed the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court, but it declined to hear the appeal.

Mark Hawes of Tampa, attorney for the committee, advised Rep. Cliff Herrell of Miami, new committee chairman, that the witnesses have until July 6 to file for rehearing before the U.S. Court.

But Graves indicated the officers will take another course of action. He said the court's requirement for "proper predicate" means that the committee has to get witnesses to agree that the person in question is an accused Communist.

Under probe procedure, the committee would identify a person as an accused Communist and then ask the witness to testify whether or not he was also an association member.

The attorney indicated witnesses could block questioning by refusing to accept the committee's evidence linking the person in question to Communist activity. Graves said, "I do not know if there are any Communists in the association here."

Hawes said officers to be recalled are Mrs. Ruth W. Perry, librarian at Miami Beach Public Library; Mrs. Vernell P. Albury, 7156 NW 15th Ct.; the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, Coconut Grove, and Graves.

Herrell said he wanted to make it clear that "members of both races are in violation" in refusing to testify before the committee.

Miami Hearings to Resume

Supreme Court Tells NAACP It Must Testify

Herald Tues. 6-23-59

Miami, Fla.

P. 1

The U.S. Supreme Court Monday, in effect, ordered four Miamians to tell all they know about alleged Communist activities in the Miami chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The high court voted 6-3 to deny the group a hearing on the grounds that their constitutional rights of privacy and freedom of belief and association would be violated if they were forced to answer questions on their NAACP activities.

32b

The ruling paved the way for resumption of a state legislative investigation into alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP in Florida.

Hearings are expected to be resumed soon in Miami.

G. E. Graves, Jr., attorney for the Miami chapter, told The Herald he was "disappointed, of course," in the court's decision, but said the members "will naturally abide" by the earlier Florida Supreme Court ruling.

"That's our last day in court," said Graves. "We can't go any further."

The Miami attorney, who fought a 16-month legal battle on the thesis that the investigating committee's inquiry did not serve a valid legislative purpose, said he would "have more comment once I study the decision personally."

GRAVES

The State tribunal last December said the Miami NAACP membership list did not have to be turned over to Florida State investigators, but must be brought in for ready reference by the witnesses.

The Florida court said the witnesses must reply to queries about their own membership in the NAACP and their association with persons whom the committee suspected of subversion.

The four witnesses who bucked the State Supreme court ruling and went to Washington included Graves, the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, 3481 Hibiscus Ave., Coconut Grove; Mrs. Ruth W. Perry, librarian at Miami Beach Public Library; and Mrs. Vernell P. Albury, 7156 NW 15th Ct.

They were first summoned before the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee in Miami on Feb. 26, 1958, with instructions to bring all books, records and lists of members of the NAACP.

The committee, headed by Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke, said it wanted to find out whether Communists had infiltrated the association.

Johns, who has served as the committee's chairman the past two years, said the Supreme Court's ruling would be discussed at a committee meeting in Tallahassee at 11 a.m., Wednesday. He will surrender the chairmanship, probably to Dade Rep. W. C. Herrell, at that time.

"I feel very good about the court ruling," Johns said. "Hearings will be resumed soon in Miami."

The committee was continued, with two new members, by the 1959 legislature so the investigation could be completed. The committee told the Legislature that there is no doubt Communists have infiltrated the NAACP "and our job now is to determine the extent."

Fear Of NAACP Threat To Fund

Decatur Daily

Decatur Ala.

Thurs. 10-15-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Florida A. & M. University for Negroes is finding that potential contributors to its homecoming Oct. 31 are reluctant because of fear the NAACP may again participate.

P. 32b

Last year, the Tallahassee City Commission was told the NAACP entered a homecoming parade float without knowledge of city officials. The school has asked the city to contribute this year. Action was held up Wednesday pending a conference with college officials.

County commissioners have decided on their part to grant the school's request for $350 for the celebration, but County Atty. J. Lewis Hall will confer with college officials about the presence of outside interests in the homecoming program.

Probe Asked By NAACP Gets Flat No

The Florida Times-Union

Fri. 10-30-59.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 29 (AP) — Gov. Leroy Collins today flatly rejected an NAACP request that he investigate alleged brutality to Negroes at the State Mental Hospital at Chattahoochee.

P. 32b

Collins told his news conference that the Rev. Leon Lowry of Tampa, state NAACP president, should go to Chattahoochee and determine for himself whether there was any validity to the charges.

Lowry, in a letter to Collins, proposed that an interracial committee be named to check into charges that Negro patients were abused at the mental institution.

"Frankly, I see no basis, based on information I have or on information that he has which has been relayed to me, for any investigation of this kind," Collins said.

"I just don't believe there is justification for any investigation beyond any inquiry that any citizen has the right to make to the head of the institution."

Collins appeared nettled by Lowry's release of his letter to newsmen before it had been mailed. He remarked "I think it was more directed to the press than it was to me."

FOR MIAMI HEARING

Probers Subpoena NAACP Leaders

The Florida Time-Union

Jacksonville, Fla. 10-31-59

MIAMI, Oct. 30 (UPI)—The Florida legislative investigating committee has subpoenaed four officials of the Miami NAACP to appear in Tallahassee Wednesday.

The four were ordered to bring with them all membership lists, books and records in their custoday pertaining to the NAACP.

The committee, chairmaned by Rep. Cliff Herrell of Dade, is investigating alleged Communist influence in the NAACP.

32b

Ordered to appear before the committee were the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami chapter; G. E. Graves, chapter attorney; Ruth Perry, vice president, and Vernell Albury, treasurer.

In Tallahassee Wednesday

Graves said the four officials would be in Tallahassee Wednesday but said he had not decided whether they would take the records in question.

Last year the committee issued similar subpoenaes, but the witnesses refused to answer questions or to produce the records. The committee appealed to circuit court and got a ruling that the Negroes must cooperate.

P.19

The NAACP appealed this ruling to the Florida Supreme Court, which ruled that the witnesses must answer questions and produce records concerning any Communist influence.

32b

The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case.

NAACP Still Fighting

Graves indicated today that the NAACP still has not given up its fight against the committee. He said he interpreted the decision of the State Supreme Court to mean the witnesses would have to answer questions only about persons shown to have a record of Communist connections. And he said the officials would have to produce records only about such individuals.

In other words, said Graves, the committee would have to establish a "predicate" to ask questions about membership.

He said this means the committee would have to establish that a particular individual had a record of Communist connection. Then the committee might ask the witness if that person belonged to the NAACP.

Miami Faces Suit on Pools By NAACP

The Florida Time-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

MIAMI, Oct. 29 (AP) — Miami's branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today moved to force integration of the city's recreational facilities through a federal court suit.

Fri. 10-30-59

G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for the Miami branch, said he was to file the suit under instructions from the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president.

32b

Similar court action already has brought integration of Miami's golf course and public transportation.

P. 21

The NAACP action came less than 24 hours after the City Commission reversed City Manager Ira Willard's order to integrate city-owned parks and swimming pools.

"I had no legal basis on which I could refuse them entrance," Willard said. After commissioners voted, Willard issued an order returning the pools "to the status they were before."

NAACP Files Dade Beach Bid

The Florida Time-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

MIAMI, Oct. 30 (UPI)—The NAACP today demanded integration of the largest of Dade County's famous beaches.

Sat. 10-31-59

The demand apparently does not include Miami Beach bathing areas.

32b P.19

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the local NAACP, said he would ask County Manager O. W. Campbell for an appointment next week to formally request race-mixing at county playgrounds. The three largest beaches here, Haulover Beach, Crandon Park and Matheson Hammock, are county operated.

Meanwhile, the Negro group filed a petition in U.S. District Court to force integration of Miami's public parks and swimming pools.

The Miami facilities were integrated for one day this week at the order of the city manager. But the City Commission rescinded the order the next day. The suit asks an injunction to block recall of the integration edict.

"We will file as many suits as necessary," said Gibson. "Our position will be to get all of Miami to integrate."

City officials have 20 days in which to answer the suit. They are expected to move for dismissal.

At present, all public beaches in the area are segregated. Negroes are restricted to one large beach near the all-white Crandon Park area.

DEFY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The Florida Time-Union

2 Negroes Cited for Contempt In Probe of NAACP in Miami

Jacksonville, Fla.

P.22.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Legislature's investigating committee today ordered contempt proceedings brought against two Miami Negroes who refused to testify about the NAACP or furnish membership records of the Miami branch.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami branch, was cited for refusing to bring membership lists which he admitted he had in his possession.

The Rev. Edward Graham refused even to say whether he was a member of the NAACP or knew anyone else who belonged.

Committee Counsel Mark Hawes said he would file the proceedings in Circuit Court here as soon as possible.

The committee, which is investigating suspected Communst infiltration of the Florida NAACP, made little headway at today's opening session. It adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow after failing to get answers from a series of witnesses about membership either in the NAACP or the Communist party.

Lowry to Shun Hearing

The Rev. Leon Lowry of Tampa, state president of the organization, was scheduled to testify tomorrow, but told newsmen he would not be here.

He said he had an important meeting in Tampa "and will defy the committee subpoena." His lawyers cut him off before he could explain further.

The current investigation was started more than a year ago, but was blocked by a series of court suits brought by witnesses who refused to testify or otherwise cooperate.

The present hearing was called after the Supreme Court ruled that witnesses must answer pertinent questions and furnish certain information about NAACP membership rolls or face contempt action.

Both Gibson and Graham contended that the NAACP would be "wrecked" if the names of members were made public.

Committee Aim Cited

Graham said he believed this was the committee's aim.

"In the present racial climate of Florida and the South, where we are spearheading moves to integrate schools and other facilities, our organization would be wrecked if members thought we were going to disclose their names," Gibson said.

He spoke of economic reprisals and physical injury against persons identified as members of the integration organization.

Graham said he already has been subjected to cross-burnings and his wife has been threatened "just because people suspect I am a member of the NAACP."

Lowry and three other NAACP officials, Vernell Albury, G. E. Graves Jr. and Ruth Perry, all of Miami, were ordered to bring records with them, but all said they had none in their custody.

Records Whereabouts

Graves, attorney for the Miami branch, said he did not know where the state records were. He recalled that they were shipped to New York headquarters when the investigating committee first went to work several years ago "and I don't know what happened to them after that."

The committee had not better success with four white witnesses from Miami, all questioned about possible Communist and NAACP activities.

Mrs. Fannie Stiller, the first witness, refused to answer any question relating to events prior to the time she moved to Miami from New York in February, 1957.

Abe Sorkin would not even tell the committee his business, although another witness said he worked at a filling station in Miami.

Sorkin pleaded the fifth amendment to every question asked by Hawes and declared that answering them would "subject me to social, economic and political reprisal and subject me to possible physical injury and property damage."

Sorkin charged that the committee was created solely to "resist desegregation decisions of the courts and to harass and villify those who support these decisions."

Two Refuse To Bare Lists Of NAACP

The Washington Post p.18

Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Florida legislature's investigating committee ordered contempt proceedings brought against two Miami Negroes who refused to testify about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or furnish membership records of the Miami branch.

Thurs. 11-5-59

P.18

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami branch, was cited for refusing to bring membership lists which he admitted he had in his possession.

The Rev. Edward T. Graham refused to say whether he was a member of the NAACP or knew anyone else who belonged.

The committee, which is investigating suspected Communist infiltration of the Florida NAACP, made little headway at today's opening session. It adjourned until 9 a. m. Thursday after failing to get answers from a series of witnesses about membership either in the NAACP or the Communist Party.

The Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa, state president of the organization, was scheduled to testify Thursday but told newsmen he would not be here.

He said he had an important meeting in Tampa "and will defy the committee subpena to attend it." His lawyers cut him off before he could explain further.

The current investigation was started more than a year ago, but blocked by a series of court suits brought by witnesses who refused to testify or otherwise cooperate.

Legislators to Ask NAACP If Reds in Group

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed. 11-4-59
P.15-A

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — The top officials of the Florida NAACP have been summoned to testify at a hearing here Wednesday before a legislative committee probing alleged Communist infiltration into the race organization.

HERRELL

Subpenas were sent to 10 witnesses, including the Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa, president of the state NAACP conference, Mrs. Ruth Perry of Miami, state secretary-treasurer, and former state treasurer Vernell P. Albury, Miami.

They were ordered to bring along membership lists, books and other records.

Subpenas also went to Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for the Miami branch, and the Rev. Edward T. Graham, former Miami NAACP president.

Other witnesses will be Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stiller, Abe Sorkin and Arlington Sands, all of Miami.

State Rep. W. C. Herrell of Miami was close-mouthed about the hearings which get under way in the Capitol at 10 a.m. "We are going to continue the hearings that were interrupted in Miami due to court suits" a year ago, he said.

He said the hearing was moved to Tallahassee because committee members did not want to make the long trip to Miami.

Gibson, Mrs. Perry, Albury and Graves and Graham were among seven witnesses who refused to testify when the investigation was begun in 1958.

The U.S. Supreme Court paved the way for resumption of the hearings in June when it tossed out the final appeal, leaving intact a Florida Supreme Court ruling that witnesses must answer pertinent questions and identify for the committee suspected Communists who are also members of the NAACP.

The court said the organization could not be forced to turn over its rank-and-file membership lists.

Witnesses who refuse to testify this time apparently will be hailed into court for contempt. Sen. Charley Johns of Starke, former chairman and still a member, urged that recalcitrant witnesses be "thrown into jail."

The committee reported that although it had been unable to complete the investigation, it had proved beyond doubt that Communists have infiltrated the Florida NAACP.

But refusal of witnesses to testify prevented it from determining the extent of that infiltration, the committee said.

Committee Counsel Mark Hawes of Tampa said the committee has the names of 150 present and past Communists, each of whom "was under direct orders to infiltrate and influence the NAACP."

Committee members besides Herrell and Johns are Sens. Randolph Hodges, Cedar Key, and H. H. Hair, Live Oak, and Reps. Ben Hill Griffin, Frostproof, William G. O'Neill, Ocala, and John E. Mathews Jr., Jacksonville.

NAACP Witnesses Are Cited

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)— The legislature's investigating committee Thursday blasted NAACP witnesses as unco-operative after winding up a two-day hearing at which it got little information.

The hearing was marked by the refusal of some witnesses to answer questions or produce records of the organization. Contempt citations were voted against three witnesses.

The legislators in a formal statement charged that Communists have infiltrated the Florida NAACP but that the subpoenaed witnesses from the organization obviously don't want to co-operate with the committee or "clear up the infiltration of Communist party members into the NAACP."

The Tallahassee hearing did not show the Red infiltration conclusively, the legislators say. But they added that earlier hearings and evidence did show that "Communist party members were instructed to infiltrate the NAACP, and such infiltration has in fact occurred in Florida through the years, particularly since the late 1940."

The committee ordered contempt proceedings brought against three Negro ministers.

The proceeding was voted against Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami NAACP chapter, after he failed to produce membership records as the committee demanded. Rev. Edward T. Graham of Miami was cited for refusing to say whether he was a member of the NAACP.

Contempt proceedings were voted against Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa after he failed to answer a call to the witness stand. Although subpoenaed to testify, he returned to Tampa Wednesday night.

THREE CONTEMPT CITATIONS

~~The Montgomery Advert.~~

Florida Legislators Charge NAACP Witness Uncooperative

Montgomery

Adv. 11-6-59
P.4

The Legislature's investigating committee Thursday blasted NAACP witnesses as uncooperative after winding up a two-day hearing at which it got little information.

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Miami NAACP Council Seeks More Integration

Evening Star

Washington D.C.

3-20-59

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP).—The executive council of Miami's chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted last night to try extending integration in Dade County next fall.

Edwin L. Davis, association attorney, said the move will be made under the pupil assignment law.

The Dade School Board voted Wednesday to allow four Negro pupils to enter the all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School. It was Florida's first move to integrate a public school below college level.

"We are going to try to extend the pupil assignment law in Dade County to see if the school board acted in good faith," said Mr. Davis.

Families Overlap

He said the attempt will come at schools in areas where Negro and white families overlap and where Negro children must walk long distances to their schools.

In a report to the NAACP on Wednesday's decision, Mr. Davis said, "We got what we asked for, but the question is whether this is the end or the beginning."

He said he felt the school board was trying to "adjust to a problem the best way they kno whow."

All-White to All-Negro

Meanwhile, the possibility arose that the Orchard Villa school will simply turn from an all-white to an all-Negro school.

"I don't fee that anything at all has been accomplished," said Mrs. Oscar Range, mother of 6-year-old Gary Range, one of the four children who won permission to enter Orchard Villa.

The school is in an area rapidly changing from white to Negro. Negroes started moving into the vicinity of the school about five years ago. The population now is about 70 per cent Negroe.

Florida NAACP Probe Committee Life Extended

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

3-24-59

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) —The Legislature has continued its NAACP investigating committee for two more years, and received a new bill making it unlawful for a teacher to instruct an integrated class.

The investigating committee bill cleared the Legislature Friday with Senate acceptance of a House amendment cutting the appropriation. The committee asked for two more years to complete a probe of alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP, which was halted by a U. S. Supreme Court stay order.

Sen. Harvie Belser of Bonifay, advocate of "last resort" school closing legislation which so far has been stalled in both houses, tossed in the bill making it a misdemeanor to teach an integrated class.

He said the bill was triggered by the Dade County School School Board's order enrolling four Negro children in the all - white Orchard Villa School next September.

Under his bill, he said, only Negro teachers could instruct the Negro children and if there are none in the school, the Negro children would not be enrolled.

Belser said the Supreme Court has ruled that a child cannot be barred from a school because of his color. But the senator said "no one can successfullly argue that a teacher has a constitutional right to teach any particular child."

Teaching is a privilege accorded by the state, not a right, he maintained.

Slum Bill Vote Called 'Slap'

Herald

TAMPA — The NAACP accused the state legislature Friday of seeking to intimidate Florida Negroes with anti-integration bills and said its failure to pass a slum clearance measure was a direct slap at the Negro race.

Florida NAACP field Secretary Robert W. Saunders, in a statement issued from state NAACP headquarters here, said "recent bills introduced in the Florida legislature are aimed at creating a condition of fear among Negroes."

Saunders charged that "a bill aimed at teachers of both races who teach anything concerning decisions of the federal courts requiring an end to racial segregation in Florida's public schools, and which would require school board members to fire them, is as worthless as the paper it was originally drafted on."

Segregationists In Florida Plan To Destroy NAACP

Birmingham Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (UPI) — Florida segregationists adopted a resolution here Sunday for the "determined defeat and destruction of the doctrine, plan and program" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Florida and the South.

The Association of Citizens Councils of Florida wound up a day-long meeting with a unanimous vote to conduct a statewide campaign to raise $250,000 "to present the truth concerning maintenance of traditional segregation."

It scored the "attempted prostitution of the vital segregation of the white Anglo - Saxon heritage by misguided individuals, courts and groups.

NAACP

Approximately 50 Florida council members attended the meeting, which was held at the American Legion hall. The Rev. George Downs of Orlando, the association's executive secretary, presided.

Speakers included former Georgia House Speaker Roy Harris of Augusta, president of the Associations of Citizens Councils of America; and W. J. Simmons, president of the Citizens Council Forum of Jackson, Miss.

Introspection Suggested For NAACP, Its Goal

Fla Times-Union

Jacksonville Fla

Alleged Communist influence in the NAACP in Miami is scheduled to come under renewed investigation sometime this month by a Florida legislative investigating committee after the last attempt in July was postponed.

Although the Miami, state and national efforts of the NAACP will certainly go to denial of any such influence or domination by communistic persuasion, the Negro organization, aside from these charges, should put itself under close and intense scrutiny in the light of its avowed goals and its purpose. It should search closely and conduct a re-evaluation of itself and its means of service to those goals and that purpose.

Has the NAACP, through those who would stoop to take advantage of a social cause, put itself in the position to become open, susceptible to damaging influence wielded by those who have other purposes than service to the Negro?

Since its early beginning the NAACP has grown into a large organization with many branches and many departments. Like many other groups in a modern, organizational society, it has become cumbersome in its largeness. As a lobby group it has had to buy and sell influence of many kinds from many sources. In such transactions, it may have unwittingly sold many more valuable things than it received in return.

Has the NAACP forgotten, in its zeal, its real mission and moved too far away from its original goal—service to the Negro? How can it account for the actions and persuasions of all its members, all its leaders, in every branch and department?

One of its goals is integration in public schools. But does this guarantee the rights of the Negro, justice to the race? Will it eliminate the explosive race situation in many Northern cities? Will it restore the harmony of Southern Negro-white relationship which the NAACP's mission has upset in many cases? Not likely. No more than establishing the rights of whites in New York will eliminate the savagery of the white juvenile crime problem in that and other large cities, or anywhere.

The question of legality seldom solves a social or moral problem. If the NAACP worked more closely with the great body of those it claims to represent to give them the things they as a race need they would come closer to solution of the problem. The opportunity presented to Thurgood Marshall in the New York violence issue could do more than all the litigation in the world.

Yield a Little or Bow to NAACP, Warns Collins

Miami Fla.

COLLINS

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Gov. LeRoy Collins said Thursday the people of Florida must take concrete steps toward voluntary token integration or have it forced on them by court orders which give the public no voice or control.

Collins said if the state undertakes a voluntary program of limited integration it can decide where, when and how it will be accomplished, and select the students and schools involved.

Miami Herald

If Florida waits for the courts to act, he warned, these decisions will be dictated by the NAACP [illegible] not willing to surrender this power or authority to the NAACP."

Thur. 2-13-59

P. 2/A

32b

The governor used Virginia and North Carolina as examples of opposite approaches to the racial problem.

He said Virginia was defiant, closed down schools and adopted all sorts of massive resistance laws. But its own courts made a "shambles" of this technique with the result, Collins said, that there is integration in Virginia schools with the officials and public having no control.

In North Carolina, the people went ahead on their own with some token integration of carefully selected students and schools.

"There is not nearly as much integration in North Carolina as there is in Virginia," he said, "and every child integrated was selected by educational authorities as having achieved a standard which the people imposed, and all occurred in schools selected by the people."

Collins said he favors a law segregating the sexes in Florida schools — but not necessarily as part of the racial issue. He said he just feels the boys and girls would better apply themselves to education if sent to separate schools.

At the same time, if Florida were confronted with mass integration — which he said it is not and probably never will be — he would strongly urge immediate separation of boys and girls in the schools because inter-marriage is the strong underlying fear of parents in the segregation problem.

Collins said he does not presume to predict when and where court-dictated integration will first come in Florida, nor does she ever foresee wholesale race mixing in the schools.

"But we should admit the realities and facts and make our plans to shape it. With the people in control, we can limit integration. When the people abandon this power to the NAACP, there is no way under the sun to know what may happen."

Under a voluntary program of desegregation such as was followed in North Carolina, he said, responsible education officials select both the students and the schools involved. And they select students that meet standards imposed by the people.

Collins said recently that he knew of no community or school in Florida where voluntary integration could be peaceably undertaken at that time. He said Thursday he does not know if that is still the case.

Court suits seeking desegregation are already pending in Dade, Palm Beach and Hillsborough counties.

Collins amplified remarks he made in a Tampa speech Tuesday which some legislators interpreted to mean the governor had thrown in the sponge on segregation.

Collins said he did not imply that there is no legislation that will help ease the racial problem. What he meant, he said, is that there is no legislative "magic" that will make the Supreme Court's desgregation rulings "go away."

He said he has not ruled out the parent option tuition plan advanced by Attorney General Richard Ervin and School Superintendent Thomas Bailey.

He has not committed himself one way or another, but said "I do not regard this plan as massive resistance or defiance."

N.A.A.C.P. SPURS FIGHT

32b

Southern Parley Asks Efforts to Speed Integration

N.Y. Times

New York

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 15 (UPI) —The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ended its Southern conference Sunday with a pledge "seek to greatly accelerated desegregation in those states which now have so-called token integration."

Delegates from six Southern states asked local branches to continue to fight for total integration in public facilities.

The conference called for greater efforts to end discrimination against the Negro in housing, labor and industry, and segregation in hospitals "partially or wholly supported by Federal, state or municipal funds."

AS TAMPA MEET ENDS

Faster Desegregation Is Pledged by NAACP

P. 22 Times Union

TAMPA, Feb. 15 (UPI)—The NAACP ended its Southern conference today with a pledge to "seek to greatly accelerate desegregation in those states which now have so-called token integration."

The delegates from six Southern states, in a conference statement, asked local branches to continue their fight for total integration in all public facilities and urged Negroes not to ease off the fight in states which have allowed only token integration.

The conference statement also called for more work to end discrimination against the Negro in housing, labor and industry, and segregation in hospitals "partially or wholly supported by federal, state or municipal funds."

32b

It also called "for complete integration of staffs and personnel of these hospitals and medical centers."

Jacksonville, Fla.

The conference said "the rapid increase in population in this region points up the need for more and more low-cost housing and to demand that such housing be open to all qualified applicants without regard to race, creed or color."

Mon. 2-16-59

The statement also urged successful completion for the Southwide drive for three million registered Negro voters by November, 1960.

It charged "there are inequities, subterfuges and discriminary practices on the part of elected and appointed public officials... which can only be solved by massive and wise use of the ballot."

In the four years since the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation ruling, the statement said, "it is clear to all concerned that in the Southern states and the District of Columbia it has been demonstrated that desegregation can be started and completed within a reasonable time."

But it said "the late developments in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and the District of Columbia indicate that the political leadership is still bent upon definance of the Constitution."

NAACP of Tampa Accuses City of 6 Discriminations

Times Union

TAMPA, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Tampa branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today charged the city is guilty of six cases of racial discrimination.

P. 28

Jacksonville Fla.

It asked Mayor Nick Nuccio to "work to alleviate them."

The Rev. Roscoe Lacy, president of the Tampa NAACP branch, wrote the mayor that "failure of city officials to protect the rights of all citizens irrespective of race constitutes a violation of the protection clause of the United States Constitution."

Sat. 2-7-59

32b

The city was accused of "abuses" by police, racial discrimination at City Hall with "white" and "colored" signs, job discrimination against Negroes, recreation area discrimination, barring of Negroes from the public library and discrimination in city hospitals.

High Court Stays Miami NAACP Quiz

Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court Tuesday granted a stay of a Florida court order directing that four Miami residents give information about members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Florida Supreme Court ordered four members and officers of the Miami branch of NAACP to answer questions asked by a Florida legislative investigating committee.

32b

Wed. 2-25-59

The four were called as witnesses in an investigation by the committee of asserted Communist infiltration of the association.

P. 17

Challenging the state court order, the four said they stood on the constitutional rights of free speech and association.

The high tribunal in granting the stay specified that it would remain in effect until final Supreme Court action on an appeal which the four persons would file later.

Johns Says Case Will Be Pushed

U.S. Court Delays Probe of NAACP

Miami Herald

Four Miamians Tuesday won a temporary victory in their running battle with a Florida legislative committee investigating alleged Communist infiltration in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The U.S. Supreme Court granted a stay of a Florida Supreme Court order which had directed the Negroes to produce a membership list, state whether they were members of the Miami branch of the NAACP, and tell whether they knew other members.

Wed 2-25-59

Washington officials explained Tuesday's Supreme Court ruling does not quash the Florida court's original order. It merely postpones the action until the four have had an opportunity to file a formal appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The four are the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, Ruth Perry, Vernell Albury and Grattan E. Graves, Jr.

They successfully challenged the state court order on the constitutional rights of free speech and association.

In postponing the Florida court's order, the U.S. Supreme Court specified the stay would remain in effect only until it could rule on the Miamians, pending appeal.

Earlier in the week, Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke, chairman of the committee probing alleged Communist associations in the NAACP, said he thought the NAACP was "trying to tire us out in court . . . but they are not going to do it."

G. E. Graves Jr., the NAACP's attorney and one of the four, could not be reached for comment Tuesday afternoon.

Johns said he was "not at all surprised" at the U.S. Supreme Court's action.

But Johns said his committee will not give up, if it takes years and years. He said the Legislature will extend the life of the committee for as long as it takes.

"The NAACP controls the U. S. Supreme Court," Johns charged. "The NAACP could file anything and that court would grant it."

Maps Plans for Next Fall

NAACP to Press For More Mixing

Herald

By DOM BONAFEDE
Herald Staff Writer

The executive committee of the Miami National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted unanimously Thursday night to attempt the extension of racial mixing at Dade schools next fall.

Miami, Fla

Edwin L. Davis, NAACP attorney, said the move would be made under the Pupil Assignment Law.

The Dade School Board Wednesday voted to allow four Negro pupils to enter the all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School. It was Florida's first move to integrate a public school below college level.

5-20-59

"We are going to try to extend the Pupil Assignment Law in Dade County to see if the School Board acted in good faith," Davis said.

P. 2

He added the attempt will be made at schools in areas where Negro and white families overlap and where Negro students have to walk long distances past white schools ot get to their schools.

In a report to the NAACP board on Wednesday's decision, Davis said: "We got what we asked for, but the question is whether this is the end or the beginning."

He said he felt the School Board was attempting to "adjust to a problem the best way they know how."

Davis reported that "many more children" will register under the placement law this spring for the fall term than

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gusta Ike." (I like Ike.)

Eisenhower's goodwill visit has been regarded as a major event by Mexicans, who see their nation maturing as the biggest of the "little brothers" of the U. S. in Latin America.

The President's arrival was accordingly rubricated in exaggerated Latin fashion at the airport, where President Lopez Mateos and a large group of officials, including U.S. Ambassador Robert C. Hill, met Eisenhower's plane.

Eisenhower was accompanied by his brother Milton, his son John, Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom, and other U.S. officials.

Stay Is Granted In NAACP Case

326 Fla

Top Court Delays Order for Member Data from Four Miamians

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Supreme Court today granted a stay of a Florida court order directing that four Miami residents give information about members of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Daily Union

P. 1

The Florida Supreme Court ordered four members and officers of the Miami branch of NAACP to answer questions asked by a Florida legislative investigating committee.

2-25-59

The four were called as witnesses in an investigation by the committee of asserted Communist infiltration of the association. They were told by the Florida court to produce a membership list and answer questions about their membership and whether they know other members.

Challenging the state court order, the four said they stood on their constitutional rights of free speech and association. They sued a stay of the Florida court judgment pending final action on an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court to be filed later.

Jacksonville

The stay request was filed by Theodore Gibson, Ruth Perry, Vernell Albury and G. E. Graves Jr.

The tribunal, in granting the stay, specified that it would remain in effect until final Supreme Court action on an appeal which the four would file later.

Sen. Charley Johns of Starke, chairman of the Florida legislative investigating committee, had announced recently that the committee planned to resume its Miami hearings soon.

The committee has been looking into possible Communist influence in filing of racial lawsuits in Florida.

Apparently, today's decision means that the committee will not be able to go further into the Miami case before the 1959 Legislature convenes April 7. However, Johns has said he planned to ask the Legislature to extend the life of the committee two more years.

The Florida Supreme Court held on Dec. 19 that members and officers of the Miami chapter of the NAACP must produce membership lists and financial records of the organization to refer to in answering questions put to them at committee hearings.

However, the court said that the witnesses would not be required to turn over their records to the committee.

Fla. Baptists Support NAACP Rights Fight

32b-fla

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-25-59

P. 2

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The General Baptist State Convention of Florida took a courageous stand in the current battle for complete freedom of equality at its 80th annual session held here.

It not only passed a resolution endorsing the work of NAACP, but appointed a committee to work with one of its members, Rev. C. K. Steele, who is also chairman of the NAACP's church committee. It also urged that the convention give a sum of money to the Florida State Conference each year to "guarantee that the NAACP will not have to suffer the indignation and insults coming from embarrassing situations which might arise from a lack of adequate finances."

In another resolution, the group said it did not support efforts by elected officials and members of the State Legislature to create a situation in Florida whereby unscrupulous persons, without regard for law and order, may interpret the actions of the State Legislature as sanctioning their unlawful efforts to thwart the efforts of 700,000 or more Negroes in Florida to obtan all rights and privileges granted to every American citizen, and also condemned attempts by the state to label the actions of the Negro in this respect as "communistic" or led by "outside agitators."

The resolution also urged all qualified Negroes to work to increase the voting strength in all registration efforts and to use "all available legal and legitmate means to seek the elimination of those laws that are unjust and that are based on discrimination and hatred rather than on the true American belief that all men are created equal."

PROPOSED IN SOUTH

NAACP to Ask Federal Check of Racial Bills

32b-fla

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Mon. 4-20-59

P. 21

TAMPA, April 19 (UPI)—The Florida NAACP said today it would ask President [illegible] to name a committee to check on the legality of anti-integration bills proposed by the legislatures of Florida and other Southern states.

The statement was issued following a day-long meeting of some 20 Florida NAACP leaders with Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau.

The Florida Conference of NAACP branches said "We will call upon the President to appoint a special committee to prepare a report on the activities of the state legislatures on matters of school integration."

NAACP officials said they would take the report of any such committee and present it to the various congressional committees dealing with civil rights legislation.

The meeting came after two anti-integration bills were introduced in the Florida Legislature—the parent-option plan to provide private school tuition, and the more drastic "last resort" plan which would close all public schools if a single classroom were integrated.

Mitchell warned the delegates from local branches that those who propose "token integration" are more dangerous to the NAACP's cause than those who propose total segregation at all costs.

"Some segregationists are too dumb to see what is happening," he said, "but the wise men in the segregation camp know that their best defense is token desegregation."

Mitchell added, "They also know that if they grant a small amount of compliance with the law, they will be in a better position to enlist sympathy in the North. This is why token compliance is dangerous and in the long run more effective in delaying justice."

Gov. LeRoy Collins and Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin have gone on record as favoring token integration under Florida's pupil assignment law as the best defense against all-out integration. And the Dade County school board has voted to integrate the races in one elementary school next fall.

Mitchell said "there is but a short step between the defiance preached on the floor of your Legislature at Tallahassee and the bombing of a synagogue in Miami."

He said "the smart segregationists know this (and) "are breaking all speed records trying to keep from being associated with the bombers and dynamiters, but they are one and the same."

Florida, Mitchell said, has two choices. "It can be swept kicking and screaming into the space age by the power of federal law," he said, or it "can walk with dignity into the great era when men shall have their heads among the stars and their feet upon distant planets."

NAACP Votes Increase In Fla. Activity

32b

News-Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Mon. 4-21-59

P. 5-B

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) —The Florida Conference of the NAACP approved Sunday a plan to press for integration through "a constructive program representative of the Constitution and human dignity rather than a program of open defiance."

The 32 delegates voted to increase general activity of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Florida. Emphasis would be placed on voter registration.

The conference also voted to urge all citizens to contact their senators and ask them to oppose "defiant bills" aimed at circumvention of the U. S. Supreme Court's rulings on segregation.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington office, pointed to Virginia as the key to the nation's racial matters, in a mass meeting address.

"Any other state may put on a circus of pretense about avoiding compliance with the Constitution," Mitchell said, "but the main tent is in Richmond."

He said some segregationists "are too ignorant to see what is happening, but there are wise men in the segregation camp. They knew their best defense is to give token desegregation.

"They also know if they grant a small amount of compliance with the law, they will be in a better position to enlist sympathy in the North. Token compliance is dangerous and, in the long run, much more effective in delaying justice."

NAACP Probe Act Endorsed

32b-fla

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Sat. 4-25-59

P. 20

TALLAHASSEE, April 24 (UPI)—A bill to continue the investigation of alleged Communist infiltration in the NAACP breezed through a House judiciary committee today without opposition.

There was no discussion on the measure.

Even Rep. Carney, a Pinellas Republican who fought creation of the committee in 1957, voted to give the bill a favorable recommendtion.

Carney said after the meeting the reason he voted for the bill was that "I'm just worn out and tired of beating my head against a wall."

"I still don't think we can justify spending the $75,000 the bill calls for," he said. "They're not investigating subversive activity. They're just trying to keep the Negroes out of the schools."

The committee's action cleared the bill for House action. A similar proposal was introduced in the Senate early in the session and is still pending before a committee.

The seven-member committee was created during the last session of the Legislature and was authorized to investigate "all organizations whose principles or activities include conduct constituting violence . . . or which would be inimical to the well-being . . . of citizens of this state."

The committee is headed by Sen. Johns of Starke.

In other action, the House Judiciary "A" Committee approved 10 noncontroversial bills dealing with bail bonds and other matters.

Extension Of NAACP Quiz Asked

32b-fla

Senate Bill Seeks Funds for Inquiry

Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Sat. 4-11-59

P. 15A

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Florida lawmakers laid a foundation for a series of anti-integration legislative maneuvers Friday before knocking off for the weekend.

Elsewhere on Florida's segregation front, a Negro statewide Baptist group opposed efforts of the Legislature to prevent integration, and the State Chamber of Commerce said its recent stand favoring free public schools doesn't mean an integrated school system.

Heading anti-integration moves in the Legislature was the introduction in the Senate of a bill to continue a special committee to investigate alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP.

If the Senate bill calling for continuation of the investigation of the NAACP isn't reenacted the committee will expire at the close of the 1959 legislative session. Sen. Charley Johns of Starke, sponsor of the bill, said there is still a lot of investigating to be done.

The committee was forced to halt its probe when Miami NAACP officials secured a U. S. Supreme Court order staying further proceedings.

Johns, who has 28 co-signers on his bill, virtually assuring its passage, said the committee's investigation so far discloses a great abuse of the judicial processes of Florida courts as well as certain acts constituting violence or threats of violence.

The measure went to the Appropriations Committee for study of the request for $75,000 to pay expenses of the investigation.

A segregation-related bill which would grant limited tax credit to persons who contribute to private schools was introduced in the House.

The bill was introduced by Gordon V. Frederick of Seminole County, who contends state tuition grants to students refusing to attend integrated schools would be illegal.

The House also got a bill aimed at preventing the stirring up of litigation. The so-called barratry bill apparently is aimed at the NAACP and other organizations and individuals promoting racial litigation.

Under the bill, attorneys violating the law could be disbarred, fined $5,000 and imprisoned for five years. The bill calls for fines up to $10,000 for associations and corporations stirring up lawsuits.

A similar bill was killed during 1957 legislative session.

High Court Gets Florida NAACP Appeal

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla.
Fri. 5-8-59 P 7
32-6

WASHINGTON. — The United States Supreme Court was this week asked to review a decision of the Florida Supreme Court calling for surrender of the Miami NAACP membership list.

NAACP attorneys filed a petition for writ of certiorari April 28 on behalf of Rev. Theodore Gibson, Mrs. Ruth Perry, Mrs. Vernell Albury and G. E. Graves jr. All are members of the Miami branch of the NAACP.

Conflict arose in February of 1958 when the four petitioners were subpoenaed to testify before the Florida Legislative Investigation committee. Alleged purpose of the hearing was to determine the extent of subversive penetration and infiltration into the NAACP.

Membership List Withheld

All petitioners appeared but did not produce the NAACP membership list, as was asked. Mrs. Perry and Mr. Graves refused to answer various questions on grounds that they were not pertinent and violated their right of freedom of speech.

Mrs. Perry was then subjected to bitter and scathing denunciation by two members of the committee. They cast aspersions upon her character and integrity as well as the character and integrity of all the witnesses.

Father Gibson and Mrs. Albury, who were subsequently called, refused to testify before the committee. The pair asserted that the committee lacked jurisdiction to require anyone to testify, after having showqn its bias and prejudice by endorsing the outbursts of two of its members.

Committee Upheld

Contempt proceedings were then instituted in the circuit court of Dade county, Florida, and the court upheld the committee.

NAACP attorneys then carried an appeal to the Supreme Court of Florida and this court upheld the committee's actions on all essential points of difference.

While the Florida supreme court did not require physical delivery of the NAACP membership list, it held that the custodian of the list be required to bring it to the hearings and refer to it in answering questions about various person's memberships.

The Florida high court also ruled that everyone called would be expected to answer questions on their own membership and that of others suspected of subversive activities.

Stay Was Granted

The United States Supreme Court granted a stay of judgment of the Florida supreme court on February 24, pending filing of this petition for writ of certiorari.

This is one of seven cases before the high court involving the Association's right to function, explained Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel who is handling this case. He is being assisted by G. E. Graves jr., of Miami.

32-6

Other similar cases stem from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, each with one apiece, and Arkansas with three.

Solon Probe Of NAACP Meets Delay

p. 33
Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Fri. 7-17-59

TALLAHASSEE, July 16 (AP)— The legislative investigating committee's Miami inquiry into possible communistic influences in the NAACP has been postponed, Rep. Cliff Herrell, chairman, announced today.

The hearing was scheduled to begin July 20. It probably will be reset for some time in September.

Herrell said a delay was necessary because the committee's attorney, Mark Hawes, has not yet received the U.S. Supreme Court's order under which the hearing was to be resumed.

The court refused June 22 to hear an appeal by four Miami residents challenging the authority of the state legislators to require them to testify about the NAACP.

The four, G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for the Miami branch of the NAACP; Theordore Gibson, president of the Miami group; Ruth Perry and Vernell Albury, had refused to answer committee questions in a session Feb. 26, 1958.

In a lawsuit which followed, the State Supreme Court directed the NAACP officers to produce records of their organization and answer questions about alleged communistic activities, but held that the NAACP membership lists didn't have to be turned over to the committee.

In Fla. NAACP Investigation

High Court Refuses Review

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-4-59

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The United States Supreme Court, on Monday, refused to review a Florida law which permits an investigating committee to force testimony from persons brought before it for questioning.

The case was taken to the high court by four Miami residents who challenged the authority of this committee to compel testimony about the NAACP.

The witnesses declined to answer questions regarding assertions that Communists were infiltrating into the association. They also refused to produce the NAACP membership list when the committee was in session in February, 1958.

A LOWER COURT ruled that the committee had authority to inquire into possible seditious conduct as long as it did not use its powers to engage in "witch hunts." This ruling was upheld by the Florida Supreme Court.

The state's highest court said it did not see the necessity of revealing the entire NAACP membership lists "to the extent that the lists should be delivered to the committee and placed in evidence, thereby becoming a matter of public record."

It did order the NAACP officers to take the records before the committee and testify from them under oath and to answer questions on whether persons suspected of Communist activities were also associated with the NAACP.

Court Lets Florida Investigate NAACP

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 6-23-59 p. 2

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Supreme Court Monday paved the way for resumption of a state legislative investigation into alleged communist infiltration of the NAACP in Florida.

The high court denied a hearing to four Miami NAACP officials who last year refused to produce membership records or answer questions before a legislative investigating committee headed by State Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke.

Fla.

The hearings were halted after the NAACP officials appealed a Florida Supreme Court ruling ordering them to answer questions and give the investigators the names of members who might also be Communists.

In other action Monday, the court rejected attacks on the Jencks Act which limits the use of government secrets by the defense in criminal trials.

It also rejected a last-ditch bid of mass killer Charles Starkweather to escape death in Nebraska's electric chair. It refused, unanimously and without comment, to give him a hearing.

The Jencks Act was passed by Congress following criticism of the rule the court laid down in the case of Clinton V. Jencks, a former union official convicted of making false non-Communist oaths to the National Labor Relations Board.

In that decision in 1957, the court said defendants in criminal cases were entitled to see prior statements made to government agents by key witnesses for the government in criminal trials.

The court will quit for the summer next Monday.

Florida Plans To Reopen NAACP Probe

News + Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Thurs. 6-25-59
P. 2-A

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — A legislative investigating committee will reopen its inquiry into alleged communist influences in the NAACP at Miami July 20.

The committee set the date at a reorganization meeting Wednesday.

The Miami hearings were suspended early last year by a court challenge of the committee's right to require witnesses to appear before it with financial records and membership lists of the NAACP.

The right of the committee to subpoena the NAACP records was upheld by cthe state Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court refused several days ago to review the state court's decision.

Committee counsel Mark Hawes said G. E. Graves, the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, Mrs. Ruth W. Perry and Mrs. Vernell P. Albury had 15 days from issuance of the U. S. Supreme Court order to ask for rehearing.

Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke, who has served as chairman of the committee the past two years, said he believed it imperative to resume the Miami inquiry at the earliest possible date.

"The way those people defied the committee was ridiculous. I think we should go down there, bring them back, make them testify or put them in jail," he said.

ASSAULT OPENS FRIDAY

Advertiser p. 9-A

NAACP Out To Destroy School Laws In Atlanta

Mon. 6-1-59 p. 9

ATLANTA (AP) — The eyes of Georgia and much of the South will be on Atlanta Friday when the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People opens a major offensive to destroy the city's school segregation laws.

32b

The battleground will be a federal district courtroom. It is the first major encounter in the racial integration fight in Georgia since the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

Judge Frank A. Hooper and Boyd Sloan will hear the suit brought by 10 Negro parents.

The state constitution and laws say public schools in Georgia must be segregated. If the courts order race mixing, the state can close the public schools.

MIXING ORDERED

Both Hooper and Sloan have issued rulings recently favorable to integrationists.

Judge Hooper ordered integration of Atlanta Trolleys. In so doing he pointed out that the Supreme Court's mandate in the Montgomery, Ala., bus case had fixed a precedent which governed him.

Judge Sloan recently ruled that Georgia State College could not bar admittance because of color. He commented that if would be "futile" to rule against the Supreme Court school integration decision.

The scheduling of the case on a Friday has provoked some conjecture that the judges might issue a quick ruling, such as Hooper returned in the trolley suit. The school case will be heard without a jury.

POTENTIAL WITNESSES

Attorneys for both sides have spent considerable time in the past two weeks taking depositions from potential witnesses. The city questioned all 10 of the parents, the parents' attorneys and numerous school officials, including City Supt. Miss Ira Jarrell.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, an associate of NAACP chief counsel Thurgood Marshall, has been in Atlanta several days working on the case.

She participated in the deposition-taking, questioning witnesses herself—a departure from her courtroom procedure. Mrs. Motley was one of the attorneys in the Georgia State case, but Atlanta Negro lawyers questioned witnesses under her guidance. She also argued the case.

The State of Georgia has not intervened directly on the side of the Atlanta Board of Education. The school board, however, has hired B. D. (Buck) Murphy, whom the state also usually retains in integration cases.

CERTAIN SCHOOLS

Since the suit does not seek admission of the 27 Negro children to any certain white schools, it would be up to Negroes to implement any integration edict. That is, they would have to send their children to white schools seeking admission.

Sloan actually did not order admission of Negro students at Georgia State College—he merely enjoined officials from barring Negroes because of race.

Since then Georgia state has rejected three Negro applications for reasons other than race. Five months after the Sloan ruling, the college remains all white.

Legal sources figure that appeals can delay a final settlement of the Atlanta school suit beyond opening of city schools this fall.

Review of NAACP's Fine Here Denied

Constitution p. 1

Atlanta, Ga. 32b p. 1

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Supreme Court declined Monday to act on an appeal by the NAACP from a $25,000 contempt fine imposed by a Georgia court, but left the door open for a possible review of the case later.

Tues. 6-2-59

The case involves a ruling by Judge Durwood Pye of Fulton Superior Court in 1956 which fined the NAACP $25,000 for refusing the judge's order to produce income tax records demanded by the State Revenue Department.

Judge Pye's ruling, however, reserved the right to reduce the amount of the fine.

It was on this ground—that the fine has not been finally determined and assessed—that the State of Georgia opposed the NAACP's petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari (review of the case).

The Supreme Court, in a "per curiam" decision in which no lengthy opinion is written, agreed with the state's legal argument.

However, the Supreme Court said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is "free to take further proceedings here when the judgment . . . becomes final or the jurisdiction of this court may otherwise be appropriately invoked."

In a separate opinion, Associate Justice Douglas said he acquiesed "with some doubt" in the decision.

Douglas noted that one of the questions in the case was the NAACP's contention that the $25,000 fine represented "cruel and unusual punishment" outlawed by the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution and applicable to the states under the 14th Amendment.

However, Douglas said the central issue of the case has nothing to do with the amount of the fine. Since a court order to produce the tax records was followed by a contempt citation within a few hours. Douglas said, the basic question seemed to him to be a violation of due process of law, required by the Bill of Rights.

Constitution

Then, said the justice, since the issue of the "cruel and unusual punishment" had been raised and might be eliminated by a reduction of the fine, he acquiesed in the denial of a review of the case.

Atlanta

If Judge Pye's order imposing a $25,000 fine is not modified, it is almost certain the NAACP will file another appeal, which the organization may well do anyhow on other grounds.

Tues. 6-2-59

The NAACP's petition was filed by attorneys A. P. Walden and D. L. Hollowell of Atlanta and NAACP attorneys in Washington and New York, and was opposed in a brief filed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and his aides, Robert H. Hall and E. Freeman Leverett.

32b Ga

The state brief opposed the NAACP appeal on other grounds, but the issue for the present turned on the lower court's judgment not yet being finally determined and assessed.

Substitution of State Revenue Commissioner Dixon Oxford as respondent in the case, originally brought against former commissioner T. V. Williams, was approved by the high court.

NAACP Denied Georgia Appeal

Ala. Journal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court today declined to act at this time on an appeal by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from a $25,000 contempt fine imposed by a Georgia court.

The NAACP was held in contempt for asserted failure to produce records for state income tax purposes.

Montgomery

The Supreme Court noted a contention by Georgia that the fine had not been finally determined and assessed.

Ala

Justice Douglas in a separate memorandum said he was joining in the court action "with some doubts."

Douglas explained that the Georgia Supreme Court retained jurisdiction of the case and said that after the production of books, records and data it could reduce the amount of the fine "if such should be just under the circumstances then existing."

The court's brief order said that NAACP was free to take further proceedings in the highest tribunal when the Georgia judgment becomes final "or the jurisdiction of this court may otherwise by appropriately invoked."

The association was adjudged in contempt and fined by a Fulton County court after state tax agents called at the NAACP southeast regional office in Atlanta and demanded the records.

NAACP in appealing to the high tribunal said Mrs. Ruby Hurley, director of the office, produced all records which in good faith she believed were demanded.

NAACP Hit For Stirring Racial Strife

Advertiser.

Montgomery, Ala

Fri. 5-15-59

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver said Thursday the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People promotes strife among the races in order to enrich its coffers and afford a handful of its officers a lavish standard of living.

p. 6B

32b

The Georgia governor, hitting back at NAACP criticism of his appearance before a congressional subcommittee, charged that the Negro group on the national level operates similar to the Communist Party in Russia.

Earlier in the week Vandiver testified in behalf of Sen. Herman Talmadge's local school control amendment before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington.

Clarence Mitchell, legal counsel for the NAACP, said the testimony of Vandiver and Gov. John Patterson of Alabama would mislead many into thinking there is a new chance to hold the segregation line.

Mitchell said the two governors hoped the concept of equality under the law would be destroyed "if they can make enough noise up here (in Washington) while they are lynching and dynamiting back home."

Vandiver told a news conference Thursday that he made a reasonable presentation before the committee and Mitchell "would have recognized that if he had read my remarks before commenting wildly upon them."

He added:

"The fact is that the NAACP does not want harmony and progress among the white and colored races but rather seeks to promote strife and discord between them in order to enrich its coffers and to afford a handful of its officers a lavish standard of living at the expense of its members who receive no real benefits from its activities."

In his reference to the NAACP and the Communist Party, Vandiver said the membership of the NAACP is small and its policies are made at the top, not by its grass-roots membership.

Vandiver Swings Back at NAACP

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 5-15-59

P. 1

Gov. Vandiver swung back Thursday with a strong verbal punch at the NAACP's Washington representative who had described Sen Talmadge's school amendment "misleading."

The governor described the statement of the NAACP's Clarence Mitchell as a "tirade" and added:

"The NAACP . . . seeks to promote strife and discord between (the races) in order to enrich its coffers and to afford a handful of its officers a lavish standard of living at the expense of its members. . ."

Vandiver compared the Negro organization to the Communist Party. "Its policies are made at the top, not by its grass-roots membership . . . it thrives on perpetrating violence and discord," he asserted.

Mitchell unleashed an attack on Vandiver after the governor testified in Washington on behalf of Talmadge's proposed constitutional amendment giving states complete authority over their schools.

32 b

The Negro leader said the amendment was "misleading many foolish people into believing that there is a new chance to hold the segregation line."

Appeal Lost By NAACP In High Court

Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Tues. 6-2-59

Door Left Open For Georgia Case To Be Reopened

P. 1

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—The Supreme Court today rejected for the time being an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a contempt conviction in the state of Georgia.

32

But the high court left the door open for the NAACP to bring the case back after the size of the fine against the organization has been determined by the Georgia state courts.

The NAACP was convicted of contempt of court for failing to produce its financial records for the Georgia Department of Revenue. It originally was fined $25,000, but further proceedings in the state court have left the final judgment in doubt.

May Try Again

In rejecting the NAACP appeal at this time, the high court noted in a brief order that no fine "has been finally determined and assessed." It said the NAACP may appeal again when the judgment becomes final "or the jurisdiction of this court may otherwise be appropriately invoked."

Justice William O. Douglas said in a separate opinion that he questioned his colleagues' delay in taking the case. He said "the central issue in the case has nothing to do with the amount of the fine."

"The basic question," he said, "is whether holding (the NAACP) in contempt and imposing any fine comported with that due process required of every government under our bill of rights."

But he said he agreed to go along with the majority because the NAACP contended the amount of the fine was "cruel and unusual punishment." He said that legal point may become moot after the judgment becomes final in the state courts.

Atlanta NAACP to Back Negro 'Citizenship' Suits

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 5-15-59 P. 14

Rejection of three Negro applicants by Georgia State College prompted the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP Thursday to pledge their support to any moves by Negroes, including "judicial action," in seeking "full citizenship."

As a result of the latest setback in efforts to integrate all-white Georgia State, the Atlanta NAACP said it had adopted a resolution imploring Negroes to employ "persistent courage in the fight for their rights."

32 b

The applications of three Negro women — Miss Alice Wyche, Mrs. Ernestine Brown and Miss Mary Rogers — for admission to summer quarter classes were rejected Monday by William S. Patrick, Georgia State admissions director.

Patrick said the Negroes were not qualified for admission on several grounds, including inadequate academic records and the ages of the three in relation to the state age-limit law for entrance to state colleges.

The Atlanta chapter's resolution said the NAACP stands ready as an organization to aid Negroes "by petition, conference or judicial action."

State Official Sees Violence

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Wed 8-19-59

Georgia Attorney General Blasts Practices Of NAACP

P. 1

By United Press International

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Tuesday that if the NAACP insists on employing its present practices to integrate public schools "no one can safely assume that the issue will be resolved without violence and frustrating results" to both white and Negro races.

32 b

"It would be dishonest to assume otherwise," Mr. Cook told the annual meeting of the Georgia Peace Officers Association.

He said the ultimate question facing Georgia is whether children will be educated on an integrated basis.

'Apprehension Certain'

"The ultimate determination of this question involves so many complicated and explosive factors that neither side of the issue can discuss it without apprehension," he said.

But he added he is certain of one thing: "If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, aided and abetted by those who have embraced their objectives, continued to employ the forces of our Federal Government in their efforts to inflict upon an unwilling people their unholy revolutionary doctrine of intimate social association in our public schools, no one can safely assume that the issue will be resolved without violence and frustrating results to both the white and Negro races."

Mr. Cook disclosed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, for the past three years, have had under surveillance a group known as the "Moslems."

He said this membership, totaling 250,000, is dedicated to overthrowing "white supremacy in the United States by 1970."

Mr. Cook said the "Moslem" organization maintains headquarters in Atlanta and relies on the exploitation of race riots to "obtain their insane and barbarous objectives."

Attacks Editor

The state official attacked the Atlanta Constitution's Pulitzer Prize winning editor, Ralph McGill, as the NAACP's "star Southern disciple."

He pointed out that the state has not been made a party to the pending Atlanta school integration case. However, he added, "You may be assured that neither the governor nor I have or will for one moment brush it aside as being a matter of local concern only."

Court Limits Cited By NAACP Counsel

Constitution Atlanta, Georgia

Mon. 9-23-59 - P. 5

32 b

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

The Supreme Court is "not going to come to Georgia and point out which schools your children should attend or where you should live—that is all up to you," the chief counsel of the NAACP told two Negro audiences in Atlanta Sunday.

Thurgood Marshall spoke to the Wheat Street Baptist Church Men's Day exercises and later before the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia.

The New York attorney said the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People "would continue to fight within the framework of democracy." He told his audiences to "keep faith and stand on your constitutional rights."

Marshall also said it was not the purpose of the NAACP to buy or corrupt peoples' minds in order to win the battle for "full citizenship."

"We are fighting this battle because it is right for us to do so," he declared, "and we are not trying to force personal association with any people. The only thing we want is to feel free in being ourselves in the eyesight of God."

Maturity Advocated

Adult whites and Negroes of the South have shown a lack of maturity in their racial relationships during the past few years. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, said.

In a recent address to the Butler Street YMCA's Hungry Club, Dr. Richardson said responsible people of the South can no longer afford either "foolishness or childishness" in their human relations while democracy is being challenged around the world.

"The sheer childishness of our present-day behavior in Southern human relations is easily evident to anyone who can take an objective look," he said.

Dr. Richardson said Negro leaders who think the racial battle can be achieved overnight also show a lack of maturity.

Morehouse's Rev. Williams To Head Atlanta NAACP

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 12-3-59.

A Negro minister who has played leading roles in desegregation movements here has been nominated as the next president of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

P. 40.

The Rev. Samuel W. Williams, a co-plaintiff in the federal court suit that saw segregated seating on trolley outlawed, was the only nominee for president at a recent meeting of the local NAACP.

A philosophy professor at Morehouse College, Williams was a key witness in the Georgia State College trial that resulted in U.S. Judge Boyd Sloan's injunction against racial barriers at the all-white downtown college.

Nominees for other local NAACP posts included: The Rev. Otis Moss, first vice president; Mrs. Isabelle Webster, second vice president; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary; Mrs. Peggy Church, assistant secretary, and C. R. Yates and J. C. Johnson, treasurers.

SAVANNAH NEWS:

Golden Jubilee tea staged by NAACP

Afro American

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The Savannah Branch of the NAACP held its "Golden Jubilee" tea at the Butler Presbyterian Church and featured Samuel J. Brown as the speaker.

The program which noted the 50th anniversary of the NAACP was also highlighted by a review of the history of the association, and a special choral performance for the occasion.

P 19

Van Buren Jones was in charge of the choral group, Mrs. B. S. Adams headed the committee for arrangements, and Mrs. Esther F. Garrison was overall program chairman.

Baltimore Md.

Westley W. Law is president of the branch.

* * *

SEVEN MEMBERS of the 407th Engineer Company (Panel Bridge) (USAR) have received letters of commendation citing their outstanding performance of duty with the unit.

Sat 2-28-59

Those cited were Master Sergeant James W. Cleveland, former 1st sergeant, for his service in that capacity; SFC Edwin L. Chapman for community liaison, SFC Raymond G. Howard for efficiency in administrative duties, and for a professional military development program;

SFC Willie J. McIver of Rincon, Ga. for supervision of maintenance operations; Sgt. Rufus H. Blyler for performance of maintenance duties; presentation of a superior class of instruction during the annual visit of the inspector general; and Sp-4 Willie B. King for performance of duty as acting mess steward at Fort Benning, Ga. during the annual field training period of the unit.

* * *

THE JONQUIL Garden Club held its annual Barbecue at the home of Mrs. George C. Singfield. Mrs. Vivian Castain is president of the club which features several social and community events each year.

Mrs. Vivian S. Washington of Savannah was chairman of the program held in observance of National Negro History Week at the Carver High School of Douglas, Ga.

She also served again as one of the advisors for the school which recently put out its latest edition.

The Ninth Grade Class of the Sol C. Johnson High School held a class party at the home of Eloise Banks to give Miss Banks and Ernest Givens a boost in the "Sweethearts" of the school contest.

Catherine Holmes is the class president, LaShelia Warren was chairman of the Social Committee, and William B. Jackson is the class teacher.

THE REV. H. L. Cleveland, pastor of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, will be the speaker for the kick-off program of the Y's 11th annual membership enrollment. He is also a member of the board of management of the Y.

Section Leaders Miss Frankie N. Golden and James E. Luten Jr., will be assisted by the following workers who have been appointed division managers.

They are Arthur T. Pope, Norman B. Elmore, Alflorence Cheatham, Mrs. Lillian McNichols, Mrs. Justine Lavender, and Arthur S. Roberts

The "Little Debbie" Tri-Gra-Y Club of Tatemville gave a Valentine party at the home of Miss Erma E. Mack, while the combined Y clubs of the Powell Laboratory School presented the Y's radio program for the week.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hamilton is principal of the school. The USO party featured something new this week. It was built around the USO's new Stereophonic record player and a large selection of new records. Refreshments were also the order of the day.

Quit Stirring Suits, State Tells NAACP

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 7-17-59

In a stern warning to the NAACP to stop "stirring up" lawsuits in Georgia, Gov. Vandiver said Thursday he wants the General Assembly to recreate its barratry committee next year.

p 1

He said the national Negro organization and anyone else caught "stirring up" anti-segregation court suits will be prosecuted to the full extent of Georgia law.

The governor made his latest blast at the NAACP in commenting on an Atlanta Constitution telephone interview with Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's chief counsel. Marshall told The Constitution he has a secret weapon to use in Georgia if the state closes its public schools to prevent integration. He also said the NAACP is considering new litigation in Savannah "and about three other places."

Asked if he had any inkling what the mystery weapon is or in what towns the new attacks might come, Vandiver replied, "Mr. Marshall doesn't confer with me about his plans."

Advertiser

Laughing, he added:

"He may be planning to use the atomic bomb."

Fri. 7-17-59

But he was very serious when he told reporters, "We are going to recreate the barratry committee of the Legislature next year," and keep a sharp lookout for violators of the state's barratry laws.

p 8A

Asked if that action is aimed chiefly at the NAACP, he replied:

"Well, if the shoe fits, we want to make sure they wear it."

32b

On other matters, Vandiver said the state will have to consider "in the very near future" additional prison facilities. But he said his administration has no definite plans for trying to build them.

He said industrialization of the prisons as suggested by Corrections Director Jack M. Forrester has been under study for some time. He said he would be for it if it appears that it could be worked out so that it would effect prisoner rehabilitation and additional savings to the taxpayers.

He also announced the appointment of John B. White, Decatur attorney, to the criminal division of the attorney general's office. He said White's appointment rounds out the organization of the new criminal division, which is headed by Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert Hall.

NAACP Replies to Cook

Constitution

Former Atlanta NAACP president J. H. Calhoun Thursday blasted back at Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook for the latter's charge that the national Negro organization is more "un-American" than the Communist Party.

Atlanta, Ga.

Calhoun said legal opinions are "up to our lawyers," but "since the courts leave the case open, how can we say it's wrong?"

Fri. 6-5-59

"On the other hand," he pointed out, "several grand juries have indicted charging graft and corruption in state government which should have been exposed by state law officers.

p 12

"You (Cook) can't now cover that up with charges of communism against the NAACP which wins court decisions based on the United States Constitution and which is more American than defiance of the law."

NAACP Has Secret Plan For Georgia

Atlanta, Ga.

BY GENE BRITTON

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has a secret weapon to use in Georgia if the state's public schools are closed to prevent integration, chief counsel Thurgood Marshall, told The Constitution Wednesday.

Constitution

He implied he may uncork the mystery plan if it appears the schools may be closed.

Thurs. 7-16-59

Marshall refused to give any details, but he told a Constitution reporter by telephone from the NAACP headquarters in New York that if Georgia schools are closed "we have a plan that will surprise everyone."

p 1

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook indicated he is aware that Marshall has boasted of some kind of plan. Asked if he plans to launch an investigation to find out the specifics, Cook said he had no comment.

32b

Marshall also let it be known that the NAACP is preparing to file new segregation law suits "in Savannah and about three other places."

Ga

The NAACP had already announced its intention of attempting to get an integration order in Savannah schools.

The NAACP's top lawyer said he didn't remember the names of the three other places where attempts will be made to break down racial barriers in the schools.

In such cases, he said, local Negroes ask the NAACP for help.

"If they've got a good case, we assign a lawyer to study it and work with the local lawyers in bringing it to trial," he said.

Constitution

He added that NAACP New York lawyers have already been directed to study the proposed new Georgia cases.

Thurs. 7-16-59

Marshall said it would not necessarily be after the schools are closed before he decides to spring the plan.

p 1-2

The plan itself is a closely guarded secret, he said, and only Marshall and "three other people" know its details. Atlanta NAACP officials have not been informed about it, he said.

Asked what he thinks of the current integration - segregation crisis in Georgia, Marshall commented:

"Well, at least we're on our way in Georgia. That's progress."

He said he couldn't predict when some form of integration may come to Georgia schools, adding, "Progress in Georgia depends solely on the people in Georgia."

NAACP Hit For Stirring Racial Strife

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 5-15-59

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver said Thursday the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People promotes strife among the races in order to enrich its coffers and afford a handful of its officers a lavish standard of living.

32b

The Georgia governor, hitting back at NAACP criticism of his appearance before a congressional subcommittee, charged that the Negro group on the national level operates similar to the Communist Party in Russia.

Earlier in the week Vandiver testified in behalf of Sen. Herman Talmadge's local school control amendment before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington.

Clarence Mitchell, legal counsel for the NAACP, said the testimony of Vandiver and Gov. John Patterson of Alabama would mislead many into thinking there is a new chance to hold the segregation line.

Mitchell said the two governors hoped the concept of equality under the law would be destroyed "if they can make enough noise up here (in Washington) while they are lynching and dynamiting back home."

Vandiver told a news conference Thursday that he made a reasonable presentation before the committee and Mitchell "would have recognized that if he had read my remarks before commenting wildly upon them."

He added:

"The fact is that the NAACP does not want harmony and progress among the white and colored races but rather seeks to promote strife and discord between them in order to enrich its coffers and to afford a handful of its officers a lavish standard of living at the expense of its members who receive no real benefits from its activities."

In his reference to the NAACP and the Communist Party, Vandiver said the membership of the NAACP is small and its policies are made at the top, not by its grass-roots membership.

Supreme Court Delays Review Of Atlanta NAACP Contempt Citation Until Georgia Fixes Fine's Size

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Tues. 6-2-59

p.1

Case May Be Heard After Judgment Becomes Final

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court Monday re-ected for the time being an appeal by the National Associa-ion for the Advancement of Colored People from a contempt conviction in the state of Georgia.

But the high court left the door open for the NAACP to bring the case back after the size of the fine against the organization has been determined by the Georgia state courts.

The NAACP was convicted of contempt of court for failing to produce its financial records for the Georgia Department of Revenue. It originally was fined $25,000 but further proceedings in the state court have left the final judgement in doubt.

In rejecting the NAACP appeal at this time, the high court noted in a brief order that no fine "has been finally determined and assessed." It said the NAACP may appeal again when the judgment becomes final "or the jurisdiction of this court may otherwise be appropriately invoked."

QUESTIONS DELAY

Justice William O. Douglas said in a separate opinion that he questioned his colleagues' delay in taking the case. He said "the central issue in the case has nothing to do with the amount of the fine."

"The basic question," he said, "is whether holding the NAACP in contempt and imposing any fine comported with that due process required of every government under our bill of rights."

But he said he agreed to go along with the majority because the NAACP contended the amount of the fine was "cruel and unusual punishment." He said that legal point may become moot after the judgement becomes final in the state courts.

N. A. A. C. P. Contempt Plea Is Put Off by Supreme Court

Herald Tribune p.7

New York Tues. 6-2-59

Organization Is Told to Appeal Again When Amount of Fine by Georgia Is Set

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today rejected for the time being an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a contempt conviction in Georgia.

But the high court left the door open for the N.A.A.C.P. to bring the case back after the size of the fine against the organization has been determined by the Georgia state courts.

The N.A.A.C.P. was convicted of contempt for failing to produce its financial records for the Georgia Department of Revenue. It originally was fined $25,000, but further proceedings in the state court have left the final judgment in doubt.

May Appeal Again

In rejecting the N.A.A.C.P. appeal at this time, the high court noted that no fine "has been finally determined and assessed." It said the N.A.A.C.P. may appeal again when the judgment becomes final "or the jurisdiction of this court may otherwise be appropiately invoked."

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"The basic question," he said, "is whether holding (the N.A.A.C.P.) in contempt and imposing any fine comported with that due process required of every government under our bill of rights."

But he said he argeed to go along with the majority because the N.A.A.C.P. contended the amount of the fine was "cruel and unusual punishment." He said that leagal point may become moot after the judgment becomes final in the state courts.

Supreme Court Holds Off for Now

Call p.1

Kansas City, Mo.

Says Case Has Not Reached Proper Point

p.1

By Charlotte G. Moulton

Tue. 6-5-59

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — The Supreme court Monday, June 1, turned aside for the time being an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NNACP) from a conviction for contempt against a Georgia state agency.

The high court, however, held open the door for the NAACP to bring the case back for a decision in the future.

In effect, it held that since the amount of the fine is still unsettled in the lower courts, this was not the time for Supreme court action.

The NAACP was judged in contempt for failing to produce financial records for the Georgia Department of Revenue. Originally, a fine of $25,000 was imposed against the organization but further proceedings might bring revision of the penalty.

The court noted in its brief order that "no fine has been finally determined and assessed." The order said the NAACP will be eligible to bring the case back when the judgement becomes final "or the jurisdiction of this court may otherwise be appropriately invoked."

Call

In the NAACP case, Justice William O. Douglas filed a separate opinion questioning delay in the courts acceptance of the issue.

Kansas City, Mo.

Douglas said "the central issue in the case has nothing to do with the amount of the fine."

Tue. 6-5

"The basic question is whether holding (the NAACP) in contempt and imposing any fine comported with that due process required of every government under our bill of rights," he said.

But Douglas agreed to go along with the court's present disposition of the case because the NAACP had asserted that the amount of the fine was "cruel and unusual punishment." He said this question might not even be an issue when final disposition is made.

The fine originally was $25,000.

The case stemmed from an inquiry into the NAACP's income tax status by the Georgia Department of Revenue. On Nov. 21, 1956, the departmen d the association to pro books and records bearin income and disbursements 947 through 1955.

Superior (Judge Durwood Pye of the A nta Judicial circuit made contempt findings against both the association and John C. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta branch, because of their conduct in this connection. Calhoun drew a 12-month jail sentence which was suspended "so long as he behaves himself."

Pye said the $25,000 fine might be reduced after the books were produced. Agents did inspect the books in New York in May of 1957. The matter of a final judgment is now pending in Pye's court.

Meantime Georgia courts declined to review the case on the ground that Pye's order wasn't final.

NAACP Asks U.S. District Court to Void La. Injunction

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 10-29-59
P. 3
32b
La

New York—Robert L. Carter, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today announced two actions filed on Oct. 21 in the United States District Court in New Orleans designed to lift the state-imposed ban on NAACP activity in Louisiana.

In an effort to void the injunction handed down by a state court on Oct. 9 banning NAACP meetings and other activities in the state, the NAACP counsel filed a petition seeking removal of the case to the federal court. The petition cited action pending in the federal court to invalidate the 1924 anti-Ku Klux Klan statute under which the NAACP was originally banned in 1956.

Suit Pending

As further grounds for removal of the case to the federal court, the petition cited an Association suit also pending in the federal court challenging the constitutionality of a 1958 state law requiring local groups affiliated with national organizations to file affidavits that none of the officers of the parent organizations is a member of any society listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Candidate Demands

The present injunction, issued by Judge John Dixon at the behest of State Senator William M. Rainach, was based on these two statutes. Senator Rainach, a leader of the White Citizens Council and a candidate for governor, demanded action against the NAACP. The prior injunction against the Association was lifted by the Louisiana Court of Appeals on Nov. 26, 1956.

In a second action, also filed on Oct. 21, Mr. Carter moved to enjoin the state from proceeding with the case in the Louisiana courts pending determination of the constitutionality of the statutes by the federal court. A hearing on the two motions will be held in the United States District Court in New Orleans on Oct. 28. The state has set a hearing for Oct. 29 in Shreveport.

Commends Louisiana NAACP

Meanwhile, the Association's Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting in New York on Oct. 13 adopted a resolution commending "the members and leaders of the NAACP in Louisiana and especially the state conference president, Mrs. Doretha A. Combre . . . for their courage in standing up in the face of this politically-inspired upon freedom of association and attempt at intimidation."

POLITICS LABEL HURLED

Commercial Appeal

NAACP Official Says Order Inspired By Vote Hunt

Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs. 10-15-59
P. 2
32b

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—(UPI)—The president of the Louisiana branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged Wednesday that an injunction banning the NAACP in Louisiana was politically inspired by a gubernatorial candidate.

Mrs. Doetha Combre of Lake Charles, a member of the NAACP's national board of directors, told a news conference the injunction was issued by a district court judge in Shreveport last Friday at the demand of state Senator William J. Rainach.

The injunction, issued under the terms of a Louisiana state law passed last year, prohibits the NAACP from carrying on activities in the state.

Mrs. Combre said Rainach demanded issuance of the injunction in the belief it would enhance his candidacy for governor among the state's white voters.

The injunction was issued on the eve of the state branch's 13th annual convention.

32b

Politics Inspired La. Ban On NAACP

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 10-24-59
P. 1
32b

NEW YORK, N. Y. (ANP) – An injunction banning NAACP activity in the State of Louisiana was politically inspired, Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, president of the Louisiana NAACP charged this week.

Here to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of which she is a member, Mrs. Combre told reporters at a news conference Wednesday that State Senator William M. Rainach, leader of the White Citizens Councils in Louisiana and a candidate for governor, was behind the anti-NAACP injunction issued by a state court at Shreveport, La. on Oct. 9.

Campaigning on an all out segregation platform, Senator Rainach, Mrs. Combre said, "is seeking to purge Negroes from voters' lists throughout the state because he knows he cannot carry these voters in his race for the governorship." Moreover, she charged, the state senator believes "that his role in instigating the injunction will enhance his candidacy among white voters." This view, she said, has been repeatedly expressed in Louisiana newspapers.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, announced that the Association will seek to have injunction dissolved at a hearing scheduled for Nov. 2 in the district court at Shreveport.

NAACP ASK COURT TO KILL INJUNCTION

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri 10-30-59
P. 1

NEW YORK—Robert L. Carter, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced two actions filed on Oct. 21 in the United States District Court in New Orleans designed to lift the state-imposed ban on NAACP activity in Louisiana.

In an effort to void the injunction handed down by a state court on Oct. 9 banning NAACP meetings and other activities in the state, the NAACP counsel filed a petition seeking removal of the case to the federal court. The petition cited action pending in the federal court to invalidate the 1924 anti-Ku Klux Klan statue under which the NAACP was originally banned in 1956.

As further grounds for removal of the case to the federal court, the petition cited an Association suit also pending in the federal court challenging the constitutionality of a 1958 state law requiring local groups affiliated with national organizations to file affidavits that none of the officers of the parent organization is a member of any society listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

32b

La. politics cause woe to NAACP

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
10-24-59
32b

NEW YORK — An injunction banning NAACP activity in Louisiana was politically inspired, Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, president of the NAACP in that state, charged last week.

Here to attend the regular monthly meeting of the NAACP Board of Directors of which she is a member, Mrs. Combre told a news conference that State Senator William M. Rainach, leader of the White Citizens Councils in Louisiana and a candidate for governor, was behind the anti-NAACP injunction issued by a state court at Shreveport on Oct. 9.

Campaigning on an all-out segregation platform, Senator Rainach, the NAACP leader said, "is seeking to purge colored citizens from voters' lists throughout the state because he knows he cannot carry these voters in his race for the governorship."

She said he believes "that his role in instigating the injunction will enhance his candidacy among white voters."

This view, she said, has been repeatedly expressed in Louisiana newspapers.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, announced that the Association will seek to have the injunction dissolved at a hearing scheduled for Nov. 2 in the district court at Shreveport.

* * *

THE NAACP in Louisiana, as elsewhere in the South, has spearheaded a drive to increase the number of registered Negro voters and has resisted efforts to purge the lists. The Association is engaged in a campaign to secure a registration of 3,000,000 Negro voters in the South by November, 1960.

* * *

THIS WAS THE second time in three years that state action has been invoked to suppress the Association.

On March 28, 1956, an injunction was issued restraining NAACP activity in the state on the ground that the organization had failed to file a list of its members and contributors with the secretary of state in accordance with provisions of a 1924 statute enacted to curb the Ku Klux Klan.

On November 26, 1956, the Louisiana Court of Appeals ruled that the lower court injunction was null and void and should never have been issued.

Following this ruling, NAACP activity was resumed in certain cities in the state during 1957. There had been 65 local branches with a membership of 12,800. There are now 12 branches with a total of 4,000 members.

The present injunction was issued on the basis of the 1924 anti - Klan statute and on a new law passed in 1958 requiring all stage groups affiliated with national organizations to file affidavits that no member of the governing body of the parent organization is a member of any organization listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The NAACP last year filed suit in the United States District Court seeking a declaratory judgement that the statute is unconstitutional and an order enjoining state officials from enforcing it. The suit is

3 Judge Court To Hear NAACP Plea On La. Ban Nov. 13

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.
Sat. 11-7-59

The NAACP suit to void the Louisiana statutes under which the organization was banned will be argued before a three judge United States District Court. The judges named are: J. Skelly Wright, Herbert W. Christenberry and John Minor Wisdom. The case will be heard Friday November 13 at 2 p.m.

p. 1

Following a hearing by the Federal District Court here on October 28, Judge J. Skelly Wright announced that a panel of three judges would be appointed within a week to hear the case. Further, he took under advisement another NAACP motion to enjoin the state from proceeding against the Association and indicated that this action might also be referred to the three-judge court.

Robert L. Carter of New York, the Association's general counsel, was joined by A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans in presenting the NAACP motions to Judge Wright. The Association is seeking a ruling on the constitutionality of the Louisiana statutes and a ban on state action to enforce them.

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An injunction restraining NAACP operations in the state was issued by Judge John Dixon on October 9 on the basis of the challenged statutes.

Meanwhile, the office of the Louisiana State Attorney General advised Mr. Carter that the state would not proceed further in the case pending determination of federal jurisdiction.

In an earlier action NAACP attorneys removed the suit to federal court and at the same time asked for the injunction to restrain the state court from taking further action until the case is decided in federal court. Only a temporary restraining order had been issued by the Shreveport court.

The Louisiana Weekly

Judge Wright took under advisement the matter of the injunction as well as the question of whether or not the suit was validly removed to the federal court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

New Orleans, La

William P. Shuler, an assistant attorney general, argued that the case was improperly removed since Shreveport is in the Western District of Louisiana and should have been removed to that court, if a removal is justified.

Sat 11-7-59

p. 5

Attorneys Robert L. Carter and A. P. Tureaud argued that the case was removed to this district as a practical matter since two similar suits involving state statutes requiring registration of members are now pending in the Eastern District.

Judge Wright opined that the removal from the Shreveport court was "a little unusual" and said that in his mind the most important thing to be done in the litigation would be the obtaining of a definite judgment from the three judge panel in the pending case in which the NAACP attacks the constitutionality of the state laws in question.

Meanwhile Rainach spewed out more claptrap against the NAACP.

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dence in 1960) may unite in forming the vanguard of a drive to link the West African Atlantic Coast from the Sahara to the southern-most tip of the whole African continent. The U. S. wants to get Guinea in the western camp. The U. S., it is believed, even left the door open for economic aid.

Toure wants aid for his country—economically and technically. However, he is not begging for it. Following his talks with the President in Washington, he declared:

"We prefer liberty to charity."

He added that the main purpose of his visit is to convince the U.S. to support the drive for African freedom.

The eyes of Africa are on the United States, he warned, adding..."we would like the United States to stop conditioning its African policy in terms of French policy, a policy already condemned throughout Africa."

Last September 28, 1958, when 12 other French colonies voted to accept Gen. Charles de Gaulle's new constitution and elected to remain in the French commonwealth, Toure led his 2.5 million countrymen out of the French government to independence. He did so, despite the fact that France threatened and did cut off economic aid to Guinea.

NAACP TO MEET AT SHREVEPORT

Times Picayune
New Orleans La

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La. — R. L. Williams, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Thursday the state group intends to hold its annual convention here this week end unless forbidden by an injunction.

Fri 10-30-59
1 B
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The meeting has been branded illegal by the joint legislative committee on segregation. Committee members said Wednesday the NAACP had not filed a membership list with the Louisiana secretary of state as required by law.

HONOR INJUNCTION

Williams said an injunction would be honored. Without an injunction, he added, the meeting will be held and any other from local police would be referred to NAACP's national headquarters.

Williams said the meeting will be opened to the public. "We have no secrets. We have no undercover work, and we have nothing to hide," he added.

The meeting's principal speaker will be Dr. John A. Morsell of New York city, assistant to the NAACP executive secretary. Workshops scheduled for the convention will cover such items as voter registration and crime and juvenile delinquency.

STUDIES MATTER

A spokesman from the office of Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion in Baton Rouge said the attorney general's office is studying the matter but he could not be reached for comment Thursday afternoon.

Caddo Dist. Atty. Edwin Blewer said he has no authority to act in the matter. The committee said the law provides for two courses of action to deal with meetings of organizations which are not allowed to meet because they have not registered with the attorney general's office. They are an injunction to prevent the meeting or misdemeanor penalties to punish persons holding such meetings.

NAACP resumes fight in Louisiana

The Afro-American
Baltimore
Md
10-31-59
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p. 1

NEW YORK—Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, last week announced that association attorneys will be in court in New Orleans and Shreveport, La., this week seeking to lift the ban on NAACP activity in Louisiana.

The association filed two petitions in the U.S. District Court in New Orleans last Wednesday.

* * *

ONE PETITION asked that a state court case be shifted to Federal court. The second petition asked that the state court until the Federal court rules on the constitutionality of the 1924 anti-Ku Klux Klan statute.

The association was originally banned from doing business in Louisiana in 1956 under the 1924 statute.

* * *

A HEARING on the two motions will be in the U.S. District Court in New Orleans on Wednesday and in Shreveport on the followiig day.

In other action, the association's board of directors has adopted a resolution commending "the members and leaders of the NAACP in Louisiana and especially the state conference president, Mrs. Doretha A. Combre."

NAACP Chapters Decrease in La.

Times Picayune

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

New Orleans La.

1-24-59

BATON ROUGE, La. — A Shreveport chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People apparently has disbanded and the organization has ceased to exist officially on the state level according to records in the office of secretary of state Wade O. Martin Jr. in Baton Rouge.

Martin's office said that as of Dec. 31, 1958 it had received membership lists from only four state NAACP chapters compared with 11 lists at the same time a year ago.

Martin did not receive a new list of the state executive committee of the NAACP, indicating the organization is no longer active at the state level.

A membership list from the state executive committee and from the Shreveport chapter of the NAACP was filed with Martin's office by Dec. 31, 1957. Only one NAACP chapter in northwest Louisiana filed a list this year. That was the DeSoto parish chapter with 22 members.

Under Louisiana law the NAACP and other organizations are required to file a list of officers and members by Dec. 31 of each year.

Chapters which submitted lists as of Dec. 31, 1958 were in Calcasieu, DeSoto, Jefferson and Lutcher.

NAACP Drive to Be Launched

Times

Picayune

The 1959 membership campaign kickoff meeting of the New Orleans chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been set for Sunday at 3:30 p. m. It will be at Union Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, Thalia and Liberty.

New Orleans La.

R. D. Robertson, president of the Norfolk (Va.) NAACP chapter, will be the principal speaker.

Arthur J. Chapital Sr., president, announced the local membership goal at 5000 for the year.

Robertson has been president of the Norfolk chapter for five years. He is secretary-treasurer and business agent for three labor unions, the AMC & BW of NA. Local 462. Seafood Divisions; Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Employees Union, Local 23, and the Chemical Workers Union. Local 49.

R. D. ROBERTSON

Local NAACP Chapter Passes Non-Violence Resolution

Weekly New Orleans La. p.1

Sat 6-20-59

At the regular meeting of the New Orleans Branch of the NAACP, the following resolution was adopted on non-violence practices:

"WHEREAS, Mr. Robert Williams, President of the Monroe, North Carolina Branch of the NAACP, is alleged to have made statements as branch president, advocating the "meeting of violence with violence" by Negroes.

"AND WHEREAS, upon the investigation of these allegations by the National Office of the NAACP not only did Mr. Williams admit the allegation but reaffirmed his original position.

"AND WHEREAS, the advocating of violence is contrary to and is in direct violation of the Constitution and By-Laws and long standing policy of the NAACP and would place the Association on the same level as those who advocate violence in opposing Negroes in the struggle for full citizenship.

"AND WHEREAS, we hold that the resorting to violence would do irreparable harm to the righteousness of our cause as well as give to our enemies a long-sought excuse to open the flood gates of hate and violence against Negroes;

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT the New Orleans Branch of the NAACP reject the position taken by Mr. Robert Williams of Monroe, North Carolina and concur in the action of the National Office in suspending him from his office;

"THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT we reaffirm the long standing policy of non-violence of the NAACP and rededicate ourselves to this policy as we strive relentlessly toward the attainment of full citizenship for Negroes."

Ask Court to Kill La. Statute

Afro American

Baltimore, md.

Sat 5-2-59

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The NAACP asked the Supreme Court Wednesday to Affirm the decision of a three-judge Federal District Court at New Orleans killing the Louisiana ban on mixed prize-fights.

Attorneys for the association told the high court that the questions presented are so vague as not to need further argument.

p. 9

The three - judge court struck down the Lousiana law and a regulation of the State Athletic Commission. The state law banned competition between white and colored athletes. The commission rule prohibited mixed bouts.

Answering the contentions of the State Athletic Commission, the NAACP said:

Where a state agency purports to act under state authority and invades federal constitutional rights it is subject to the process of the federal courts, and an action seeking relief against such an agency is not prohibited by the 11th Amendment.

* * *

THE STATE Athletic Commission concedes that if boxer Joseph Dorsey had sued its individual members, the suit would not be prohibited as one against the state by the 11th Amendment.

Commissioners, however, assert that a distinction may be drawn between suits against individuals comprising a state board and suits against the state board.

The District Court considered this contention and ruled that Dorsey's suit was not against the State of Louisiana, in name or in effect. It pointed out that he did not seek to compel state action, but to prevent illegal action of the commission.

Association attorneys argue that the Louisiana statute and the commission rule prohibiting mixed prize fights plainly violates the 14th Amendment.

In this respect, they maintain that the decision of the District Court is correct.

* * *

CONCERNING the right of Dorsey to pursue a calling free from arbitrary racial restrictions, attorneys assert, while professional boxing is subject to state regulation, the regulation must be within the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution.

The NAACP attorneys also contend that Dorsey had standing to challenge the statute and rule.

The state claims that Dorsey had no license as a prize fighter in Louisiana on the date of the trial of his suit, and that this fact deprives him of standing or sufficient interest to press the suit.

The three - judge court found that Dorsey was issued a license for 1957. He had no license for 1958. But the Commission's policy is to issue a license to a prizefighter only on the date of a scheduled fight and then only after the fight has taken place and the boxer's license fee deducted from his share of the purse.

It was admitted that Dorsey was in good standing when the suit was begun.

MORRISON SAID NAACP FAVORITE

Times-Picayune

New Orleans La.

Sen. Rainach Attacks La. Candidates

Tues 9-8-59

ZACHARY, La. (AP) — State Sen. William M. Rainach, gubernatorial candidate from Claiborne Parish, Monday called New Orleans Mayor deLesseps Morrison the NAACP's preferred candidate.

Rainach, a dyed-in-the-wool segregationist, said the National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People wants Morrison to win because under him parks and public pools are integrated.

Second choice for the NAACP is former Gov. Jimmie Davis, Rainach told a Labor Day crowd. He said Davis had not taken a stand on any serious issue.

Rainach pledged cooperation with governors from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina to oust Chairman Paul Butler at the Democratic national convention.

He said no man should be elected president who is hostile to the South or its customs.

Rainach promised to support legislation to require industries to hire local labor on publically financed projects. He said out-of-state contractors often bring in their own labor.

Rainach said he would hold the line on taxes by reducing the cost of government and balancing the budget.

32b 1959 NAACP MARYLAND

Dr. Lillie M. Jackson heads Balto. NAACP 25th term

The Afro-American P. 5.

Baltimore Md 11-28-59.

Dr. Lillie Mae Jackson, president of the Baltimore Branch NAACP for 24 consecutive terms, was unanimously reelected to fill the post for the coming year at a meeting on Tuesday night.

Also unanimously reelected were all former officials of the organization with the exception of Dr. W. W. Allen, executive committee member, who resigned his duties this year.

Md

Three new members were voted into the executive committee. They are Addison Warren, Willie Hubbard and Mrs. China Dean.

• • •

PAUL COCKRELL, local attorney, was voted in as a member of the roster of NAACP lawyers.

Vice-presidents are Mrs. Augusta T. Chissell, Mrs. Sarah F. Diggs, Mrs. Mary E. Hawkins, the Revs. J. R. Butler, J. L. Tilley, M. G. Wood, A. J. Payne, W. W. Payne, H. J. Bryant and Henry U. Ayers.

The Rev. H. Octavius Graham is secretary; Dr. Charles E. Watts is treasurer and Dr. W. O. Bryson Jr., is auditor.

Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney, is special counsel.

• • •

THE RETURN of the officers took place at the regular election of officers meeting held in the Faith Chapel of the Sharp Street Methodist Church Community House at 7:30 p.m.

Dr. Carl Murphy, chairman of the administrative and legal redress committees presided, Mrs. Mary Hawkins, chairman of the nominating committee, read the roster of officers.

Prior to the election of officers, Dr. Murphy recalled:

"Until we found Mrs. Lillie Mae Jackson, we had no such devoted leader.

"Some of us have made the NAACP an avocation. But Mrs. Jackon has made it her vocation, devoting her life to the work of the organization.

"She has brought in members of her family who have also devoted their lives to the NAACP and they are all found working together with God for the cause of freedom for us all."

• • •

IN ACCEPTING the reelection to the post of president, Mrs. Jackson pledged added devotion for the coming year.

She also called for the aid of more citizens who are needed to work for full citizenship for all.

Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, member of the legal redress committee, gave a report on the activities of the committee in the courts where civil rights cases are on file.

The Rev. Marcus G. Wood, pastor of Providence Baptist Church, gave the invocation. The Rev. E. D. Meade, pastor, gave the benediction.

• • •

.. **THE NOMINATING** committee included Mrs. Hawkins, chairman; the Rev. Gentry McDonald, Earl Koger Mrs. Margaret Rossell, Bruce Spencer and George Evans.

Members of the executive committee include Clinton Agnew, Mrs. Edith Allen, Dr. John Braxton, Joshua Brown, the Rev. M. C. Bascom, the Rev. George W. Baynard, Dr J. Percy Bond, Marshall T. Bright Sr., Mrs. Frances Brooks, Dr. J. E. T. Camper;

Also, the Rev. Edward Carroll, Osborne W. Carroll, the Rev. Samuel Carter, Dr. John Chissell, Dr. Bernard Christmas, Mrs. Flozella Clark, the Rev. Willard Clayton, Mrs. Cecelia Crawford, Ulysses Crawford, the Rev. George W. Crawley Jr., the Rev. Joseph Culp, the Rev. Sidney Daniels, the Rev. Thomas Davis, Mrs. Emma J. Epps;

Also, the Rev. Era S. Ferrell, Henry Gardner, Herbert Gardner, Dr. Robert Gill, Mrs. Fannie Hall, the Rev. A. H. Hammond Sr., Leroy Hayden, Miss Violet Haywood, Ulysses Hawthorne, Miss P. E. Holloway; the Rev. V. T. Key, Dr. Albert LaForest, Bishop E. A. Love;

Mrs. Frances Madden, Mrs. Beatrice F. Martin, Mrs. Sophie Mathis, Dr. George McDonald, Mrs. Enolia McMillan, the Rev. Edmond Meade, James Mosely, Mrs. Susie Murphy, the Rev. Robert Newbold, the Rev. Walter E. Paige, Mrs. Leah Patterson, Mrs. P. D. G. Pennington, Mrs. Elinor Powell, Mrs. Ida Russell, the Rev. Clarence Powell, Elder Winfield Showell;

• • •

ALSO, Dr. Percival Smith, Thomas J. Smith, the Rev. Mrs. Lillian Thompson, John Thornton, the Rev. Volley Stokes, Mrs. Gladys Taylor, Mrs. Johnny Mae Thompson, Mrs. Marie Turner, Dr. William Watts, the Rev. Nathaniel Wicks, the Rev. Frank Williams, the Rev. V. T. Williams, the Rev. Isaac Williams, the Rev. Moses Williams, John Wyche, Clarence Wycoff, Raymond A. C. Young, Addison Warren, Willie Hubbard and Mrs. China Dean.

NAACP attorneys include James L. Bundy, Robert L. Carter, Tucker Dearing, Jack Greenberg, W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., Linwood Koger Jr., James McAllister, Paul Cockrell, Mrs. Juanita J. Mitchell, Arthur Murphy, Archie D. Williams and Robert Watts.

32b 1959 NAACP MICHIGAN

Globe's Weekly

Detroit NAACP Freedom Dinner May Gross $35,000

Globe

Nashville, Tenn

Fri 4-3-59

p. 8

Detroit, Mich., Mar 26—Gross income from the fourth annual Freedom Fund dinner, sponsored by the Detroit branch of the NAACP, may exceed the $35,000 record of last year, Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the branch reported today. With some ticket money still outstanding, Mr. Johnson said that receipts already amounted to $32,795.00

Principal speaker at the gala affair on March 22 was NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins who reviewed the achievements of the Association during its 50-year history. Mr. Wilkins indicated the wide range of the Association's varied activities in efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation. These efforts, he pointed out, involved legal action, sponsorship of civil rights legislation, and an educational campaign to create a more favorable climate of opinion.

As a dramatic illustration of the persistent work of the NAACP in pursuit of justice for individual Negroes, Mr. Wilkins cited the Elaine, Ark., riots case of October, 1919, which was fought through the courts over a six-year period culminating in the release of the last of the 79 Negro defendants in 1925 following a U. S. Supreme Court decision ordering a new trial

Nearly 800 guests attended the dinner, representing a cross section of the official, political, business, professional, civic, social and trade union leadership of the community. Heading the planning committee for the $100-a-couple dinner were Dr Dewitt T. Burton, chairman, and Dr. Lionel F. Swann, co-chairman The annual event was initiated four years ago by Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Jr.

President of the Detrorit branch is Edward M. Turner who expressed the branch's appreciation to the dinner partrons. Other speakers included U. S. Senator Philip A. Hart, Dr. James J. McClendon and Al Barbour, president of the Wayne County AFL-CIO Council.

32b 1959 NAACP POPLARVILLE, MISS., LYNCHING

PROMPT ACTION IN PARKER LYNCHING URGED BY NAACP

Black Dispatch Fri. 6-5-59

Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEW YORK.—NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has urged Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi "to use all the powers and persuasion" of his office to have a special grand jury impaneled in Pearl River county immediately to act on the FBI information on the kidnaping and lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville on April 25.

Governor Coleman announced that he would turn the FBI report over to the Pearl county grand jury at its next regular session in November. The information was submitted to him for action under Mississippi law.

32b NAACP

In a telegram to the Mississippi governor, dated May 26, Mr. Wilkins said that "postponement of grand jury consideration of the Parker lynching information fosters the suspicion that the six months delay may be designed to permit frittering away of evidence, intimidation of potential witnesses, and flight of the suspects."

Moreover, he pointed out, "the projected delay contrasts sharply with the speed and brutality of the mob which could not wait 4 hours for Parker to be tried in a court of law."

Florida Example Cited

The NAACP leader cited the action of Florida officials in convening a special grand jury in the mass rape case at Tallahassee where the victim was a Negro college student and the four assailants white.

Calling attention to the protestations of Mississippians that the state has adequate laws to punish the crime of lynching, Mr. Wilkins told Governor Coleman that his state "now has the opportunity to vindicate the declarations of those Mississippians who decry the enactment or invocation of federal laws to protect the constitutional rights of citizens. Indictment, prosecution and conviction of the lynchers would help alter world opinion that Negro citizens cannot receive justice in Mississippi."

Wilkins' request for a special grand jury received the editorial support of the New York Times on May 2. The Times calls the six months delay, "incredible" and points out that "a special session can be called at any time. This should be done immediately and every possible effort made by the authorities to bring the culprits to book."

FBI Probes Lynching

Parker, charged with assault upon a white woman, was taken from an unguarded jail in Poplarville on April 25 by a band of armed and masked white men. His bullet-riddled body was found in a nearby river nine days later. The Federal Bureau of Investigation sent some 60 agents to the scene and conducted what Wilkins called "the most thorough lynching inquiry in the entire history of the crime."

On May 25, the FBI announced that it had completed its investigation and was withdrawing from the case. The Justice Department said no federal law had been violated and turned the FBI finding over to Governor Coleman. According to the Justice Department, the federal anti-kidnaping law had not been violated and "no other successful federal prosecution could be maintained."

32b 1959

NAACP

MISSISSIPPI

NAACP Badges Were Sent In

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Badges proclaiming "Remember the 1954 supreme court decision" worn by five Negro students of Harris High school here, which brought their suspensions and adrest of C. R. Darden, the Mississippi NAACP president, were printed outside the state and sent here by the NAACP. P. 23

This was admitted Friday by Darden who said that the badges were forwarded here for the use of the NAACP Youth Council. The students were suspended when they refused to take off their badges in the school.

The NAACP state head later brought them back to the school and photographed them wearing the badges. Darden was charged with school disturbance.

Darden complimented the city police on his treatment received when he was arrested. "They were courteous and showed every consideration," he added.

5-16-59

Professor Walter A. Reed, Negro principal of the school, signed an arrest affidavit. He said he did so "in order to protect and maintain the order of the school."

The school official said it was not unusual for students to be suspended for disobedience, either in white od Negro schools. He said no decision had been made on further disciplinary action against the students.

Principal objects to pictures at school

Afro American

Sat. 5-30-59

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Because he attempted to photograph his two children and two others wearing NAACP tags, C. R. Darden was jailed by Meridian police last week. Mr. Darden is president of the Mississippi Council of NAACP branches.

Mississippi police balked, however, at carrying out another arrest. Officers in Jackson had a warrant for the arrest of Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary for the NAACP, who spoke there for "Freedom Sunday," commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court school decision.

The charge contained in the warrant was not divulged. The arrest was allegedly called off by officials when reporters and photographers got wind of the plans and assembled for what would have been one of the biggest stories of the year.

On Monday, Mr. Wilkins' office said he was expected back in New York Tuesday.

* * *

MR. DARDEN'S arrest came about in this way, he said:

"The national office sent lapel tags to the various youth councils saying: 'U.S. Supreme Court Decision, May 17, 1954. NAACP.'

"I was in New York at the time, I didn't know the tags had been received in Meridian. The youth council of the city, which numbers about 35, received the tags and decided to wear them to school on Wednesday.

"Several of them wore the tags to Harris High School which is all colored. The principal, W. A. Reed Jr., told them to remove the tags or go home. They refused to remove the tags.

"A few stayed on the campus of the school until he suspended them. He told them that they had to get permission from L. O. Todd, superintendent of education, to wear the tags.

"They went to Mr. Todd's office twice, but were unable to see him. The principal refused to give the children's parents letters of suspension.

* * *

Afro American

"**THE PRINCIPAL** had told them while they were in school,

'We know where your parents work.' He hinted that the parents might lose their jobs if they wore the tags.

"He also threatened them with reprisals — such as not helping them get into college, if they did not comply with his order.

Sat. 5-30-59

"So the following day, Mr. Reed had teachers posted outside to bring any students to his office that were wearing tags. He gave them an indefinite suspension.

"Later on that day, I took the children to the corner of 12th St., where the school is. The closest I got to the school was 60 to 75 yards. I made pictures on the sidewalk of them wearing their tags . . . the school was in the background.

"Most of the students were in school . . . there weren't over three on the outside. We had the children get back into the car.

* * *

"**WHEN THE** Rev. Mr. Robert L. Stanton, president of the local chapter, went in the school with me to see the principal. The receptionist told us he was busy.

"After about 45 or 50 minutes, a school board lawyer and a detective walked in and asked for the principal. They went in and held a long conference. While we were waiting, another policeman came to the door.

"After another long wait, they took the Rev. Mr. Stanton and me across the hall where they had set up a temporary office. The Rev. Mr. Stanton opened the conference by saying that we were there to see what could be done about getting the children back in school.

"The principal told him that that wasn't it—that something else, deeper, was involved.

"He had the public address system on so that what we said could be heard in the office where the school board attorney and policemen were.

* * *

"**WHEN I** drove home, a detective and a policeman were waiting across the street from my house with a warrant for my arrest. It was signed by W. A. Reed Jr., principal of Harris High School.

"I was charged with 'disturbing a peaceful session of a school.'

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"They took my camera and my film. They showed me where the warrant said they had the authority to search all my premises until the film was found.

"I was taken to police headquarters, and booked. They made three copies of my fingerprints. They put a number across my chest and took my picture.

"Then, when we walked back to the sergeant's desk, a friend, Albert Jones, was standing there to bond me out." Bond was $100."

* * *

ASKED IF he thought his testimony in April before a House subcommittee in Washington was a cause of his arrest, he said:

"That is a part of it. Also, my reply when the state sovereignty commission came out with its report."

Before the House subcommittee, Mr. Darden said on April 25:

"The Mississippi Negro can expect no justice, freedom or equality from the state and local officials . . . Therefore, we must look to the Congress to enact the necessary legislation to guarantee equal protection under the law."

IN REPLYING to the sovereignty commission, he cited the lynchings of Mack Charles Parker and Emmett Till as examples of inequal protection of law.

Mr. Darden's trial was first set for May 25 but postponed indefinitely because of the unavailability of his attorneys, Jess Brown of Vicksburg and A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans.

Stories in daily newspapers alleged that the students carved huge signs on the school grounds. Mr. Darden said this was not true.

On Monday, the students were still out of school. The superintendent and principal refused to re admit them until "reasonably sure" they were "ready to abide by regulations."

State NAACP Leader Arrested In Mississippi

Advertiser Fri. 5-15-59

Montgomery, Ala.

MERIDIAN, Miss (AP) — C. R. Darden, Negro president of the Mississippi division of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; was arrested Thursday and charged with "willfully disturbing a session of a public school." A Negro high school principal signed the warrant.

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The arrest resulted from Darden's appearance on the grounds of Harris High School, a Negro institution. Darden allegedly took pictures of four students carrying placards against a background of the school building.

Prof. W. A. Reed Jr., Harris principal, signed the affidavit for Darden's arrest.

The four male students carrying the signs had been suspended Wednesday afternoon for carrying the placards into class. The signs read, "Remember the Supreme Court 1954."

Prof. Reed asked the students not to carry the signs. But they insisted and a suspension followed. Two of the students were Darden's children.

Darden allegedly took the students back to the school Thursday and began taking photos. He was arrested by Asst. Police Chief C. L. Gunn and two other lawmen.

Albert Jones, Negro, signed bond for Darden. The case has been set for trial Saturday afternoon in municipal court.

The incident marks the first episode here of racial controversy in the school in many decades.

EDITORIALS

Suit In Mississippi

World
Norfolk, Va.
Fri. 9-25-59
P. 6
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Announcement by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that that organization is preparing to file a suit against segregation in Mississippi brings into sharp focus some other stories that have appeared recently. At least two of these uphold Mississippi's position against integration and radicalism.

Marshall, speaking at the end of a three-day convention marking the N.A.A.C.P.'s 50th anniversary, said:

"The N.A.A.C.P. has at least one lawsuit against segregation going in every state in the south except Mississippi. I promise it won't be long before Mississippi joins the union. And we're going to help it happen.

"As long as one Negro in the south comes to us and says, 'I need your help,' he's going to get it. And I don't care who doesn't like it."

At the outset, it may be said that if all other states were like Mississippi there would be no talk of integration. Further than that, Mississippi's senators and representatives not only stand for separation of the races but for fundamental, constitutional American goverment.

Marshall should take notice that some of the protests against integration are coming from Negroes. If he wants to help all the Negroes who ask help he should help those who want segregation as well as those who want integration. Instead, however, he works only for the Negroes who see things the way he sees them.

A recent United Press International news dispatch out of Jackson, Miss., told of a group of Negroes which protested integration of their neighborhood by a white man. They said the white man planned to build a home among their homes.

Incidentally, Negro opposition to white residency in Negro communities is by no means uncommon. Some subdivisions are restricted to Negroes and the Negroes in those communities don't want white people to move in. They have the same rights to segregration as the white people and the same rights to guard their communities against undesired residents.

Eighty-two Jackson, Miss., Negroes signed a petition to the Hinds county board requesting that the white intended resident be refused a building permit. Fear of racial trouble was expressed. The county attorney represented the petitioners. A part of the petition said:

"We believe that the races should be segregated as far as possible and for these purposes this petition is respectfully submitted. It would be our impression that if the situation were reversed you would prevent a colored person from doing the same thing in an exclusively white neighborhood.

"Most of us in this area own our homes. Some of us have our homes paid for. We are proud of our homes and our community."

There has been no word from Marshall and the N.A.A.C.P. that they are coming to the aid of these Negroes who are seeking help.

Former Professor Clennon King, Negro, recently issued a statement in which he said racial conditions in California made him regret that "I deliberately antagonized Mississippians" by trying to integrate the University of Mississippi.

King said Los Angeles has the highest per capita major crime rate in the nation and said most of it is committed by Negroes. But "unfavorable racial matters and disliked racial thinking are made hush-hush in California," King wrote, "while soiled reports from the south get top billing."

King's letter was sent to Hodding Carter, Greenville, Miss., publisher, who once wrote ardently in favor of integration. In making the letter public, Carter, a Pulitzer prize winner, said:

"It points up the fact that too many Negroe leaders and too many southern critics of the south minimize or try to obscure the Negro's poor civic record and high crime rate in areas to which he has migrated from the south.

"Criticism of the south would be taken with better grace if it were accompanied by criticism of conditions elsewhere."

It should be pointed out that the sort of crimes committed by Negroes who have moved elsewhere are comparatively rare in the south.

NAACP Here Is Upset Over Ad

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Tues. 10-20-59

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Mississippi Sovereignty Commission bought an ad in a Negro weekly newspaper and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People objected.

The Mississippi state conference of NAACP branches yesterday issued this statement:

321.5

"The state conference vigorously condemns the Mississippi Enterprise (of Jackson) for the aid and comfort it gives segregation and discrimination by allowing the Sovereignty Commission a full page ad advocating continued segregation and discrimination.

"Those responsible should be reminded that Christ was also sold for 30 pieces of silver."

Commission director Maurice Malone said the ad was paid for by the Commission and went into the Enterprise's Negro State Fair issue.

He said the ad was approved by the state attorney general.

Tired Of Discourtesy

Chicago Defender

Chart A Boycott In Mississippi

Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-21-59.

By BURLEIGH HINES

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — The first stages of a boycott against white merchants throughout Mississippi were proposed in the Youth Council meeting of the NAACP here Sunday.

P. 3.
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The Council in a panel discussion on the last day of the statewide session lambasted white merchants who refused to extend the most common form of courtesy to Negroes — the title of Mr., Miss, Mrs.

"Over 20 reasons were brought up in the meeting to point out the evil influences in segregation," said Dr. Aaron Henry, president of the Youth Council and influential Clarksdale, Miss. NAACP officials. His youth group conducted the panel.

MOST OBJECTIONAL

Dr. Henry said the most objectional of these reasons is the utter disregard of Negroes as paying customers. The council said those merchants who refuse to recognize the Negro as a customer entitled to common courtesy must in turn be refused patronage. In other words Negroes should not pay to be insulted.

Medgar Evers, Mississippi field representative of the NAACP, said another particular discourtesy to Mississippi Negroes and to Negroes traveling through the state is the matter of restrooms in some service stations.

"Some stations have three restrooms," Evers said. "One for white women, one for white men and finally one for Negroes." This was another sore spot discussed by the Youth Council.

The group proposed that these stations be passed up by Negro motorists.

NAACP Fight May Come Up

Tri-State Democrats Want Balance Of Power

naacp

JACKSON TALKS TODAY

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Commercial Appeal

Memphis

Tenn

Wed 1-14-59

P. 9

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—A movement designed to give Southern segregation leaders, "rather than the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," the balance of power in national Democratic circles may develop at Wednesday's meeting here of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

Chairman Bidwell Adam of the state group said "such a movement" could develop following addresses by segregation leaders from Alabama and Louisiana. Mr. Adam, a former lieutenant governor, said he had invited the out-of-staters to address the meeting on the plan for a unified Southern front at the 1960 national convention.

Although Gov. J. P. Coleman is titular head of the party in the state, he has not been notified of the proposal. The governor has been inclined to remain in the party and to fight out issues within its framework.

Butler Won't Attend

Chairman Adam said he also favors that procedure, but that some sort of organization should be set up to see that the South's position is not ignored. He recently challenged National Chairman Paul Butler for assertions that the South should accept integration or get out of the party.

Mr. Adam had invited Mr. Butler to Wednesday's meeting to apologize for the statement, but the offer was declined. Mr. Butler said he had no apology to make and that he had not "invited" the South out of the party.

Chairman Adam said he does not contemplate any action on the plan by the committee as such "but members individually may get the movement under way."

Speakers Listed

Scheduled to address the session opening in the Senate Chamber at 10 Wednesday morning are Coleman Long of Uniontown, Ala., chairman of the Alabama Central Committee; State Senator W .M. Rainach of Homer, chairman of the Louisiana Legislature's joint segregation committee; Jett Talbert, vice chairman of the Louisiana State Central Committee—recently named national committeeman but refused recognition by the National Committee over Camille Gravel—and State Representative John Garrett of Haynesville, La.

Chairman Adam said the out-of-staters had requested the opportunity to address the Mississippi committee "with a view of starting a move to unite the South so it can be the balance of power in the National Democratic Convention instead of having the NAACP the balance of power."

Office Proposal Due

Mr. Adam said the scheduled addresses will be given after the committee completes action on a proposal to open a permanent state party office.

Sam Wilhite of West Point, Southeastern representative of the Democratic National Committee, has turned $11,000 over to the state committee from proceeds from two state party dinners and the Dollars for Democrats campaign. Earlier, the plan was to use the funds for the state office which was given tentative approval at an earlier committee meeting.

Chairman Adam said he will oppose use of the funds for the office or any effort to send "a penny of it" to the national committee

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State Fights Federal Rule On Jury Panels

32b

Jackson

News

Jackson, Miss

Jan 31 59

P. 4

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

The state of Mississippi is making a supreme effort to overturn a federal court decision that would have white prosecutors out soliciting Negroes to qualify to vote.

The decision, by three members of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, sets a new and far-reaching precedent on jury selection and attacks indirectly voter registration procedures in Mississippi and many other states.

The state filed this week for a rehearing before the full appeals court in New Orleans. If denied, th derision will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Robert Lee Goldsby, a St. Louis Negro, was sentenced to die in Carroll County in 1954 for the murder of a white woman. After several unsuccessful appeals the three judges in New Orleans ruled that Goldsby was not convicted by his peers because no Negroes had been called for jury service in Carroll County.

NUMBER REVERSED

A number of cases have been reversed for this reason. for one the Willie Magee rape case of Laurel which had to be tried a second time. But this case was different because there had never been a Negro qualified for jury service in Mississippi.

The court said it could not believe that in a county with more than 50 per cent Negroes there was not one qualified to serve on a jury, unless they were systematically kept off.

In Mississippi those qualified for jury service must be qualified voters. They must have passed the state's education requirements, be registered and have their poll taxes paid up to date.

But in the judicial district of Carroll County where Goldsby was tried no Negro is registered as a voter and therefore none is called to jury service. According to best estimates that is the case in at least 20 other Mississippi counties, many of them with heavy Negro populations.

The law says that a person must be tried in the county where the crime occurred unless a change in venue is granted the defense. The state cannot obtain a change of venue.

Heretofore the courts have required Negro duty duty only if there were Negroes qualified to serve. Under the new ruling the presence of Negroes in the county would be sufficient to require that members of the Negro race—or any other minority—be called for jury duty.

FEW NEGRO JURORS

Actually, very few Negroes have served on juries anywhere in Mississippi. The courts have required only that they be called for duty, not that they actually service. The judge and attorneys for both sides can eliminate prospective jurors for various reasons.

Because of the far-reaching implications of the new ruling Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson has mailed copies to all prosecutors in the state and his office has spent a great deal of time preparing a petition for rehearing.

The petition filed this week said this decision "if allowed to stand will cast upon the state of Mississippi an unjust burden which will be impossible of fulfillment, and may likewise result in injustices in other states."

Attorneys said the state, before they could retray Goldsby, would have to go out and get Negroes to register and vote. This would apply in cases coming up involving Negro defendants in all of the other counties not having Negro voters.

The state's voter registration procedures and educational qualifications have stood up under court review on a number of instances. The federal court de ision is considered an indirect attack, though a serious one, on that system.

NAACP Lashed By Bidwell Adam

Fiery Speaker Talks In Central Mississippi

Commercial Appeal

PAUL BUTLER ALSO HIT

Memphis

Tenn

3-29-59

P. 8

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GULFPORT, Miss., March 28—Bidwell Adam, former lieutenant governor and likely candidate for the governorship of Mississippi, made two political speeches in Central Mississippi Saturday. The fiery speaker from the coast section spoke in Smith County at the courthouse in Raleigh, and in Simpson County at Mendenhall.

Mr. Adam was bitter in his denunciation of the NAACP and said, "The vulture-eyed mulattoes are seeking to send Negro children into every school in the State of Mississippi and the South. A blind man, born sightless, can see through the movements of this creeping menace."

Lashes Butler

He said: "God Almighty made the white man and the black man, but the devil and sin made the chocolate man. This crossbreed is the source of our race trouble."

Mr. Adam charged that Paul Butler, Democratic national chairman, has "a flock of stenographers and clerks ranging in color from white to violet blue, and a few pansy pink."

This he said "is what Butler wanted to pay off with Mississippi Democratic dollars when I refused to let him have our $11,000."

"County candidates will be hard pressed and pushed into the background of politics if the state machine can get going with Governor Coleman in the driver's seat," Mr. Adam said.

"His bid for membership in the House of Representatives from Choctaw County carries with it more than the pay of the office. It takes big money to pay off the Gartin staff of hired workers.

"His fleet of automobiles burning up the highways calls for more money, and he has it. New workers are being employed in every county of the state. Cash and more cash is the slogan.

Hits Political Speakers

"Paid political speakers will plague Mississippi like swarms of locusts. An army of these trumpet-blowers will be seen at all the Sunday School picnics."

Mr. Adam said circulars, posters, placard advertisements and billboards will cover Mississippi, from Hernando to Pascagoula.

"Multiplied hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent by the money lords trying to buy the governorship of Mississippi," he said.

"Shall the highest office in Mississippi be sold to the highest bidder for cold cash under the dome of the Capitol? I ask the people of Mississippi this question."

Vicksburg NAACP Praises Coleman In Mob Search

Daily Herald

Miss

VICKSBURG, Miss. (UPI)—The Vicksburg chapter of the NAACP praised Gov. J. P. Coleman today for his efforts to bring to trial the white mob that lynched M. C. Parker.

"We wish to commend you for the stand you have taken in the outrage at Poplarville recently," the chapter wired Coleman. "We strongly urge that there will be no let-up in the search for the guilty parties until they are brought to justice."

Coleman has said the state intends to prosecute Parker's slayers to the full extent of the law. He ordered the highway patrol to assist county authorities in the search for he mob and asked the FBI for similar aid.

hey Were Supreme Court Decision Badges

Courier

NAACP Head Jailed for Aid To Six Suspended Students

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 5-30-59

326

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Because he complained about the suspension of students who were wearing NAACP badges commemorating the 1954 Supreme Court schools desegregation decision, C. R. Darden, president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches was lodged in jail here.

Darden said the charge of disturbing a session of Harris High School for Negroes, was based on his bringing six or seven suspended students onto the school property for a conference with W. A. Reed Jr., school principal.

Darden said the charges were lodged against him on a complaint by Reed.

"Several children who are members of the NAACP Youth Council wore badges to school. On the badges," Darden said, "were the words 'U. S. Supreme Court Decision, May 17, 1954' and the NAACP seal.

According to Darden, the principal of the school told the students the decision was controversial and they would have to pull the badges off or go home.

Miss. State NAACP Head Says:

'Miss. Progress Report Proves Discrimination'

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 5-9-59

P. 3

326

JACKSON, Miss.—C. R. Darden, president of the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP Branches, has branded the so-called "Negro Progress Report" by the State Sovereignty Commission as a "one-sided statistical report which showed no comparison between white and non-white business and professional progress.

A release by Mr. Darden says: "The report reflected that Mississippi's vote law (the worst in the nation) has been to the detriment of Negroes and the state's progress, in that we have more than 27,000 Negro landowners and approximately 25,000 Negroes registered to vote in the state."

HE ADDS: "There are several categories in which no jobs were reported, namely, Bell Telephone Co. operators, Internal Revenue officers, clerks in department stores, clerks or secretaries in offices of multiple corporations doing business within the state, and no office or personnel employes of the Mississippi Gas or Mississippi Power Co. Also conspicuous by its absence was the report on Negro doctors or totally integrated hospital staffs. The report shows no Negroes employed as secretaries or clerks in the State Office or new capital buildings."

More than that, Mr. Darden adds, "The report did not indicate any progress toward compliance with the May 17, 1954, decision to integrate our public schools."

In conclusion, the NAACP state president states, "The Mississippi State Conference of NAACP branches questions the validity of such a report unless it was presented to the public to show how Negroes are denied freedom, justice and equality under segregation."

Arm Badges Sent To Negro Pupils

[illegible]

MERIDIAN — C. R. Darden, Meridian Negro who heads the state NAACP organizations, said Friday that arm badges worn by five expelled Negro students here were made outside the state and shipped to Meridian by the NAACP's youth council.

The students were suspended by the principal of the Negro high school here Thursday after they refused to take off the badges which said: "Remember the 1954 Supreme Court Decision."

Darden, father of two of the expelled students, was arrested when the principal complained to police that the NAACP leader had been instrumental in organizing the incident.

Darden, released on bond after being charged with disturbing the peace, praised the police saying they were courteous and showed every consideration.

John N. Martin of 1760 Chesswood, and Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Shoemaker of 1129 Glen Erin Street, plan to enroll in Emory in September, 1959.

Outlaw NAACP, Candidates Say

Commercial Appeal

Four Office Seekers Agree On Segregation Issue In Mississippi

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

BRANDON, Miss., June 7.—The next governor of Mississippi, according to the state's four candidates for the office, will:

Mon. 6-8-59

P. 11

Try to get the NAACP outlawed in Mississippi.

Believe the Citizens Councils are the major force in maintaining segregation in the state.

Be an "absolute" segregationist.

326

Make sure the Mississippi delegation to the 1960 Democratic National Convention does not sacrifice principle for harmony.

Never support an integrationist for president or other national or state office.

The four gubernatorial candidates, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, Jackson attorney Ross Barnett, Dist. Atty. Charles Sullivan of Clarksdale, and Magee business Robert Mason, each egreed Saturday night that if he were elected governor he would take these stands.

Quizzed By Council

They made the statements when grilled by a White Citizens Council near here. It was the first of several such Citizens Council quizzings of the gubernatorial candidates planned for various parts of the state.

Mr. Barnett, who has twice made unsuccessful bids for governor, also said an independent candidate should be brought into the 1960 presidential race on a states rights plank. He said Mississippi should invite and organize governors of other Southern states to select such a candidate and attempt to throw the election into the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Gartin took a more moderate stand. He said he would not go to the Los Angeles National Convention to stage a walkout but "I don't propose to join the Republican Party either." He said he favored sitting down and working things out.

Mr. Barnett said flatly that Citizens Councils were responsible for keeping Mississippi free of integration lawsuits while Mr. Gartin said a lot of other people and organizatins had something to do with it too.

Mr. Barnett also declared the State Sovereignty Commission, the organization set up to maintain segregation, should have a Citizens Council member.

School Closing Question

The candidates were asked if public schools should be kept intact in the event of an integration attempt. Mr. Sullivan said schools should be closed as a last resort. Mr. Barnett said equal schools for separate races must be stressed. Mr. Gartin said the state must keep in the forefront in providing good education while maintaining segregation.

In connection with outlawing the NAACP, candidate Gartin asserted he was first to call for ou[illegible] the organization. He sa[illegible]ocated an investigati[illegible]ore than a year ago. Mr. [illegible]n called the NAACP "s[illegible]e."

T[illegible]stions were submitted by [illegible]ankin County Citizens Co[illegible]il. Several hundred perso[illegible]ded the rally as Louis Ho[illegible] Jackson Citizens Council le[illegible] presented the questions to [illegible] the candidates. Other candidates for state office also [illegible]ted their stands.

Say 6 States Are Ignoring Integration

Herald Tribune

P. 7

New York, N.Y.

N. A. A. C. P. Marks 5th Year of Ruling

326

JACKSON, Miss., May 17 (UPI).—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today that six Southern states still have not made even token compliance with the Supreme Court's order to desegregate public schools.

Mon. 5-18-59

He addressed a state-wide rally of N. A. A. C. P. branches here in observance of the fifth anniversary of the court's ruling.

"There has been progress since May 17, 1954, but not nearly enough," said Mr. Wilkins. "When the decision was rendered, there were seventeen states and the District of Columbia which operated racially segregated school systems."

Today, he said, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida have not even token compliance on the elementary and secondary school levels.

"Because Florida and Louisiana have some integration on the college level, only four states stand today as having made no move whatsoever since the court's ruling," he said.

"But this geographical summary does not tell the full story, for North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia have only token integration. While 400,000 Negro children are in integrated systems, some 2,500,000 are still in segregated systems."

Says NAACP Communist Infiltrated

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — A general legislative investigating committee continued its hearing here today amid indications it was the first step in a move toward outlawing the NAACP in Mississippi.

Thurs. 11-19-59

P. 1

326

The action against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is sought on grounds it has goals contrary to Mississippi's segregated way of life.

J. B. Matthews of New York City, a self - styled Communist hunter and former leader of a Communist-front group, was the principal witness at Wednesday's opening session.

Matthews said he was a national officer for the pro - Communist American League Against War and Fascism until he resigned in 1934.

Referring to the NAACP, he said:

"I know of no other organization in the United States so heavily infiltrated by Communists."

Communists have infiltrated the nationwide group's Board of Directors, vice presidents and Health and Legal Committees, he said.

Matthews testified that Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago lawyer and NAACP leader, was a Communist-front supporter.

"When the NAACP wants to give proof that it would clean out Communists, it can start with Dickerson," he said.

Anti-NAACP Law Target Of Motion

Negro, Attorney Trying To Avoid Affidavits

Commercial Appeal
Memphis
Tenn.
Sat. 1-31-59
P. 20

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 30. —(UPI)—A motion was on file in Warren County Circuit Court Friday which may challenge a state law aimed at keeping the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from assisting Negroes in lawsuits.

Negro attorney R. Jess Brown, who has often represented the NAACP, filed the motion Thursday on behalf of himself and a Negro woman, Mrs. Minnie Terry of Vicksburg. It was filed in a $50,000 damage suit brought last month by Mrs. Terry against Warren County Supervisor Paul A. Pride. Mrs. Terry charges Mr. Pride beat her following a dispute over delivery of butane gas, by Mr. Pride's firm.

The motion was in answer to a defense request the court order Brown and Mrs. Terry to file affidavits stating whether they received financial assistance in the case.

Brown said he and Mrs. Terry should not be required to make out the affidavits because the case was brought on agreement that he would be paid if Mrs. Terry was awarded damages.

He said another section of a Mississippi legal code under which the defense asked for the affidavits said they did not have to be made out if legal fees wer econtingent on award of damages.

Brown said if the court ruled the affidavit section applied in the case, "the entire act . . . is a violation of their (Mrs. Terry's and Brown's) constitutional rights."

No date has been set for a hearing of the motions.

NON-VIOLENCE IS URGED

NAACP Rally At Jackson Hears Minister

Commercial Appeal
Memphis
Tenn.
Mon. 2-9-59
P. 19

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 8. —(UPI) — An NAACP rally was told Sunday Negroes must take the lead in preventing violence during desegregation of schools and public transportation.

Rev. T. B. Brown of Jackson was one of several speakers at a "50th anniversary emancipation program" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attended by several hundred Negroes.

Brown said segregation on buses had ended in Atlanta without the "atomic bomb" that some people had predicted.

"Segregation is ending fast in the South and the people must be educated to it," Brown said. "Our job is going to be to keep the 'atomic bombs' from going off."

Avoid Violence, Rally Is Advised

Times Picayune
New Orleans
Mon. 2-9-59
P. 15

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Who's Who in Iowa

Russell Reeves Holds One of Top Assembly Jobs, Union Position at Armstrong Rubber

Iowa Bystander
Des Moines
Iowa

This is the 49th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

"I believe a job's due me, if I can do it," says Mr. Russell Reeves of 3013 W. 3rd street, and that remark very well sums up his philosophy toward life.

22

As a windup operator in the four roll calendar at Armstrong Rubber company, he holds one of the top paying jobs, working in one of the key operations of the rubber plant. In his 14 years there, Mr. Reeves has held three jobs, beginning as a regular utility worker. Then for four years he worked as a mail man before he began working in the four roll calendar four years ago.

Thurs. 1-29-59

Dipping Unit

Mr. Reeves described the calendar operation as a two-machine dipping unit, when the cord is dipped, dried, then goes into the four roll calendar where rubber is impregnated on both sides.

"This dipping unit was installed in the plant a little over a year ago at a cost of over $1,500,000," he revealed.

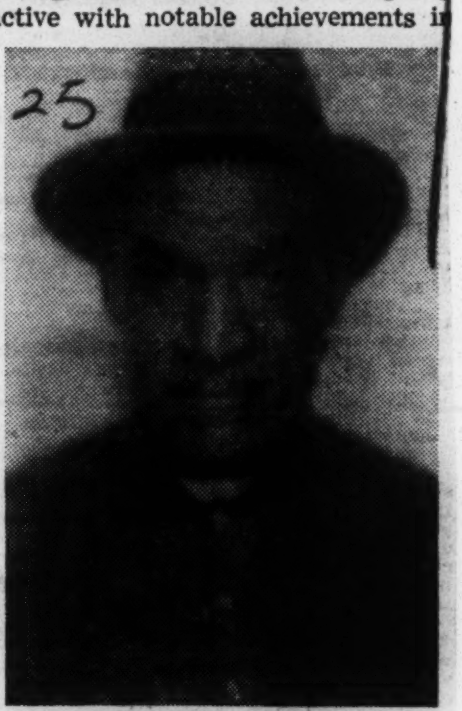
In All Departments

"Negroes are employed in all departments at Armstrong," he stated. "I'm not saying there's no prejudice. Negroes have to fight for what they get there like any other place."

He explained the company has a bidding system in which any worker has the right to bid for a job if he qualifies and has seniority." After getting the job, the worker has a 30-day trial period in which he can give notice that he will keep or prove he can handle the new job, or re-claim his former job without loss of pay-scale and seniority.

Union Worker

During his employment at Armstrong, Mr. Reeves has been equally active with notable achievements in the local of the United Rubber Workers Union, AFL-CIO. He is in his 9th year as a member of the executive board and served as chief steward in the mill department for five years. He also was a member of the negotiating committee five years and up until two years ago his name appeared along with others on the working contracts.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RUSSELL REEVES

Delegate

In 1956 Mr. Reeves was a delegate to the United Rubber Workers Legislative Institute in Washington, D. C., attended by delegates from locals all over the United States and Canada. There is chance he will attend

SEE PAGE THREE

the sessions again this spring because members of the executive board are rotated each year.

Bystander

Born in Bluefield, Va., Mr. Reeves came to Des Moines as a small child with his parents, and was educated in the elementary schools and North High.

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Ordinance Plant

Thurs. 1-29-59

During World War II he worked at the Des Moines Ordinance plant, beginning as a janitor, but soon was promoted to tool worker. Before that he worked as an underground savage in coal mining.

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Mr. Reeves says he has no hobbies but put all his spare time in trying to be a good church worker. He and his wife, Mrs. Loretta Reeves, are members of St. Paul A.M.E. church where he is a member of the Trustee board.

Roy Wilkins Misses Mississippi Charges

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 5-18-59

32 b
P. 5-B

By JOHN HERBERS
United Press International

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — NAACP leader Roy Wilkins apparently was unaware he barely escaped arrest here Sunday for advocating overthrow of Mississippi segregation laws.

Hinds County deputies had warrants to arrest Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and State Field Secretary Medgar Evers at a rally in observance of the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. Wilkins was the main speaker.

BASIS OF WARRANTS

The warrants were based on an affidavit filed in a justice of peace court here by Citizens' Council leader Elmo Graves.

They asked the arrest of Wilkins and Evers under a law making it a violation to conspire to overthrow or violate segregation laws of the state by "force, violence, threats, intimidation or otherwise."

Several plainclothes deputies converged on the Negro fathering attended by more than 1,200 persons to serve the warrants immediately after it broke up.

However, other officials of the city and state heard about the warrants and persuaded the deputies to leave when reporters and photographers gathered to witness the arrests.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said he was making a speech elsewhere and did not know of the warrants.

"AFRAID" OF ARREST

One source said officials who were responsible for the warrants being withdrawn were afraid Wilkins' arrest would "stir up too much trouble when Mississippi already has enough at Poplarville" where FBI agents are investigating the lynching of Negro Mack Charles Parker.

The law under which the affidavit was filed was drafted as one of the many segregation laws passed after the 1954 Supreme Court decision. A Citizens Council spokesman said Graves, who acted as a private citizen, did not withdraw his affidavit.

Wilkins left by plane for New York shortly after the rally

Evers said neither he nor Wilkins knew the warrants had been issued.

A great part of Wilkins' address was devoted to the Parker lynching. He said the most important aspect of the case is that it brought out "the horrible revelations about Mississippi."

State NAACP Leader Arrested In Mississippi

Advertiser Fri. 5-15-59
Montgomery, Ala.

P. 4-G
32 b

MERIDIAN, Miss (AP) — C. R. Darden, Negro president of the Mississippi division of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was arrested Thursday and charged with "willfully disturbing a session of a public school." A Negro high school principal signed the warrant.

The arrest resulted from Darden's appearance on the grounds of Harris High School, a Negro institution. Darden allegedly took pictures of four students carrying placards against a background of the school building.

Prof. W. A. Reed Jr., Harris principal, signed the affidavit for Darden's arrest.

The four male students carrying the signs had been suspended Wednesday afternoon for carrying the placards into class. The signs read, "Remember the Supreme Court 1954."

Prof. Reed asked the students not to carry the signs. But they insisted and a suspension followed. Two of the students were Darden's children.

Darden allegedly took the students back to the school Thursday and began taking photos. He was arrested by Asst. Police Chief C. L. Gunn and two other lawmen.

Albert Jones, Negro, signed bond for Darden. The case has been set for trial Saturday afternoon in municipal court.

The incident marks the first episode here of racial controversy in the school in many decades.

Miss. NAACP Charges Pressure On Petitioners

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 9-8-59

P. 1
32 b
NAACP

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — The Mississippi branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged Saturday Negroes were "pressured" into signing a petition to keep a white family from moving into a Negro neighborhood here.

The petition was presented to the county board of supervisors asking that white store keeper W. J. Garrett, 62, be refused a building permit for a three-bedroom home in the Negro community. The NAACP said Garrett had abandoned his building plans before the petition was signed. Medger Evers, field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi, said many of the 82 Negroes who signed the petition "did not know what they were signing." He charged many were "high pressured into signing before they had a chance to read and understand all the contents."

The petition said the signers felt the races should be "segregated as far as possible." Evers said he felt the signers put their names on the document because they felt that if they could not build in a white neighborhood a white man should not be allowed to build in a Negro neighborhood.

Evers also criticized Negro publisher Percy Greene who wrote in an editorial published Saturday in the Jackson Advocate, a Negro newspaper, that Negroes "emphatically" do not want racial integration in the schools.

"As long as he is paid by the segregationists you can expect him to say that," Evers charged.

'Total Integration' Wanted By NAACP

The Commercial Appeal

Branch President Addresses Mississippi Meeting

Memphis, Tenn.

Mon. 11-9-59

P. 17
32 b

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8. — (UPI)—C. R. Darden, president of the Mississippi Conference of NAACP branches, said Sunday "we will never be satisfied with anything but total integration."

The Meridian Negro addressed the 14th annual state conference of NAACP branches. About 300 Negroes, far short of the usual number, attended the meeting.

The conference passed several resolutions. One praised the Justice Department for its "prompt and necessary action" in re-entering the Mack Parker lynch case at Poplarville. Another asked the Federal Government to assure Negroes more voting rights.

Members of the Clarksdale NAACP youth council held a panel discussion. One of them stated that they would refuse to do business with stores and banks in Clarksdale unless whites start calling their parents "Mr. and Mrs."

R. B. Sugarmon, a Memphis Negro and unsuccessful city commission candidate was the featured speaker. He said "The struggle of Negroes for citizenship with all privileges will be recognized by historians as a re-awakening of moral values and respect for human dignity."

NAACP BRANCH MEET IS HELD

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Mon. 11-9-59

P. 2
32 b

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The conference passed several resolutions. One praised the justice department for its "prompt and necessary action" in re-entering the Mack Parker lynch case at Poplarville. Another asked the federal government to assure Negroes more voting rights.

"Even though we read editorials which say the Negro is satisfied with segregation and buildings are being built to look like schools," said Darden, "we will never be satisfied with anything but total integration."

A group of teen-agers on the Clarksdale NAACP youth council held a panel discussion. One of them stated that they would refuse to do business with stores and banks in Clarksdale unless whites start calling their parents "Mr. and Mrs."

R. B. Sugarmon, a Memphis Negro, was the featured speaker. He said "The struggle of Negroes for citizenship with all privileges will be recognized by historians as a re-awakening of moral values and respect for human dignity."

Call P. I. Kansas City, Mo.
2-20-59

GOVERNOR BLAIR SIGNS NAACP PROCLAMATION.—A proclamation designating February 12 as "NAACP Golden Anniversary Day" was signed by Governor James T. Blair Jr. in Jefferson City, Wednesday, Feb. 11. The governor is shown here presenting the proclamation to a group of citizens from Kansas City and St. Louis. Governor Blair was asked to issue the proclamation by representatives of the Kansas City branch of the NAACP. Left to right: Rep. Leroy Tyus, member of the state legislature from St. Louis; Gregory E. Shinert (partly hidden) executive director of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights; Rep. Henry W. Wheeler, legislator from St. Louis; Rep. James P. Troupe, legislator from St. Louis; Rep. J. McKinley Neal, legislator from Kansas City; Dr. James N. Freeman, member of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights; Governor Blair; Mrs. Julia Massey, the Rev. Kenneth Waterman, the Rev. C. S. Scott, Miss Elinor Thompson and John H. Davis, all representing the Kansas City branch of the NAACP. Davis was chairman of the committee which saw the governor.

32b Mo

NAACP Leader Who Urged Killing Whites Is Suspended

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs. 5-7-59
P. 1

By United Press International

MONROE, N. C., May 6. — Negro leaders reacted almost unanimously Wednesday against meeting inter-racial "injustice" in the South with violence—and the NAACP cracked down on an official who advocated it.

NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins ordered Robert Williams, president of the Union County, N. C., NAACP chapter, suspended pending "consideration of your status." Williams touched off a wave of reaction with a statement that Negroes "must even be willing to kill if necessary" to protect themselves.

Wilkins said the NAACP repudiates any "pro-lynching statement by one of our officers regardless of provocation." Williams had called Tuesday night for "meeting violence with violence."

Speaking For Himself

Williams, 34, said "I was speaking for myself and not the NAACP, and the NAACP or no organization is going to tell me what to do or say." He said he intends to remain in his NAACP post here.

He said he did not think he would be removed from his post here because "I was just expressing the sentiment of most of the colored people of the community."

Williams said he would stand "firm" on his belief that "when members of our race are attacked and we know there's not a chance in the world the courts will do anything about it, we should try and convict them, inflict the punishment we think should be dealt."

Before Wilkins acted in New York, NAACP leaders in the South rejected Williams' statement.

Many called the statement "irresponsible" and one said Williams would be "repudiated as an NAACP leader" for making it.

Can't Go To Court

Williams, active and outspoken in recent racial incidents here, said "we cannot take these people who do us injustice to the court, and it becomes necessary to punish them ourselves." He issued the statement after a jury acquitted a white man charged with attempting to rape a Negro woman here.

"In the future, we are going to have to try and convict these people on the spot. This opens the way to real violence," Williams said.

Referring to the recent lynching at Poplarville, Miss., the rape of a Negro coed at Tallahassee, Fla., and other racial incidents, Williams added, "Since the Federal Government will not bring a halt to lynching in the South and since the so-called courts lynch our people legally, if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method."

Wilkins said the NAACP never had advocated violence.

Official Of NAACP Is Suspended

Talladega
Home
Talladega
News
Thurs
5-7-59
P. 1

NEW YORK —(AP)— Robert Williams, president of a North Carolina branch of the National Assn for Advancement of Colored People, has been suspended from office for urging Negroes "to meet violence with violence."

Williams made the statement after the acquittal in Union County, N. C., Tuesday of a white man charged with trying to rape a Negro woman. Williams headed the NAACP county chapter.

"If it's necessary to stop lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method," Williams was quoted as saying.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, suspended Williams. Further action will be considered at the NAACP's board of directors' meeting Monday.

Monroe Court Verdict Draws NAACP Protest

News — Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Wed.
5-6-59
P. 5

MONROE (UPI) — A racially-mixed jury Tuesday acquitted a white man on a charge of attempting to rape a Negro woman and the acquittal brought a threat from a Negro leader of "on-the-spot" trials in such cases in the future.

"We cannot take these people who do us injustice to the court and it becomes necessary to punish them, ourselves," said Robert Williams, president of the Union County chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"In the future we are going to have to try and convict these people on the spot," he said. "This opens the way to real violence."

Louis Medlin was tried on a charge of attempting to rape Mary Ruth Reid at her home here last summer. A jury of 11 white men and one Negro acquitted him Tuesday in Union County Superior Court.

Williams, National Chairman of the "Committee to Combat Racial Injustice," called the trial a "miscarriage of justice" and said he would write a letter to President Eisenhower regarding the case.

On two previous occasions, Williams has sent telegrams to the President asking when the 14th Amendment would be "introduced into this social jungle called Dixie."

Williams complained that a Negro man who had "just touched" a white woman here had been sent to prison for assault while a grand jury Monday refused to indict a white railroad engineer accused of kicking a Negro hotel maid down a flight of stairs.

The maid, Mrs. Georgia Davis, claimed that B. F. Shaw had struck her and kicked her down stairs last January, claiming that she was making too much noise in the hotel where he was trying to sleep.

Williams said that the cases represented "some of the greatest miscarriages of justice that I have ever seen."

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NAACP
N.C.

The Fruits Of Hate

News & Courier
Charleston,
S. C.
Fri.
5-8-59
P. 14-A

Deeply shocking is a statement by a North Carolina NAACP leader that "if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must resort to that method." The action of New York headquarters of the NAACP censuring the regional official cannot automatically erase public concern regarding this bloodthirsty remark.

If the New York office of the NAACP is frightened by its regional associate's endorsement of violence, it cannot escape responsibility. Hatred is the stock in trade of the NAACP. High officials of the organization may speak in cultivated accents and dress like Wall Street lawyers, but they are engaged in a revolutionary enterprise. They want to change established race relations in this country.

Up to now, they have relied on propaganda campaigns and the enmity of the Supreme Court toward the South. If the revolution proceeds too slowly for their purposes some members of the NAACP may seek other methods. The North Carolina NAACP leader indicates what those methods might be.

Hate is a terrible commodity. The violent statement by the NAACP leader should serve to caution NAACP officials and directors. We hope they can control the forces they have unleashed.

NAACP Official Wants Public Hearing

Nashville
Tenn.
Fri. 5-22-59
P. 1
Globe
Fri. 5-22-59

Robert Williams, President of the Union County, N. C. NAACP announced today that he would demand a public hearing before the National Board of the NAACP, of the charges against him for his statement that Negroes in the South must now be prepared to meet violence with violence. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, directed Williams by telegram on May 6, 1959 to suspend acting as President pending a consideration of the charges against him. However, Williams rejected this order, pointing out that it was without sanction in the Constitution or by-laws of the organization.

The Constitution of the NAACP specifies that charges against any local officer must be prefered in writing upon fifteen days' notice. Wilkins' telegram of May 6 notified Williams that his hearing would be held May 11. Upon notice that Williams had retained Conrad Lynn as counsel, Wilkins reverted to the procedure outlined in the Constitution and sent written charges by registered mail to Williams in Monroe and to his counsel in Pomona, N. Y. Williams was informed that he could take fifteen days to answer charges.

Williams has decided to make his case an occasion for reviewing the entire practice of the national office toward its southern branches. Ever since the Union County NAACP in July 1957 was compelled to turn back an assault of the Ku Klux Klan with guns it has been the target of persecution by all the organs of the state. Its Vice President, Dr. Albert E. Perry, was framed and convicted of performing an abortion on a white woman. He won a reversal of his conviction in the North Carolina Supreme Court only to be retried and found guilty again. Then two little Negro boys, Hanover Thompson and David (Fuzzy) Simpson, were seized and thrown into county jail in Monroe and held without bail on a spurious charge of forcing a kiss from a seven-year-old white girl. It took the public indignation of the world to force a release of these children from the reformatory.

In quick succession in the last few weeks Dr Perry's second conviction was upheld, a white man was freed by a jury of the rape assault on a Negro mother, Mrs Mary Ruth Reed. A white engineer, B F Shaw, who had brutally kicked and beaten a Negro hotel maid, Mrs Georga White in a Monroe hotel, was freed of all charges by an all-white Grand Jury. On May 5th a Negro epileptic youth, who had held a white woman's wrist in a dispute was sentenced by Judge Walter Johnston to two years in prison. This was the same judge who had dismissed the writ of habeus corpus in the notorious 'kissing case.'

It was immediately after these court injustices that Wiliams made his satement that Negroes could not get justice in the courts and must try to meet violence with violence. Although some exception might be taken to this formulation, he was asserting as a right and present necessity what his Monroe male members had been doing since 1957, the right of armed self-defense. He seeks a public espousal by the national organization of this fundamental prerogative of the Negro citizen in Southern society.

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NAACP

Monroe fires pal of Robert Williams

Afro-American P. 1

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By CHESTER M. HAMPTON

MONROE, N.C. — "If you are going to associate with Robert F. Williams, then Robert F. Williams will have to feed you."

Monroe

Saying this, Monroe City Engineer T. C. Dove fired the Rev. Lester Dixon from his job driving a street - sweeping vehicle last week, the minister reported. 5-30-59

The minister, who pastors a church in Lancaster, S.C., had been working for the city of Monroe for nine years, he said.

Robert F. Williams is the former head who is now under suspension from the Monroe NAACP branch.

SUSPENDED BY NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins for advocating "violence for violence," Mr. Williams has demanded a hearing before the NAACP board of directors on the suspension.

The June 3 hearing will be chaired by Judge Hubert Delaney. Mr. Williams will be represented by Conrad J. Lynn, who represented the boys in the famous Monroe "kissing case." Mr. Wilkins will be represented by Robert Carter, chief NAACP legal counsel.

Of the Rev. Mr. Dixon's discharge, Mr. Williams told the AFRO:

"It started on April 18 when I was running for mayor in the city primary election. He showed up at the polls at the same time I did. I asked him for a ride back home and he obliged.

"ON THE FOLLOWING Tuesday, he was called in before City Manager James Hinkle, City Engineer T.C. Dove and two other officials. They asked him if he had been campaigning for me and he said he had not.

Afro-American

"They told him they would have to let him go if he was going to associate with Robert Williams. He asked what he was being fired for and they told him for political activity at the polls.

Sat. 5-30-59

"He asked if they were going to fire white workers who were there too. They replied that they didn't know that any white workers had been there. He started naming names — he named the City Engineer for one.

"They decided not to discharge him then and quieted the thing down."

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* * *

MR. WILLIAMS continued: "Then, a week ago, one of the supervisors approached the Rev. Mr. Dixon and asked if he were a member of the NAACP. He replied that he was.

"He didn't hear any more from them until Wednesday when he punched in. Later, the city manager came to him and accused him of falsifying a city record. When he asked for an explanation, he was told that he had punched his time card in at the wrong section which would have given him a larger pay scale.

They said he was trying to defraud the city and fired him.

"I called the city manager and he told me about the same thing. I asked if anyone had ever punched in wrong before, he said yes. I asked him if anyone had ever been fired for it, he said no.

* * *

"I ASKED HIM to reinstate the Rev. Mr. Dixon but he refused, he said he was satisfied that he had deliberately falsified the record.

"Fortunately, a little- known section of the city code provides for a hearing for persons faced with discharge. It also provides for five days' notice for hourly workers. The Rev. Mr. Dixon did not get this notice.

"Another thing the code says which few people know is that: 'No employee shall receive less than the minimum wage provided by the state wage and hour law and employment shall be without discrimination as to race, creed and color.'

"On June 16, we will get a hearing before the city board of adlermen on the firing issue. The Rev. Mr. Dixon will be represented by Conrad J. Lynn of New York."

* * *

MR. WILLIAMS also alluded to another recent Monroe case that attracted wide attention. He said that Mrs. Minnie Ruth Reed, who charged a white man with attempted assault, had been continually harrassed since the man was acquitted.

"They were forced to move from one house — they raised the rent. She moved into another house and they are bothering her there.

"They accused her husband of being a friend of Robert F. Williams (me) and showed him a high - powered rifle which they said would be used on him if he didn't act right."

To a question, Mr. Williams said: "Do I want to say that maybe we ought to get a high-powered rifle for him? No, indeed, I'm in enough trouble with the NAACP now."

N.A.A.C.P. SCORES CAROLINA LEADER

Times

New York

Suspension of Chapter Head Who Advocated Violence Upheld by Convention

Sat. 7-18-59

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday upheld the suspension of the president of a North Carolina chapter who had advocated combating "violence with violence" and lynching with lynching."

p. 3

The suspended official is Robert F. Williams, president of the Monroe, N. C., Chapter. He had declared, after two white men had been acquitted on charges of assaulting two Nefro women in his state:

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"We cannot relay on the law. We can get no justice under the present system * * * If it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method."

After the publication of Mr. Williams' statement, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., suspended him from his post for a six-month period to end Nov. 6.

Vote Is 764 to 14

In the fifth session of the organization's fiftieth annual convention in the New York Coliseum yesterday, a resolution upholding Mr. Wilkins' decision was adopted, 764 to 14. A total of 1,190 voting delegates are attending the convention, which opened last Monday and will close tomorrow.

Forty speakers voiced opinions on the issue. Six supported Mr. Williams' right to free speech, and questioned the right of Mr. Wilkins to order the suspension prior to a study of the question by the association's board of directors. On June 8, the board voted unanimously to sustain Mr. Wilkins' decision.

After the convention action yesterday, Mr. Williams, who is a delegate to the convention, said he would either begin proceedings in New York courts for reinstatement or resign from the association. A machinist, he said he was unemployed because of "the economic conditions prevailing in Monroe."

Williams Scores 'Crawling'

Mr. Williams asked the convention "not to come crawling to these whites on your hands and knees and make me a sacrificial lamb."

The debate on the Williams case occupied nearly two hours of the meetings' morning session.

Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Ark., a housewife who was a leader in the fight last year in the Little Rock High School desegregation controversy, said that "millions of people—Negroes and whites—would like to see this organization destroyed." She said that the Williams statement would provide material for racist groups.

Buell Gallagher, president of City College, speaking from the floor, declared that he was "proud to stand beside Mrs. Bates in this issue."

In a prepared address last night, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a leading Negro proponent of passive resistance to racial discrimination, warned that violence on the part of Negroes "would be the greatest tragedy that could befall us."

The Montgomery, Ala., pastor said violent actions "during this period" not only would be "impracticable" but also would prove a powerful weapon for "many of our oppressors."

"It would give them an opportunity to wipe out many innocent Negroes under the pretense that they were inciting a riot," he said. "I am convinced that if [in the Montgomery bus-seating issue] we had resorted to violence our protest would have ended in utter defeat."

In a "preamble" to the convention resolutions adopted yesterday, the association went on record as being unalterably opposed to violence.

The convention will hold a morning session today and close with a mass meeting at the Polo Grounds tomorrow at 2:30 P. M.

NAACP Ousts Aide 6 Months

Evening Star

Washington D.C.

Tues. 6-9-59

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP). —The NAACP Board of Directors has voted unanimously to continue for six months the suspension of Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County (N. C.) branch.

p. A-6

Mr. Williams was suspended on order of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on May 6 after publication of remarks Mr. Williams made advocating that Southern Negroes "meet violence with violence."

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A committee of NAACP leaders conducted a hearing several days ago, and its report to the national board recommended the six months suspension. The board unanimously approved the committee report yesterday.

Williams Case To Be Submitted Tomorrow

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Jun. 6-7-59 p. 1

NEW YORK. — Recommendations for action in the case of Robert F. Williams, suspended president of the Union County (Monroe), N. C., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be submitted to the Association's national Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting here on Monday, June 8.

Announcement that recommendations would be submitted to the Board was made by Judge Hubert T. Delany, chairman of the Board's committee on branches, following a three-hour hearing conducted by the committee here on June 3. Eleven of the committee's thirteen members and ex-officio member Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the Association, heard the testimony of the witnesses, received the evidence and listened to the pleas of counsel representing both sides. The committee, Judge Delany explained, will review the testimony and evidence and submit its recommendations.

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NAACP

NC

The committee met to hear charges filed by Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins that a published statement advocating "meeting violence with violence" made by Mr. Williams on May 5 was "inimical to the best interest of the Association." Newspaper reports identifed Mr. Williams as president of the Union County, N. C. NAACP branch.

Further, Mr. Wilkins charged, the statement, which included advocacy of stopping "lynching with lynching," was a "direct violation of the national policy of the NAACP as set forth in its Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and By-laws, and the policy resolutions of its annual conventions."

Dr. Perry Faces Prison For Abortion

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-24-59.

Physician Was Also Vice President Of County NAACP

p. 13.

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RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. E. A. Perry, Union county NAACP vice president, must serve a sentence of two to three years in prison on his conviction of performing an abortion on a white woman.

The U. S. Supreme court on Tuesday notified the attorney general that it has declined to review an appeal by the physician, thus erasing likelihood of further legal action.

AT HIS FIRST trial in Union county, Dr. Perry was convicted and won an appeal to the N. C. Supreme court because his counsel was not given the opportunity to prove that colored people were excluded purposely from the grand jury.

After conviction at his second trial, he appealed again, and the state court ruled that his counsel had the opportunity to try to prove grand jury exclusion, but failed to do so. Two colored persons were on the petty jury at the first trial, and none on the second in Stanly county.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

All have a right to defend from attack

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

Nobody who believes in the rule of law can approve the statement made by Robert Williams, president of the Union County (N.C.) Branch of the NAACP, urging colored people to resort to lynching if necessary to stop lynching.

Nor can anyone who believes in freedom of speech approve the action of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, in suspending Mr. Williams for urging that colored people "meet violence with violence."

Mr. Williams' statement was inept. There is no justification for anyone taking the law into his own hands. If a masked and gloved mob enters a jail, kidnaps a man and lynches him, it has violated both Federal and state law — the Lindberg kidnaping law and the law against murder.

It then becomes the duty of both Federal and state law enforcement officers to apprehend the members of the mob and prosecute them.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Mr. Williams' statement was foolish, there may have been due provocation for it. A jury in Union County had just acquitted a white man on a charge of attempted criminal assault of a colored woman.

Too often, all-white southern juries, in Federal as well as State courts, will not convict white persons of crimes against colored persons, no matter how heinous.

For example, in Sumner, Miss., in 1955, Roy Bryant and J. W. Milan, white, on trial for the murder of Emmett Till, 14-year-old Chicago boy, were acquitted by a white jury.

After the boy had allegedly wolf-whistled at Mrs. Bryant, he had been taken from a relative's home by three white men, two of whom were identified by a witness as the defendants. Till's body was recovered from a river.

* * *

LATER, IN Greenwood, Miss., a Leflore County grand jury refused to indict the two men for the kidnaping of the boy.

But not even such miscarriages of justice can justify colored persons' taking the law into their own hands.

In such cases, a fight must be made to compel the inclusion of colored persons on grand and petit (trial) juries, and the full glare of public opinion must be brought upon the communities to change attitudes toward law enforcement.

If Mr. Wilkins, in suspending Mr. Williams, acted pursuant to any provision of the NAACP constitution, that constitution needs changing. Freedom of speech is the constitutional right of every American citizen.

* * *

SEVERAL southern states are seeking to compel the NAACP to disclose its lists of contributors and members. The NAACP is resisting these demands on the ground that its right not to disclose these lists is protected by the First Amendment.

Freedom of speech as well as freedom of belief and association are protected by the First Amendment.

The NAACP can not consistently state interference with its righ of freedom of belief and association, while it denies to branch officers the right of freedom of speech.

How prophetic were the words of Justice William O. Douglas in a dissenting opinion:

* * *

"TODAY A white man stands convicted for protesting in unseemly language against our decisions invalidating restrictive covenants. Tomorrow a colored man will be hailed before a court for denouncing lynch law in heated terms."

As far as Mr. Williams' suggestion of meeting "violence with violence" goes, that is another subject.

The law gives every person the right to defend himself. In that context, the NAACP has defended violence. It defended violence in the case of Dr. Henry Sweet, who defended his home in Detroit against attack by a white mob.

Wherever mob violence has flared and colored persons have courageously fought back, and the blood of white persons has flown as well as the blood of colored persons — whether in Washington, Chicago, or Columbia, Tenn. — there has been no incitement among whites to mob attacks.

* * *

THERE ARE historic examples of violence aiding in the fight for freedom.

John Brown, the abolitionist, led 13 whites and five colored men in seizing the Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 16, 1859. He was captured by Capt. Robert E. Lee and hanged, but his heroic act helped to bring on the Civil War within two years.

In San Domingo, in the wake of the French Revolution, slaves staged a rebellion and estabished a Black Republic.

In Virginia, a slave called Gabriel brought together a thousand other slaves, armed with weapons they had made. But two timid house slaves betrayed them. Nevertheless, terror was planted in the hearts of slave owners and Richmond demanded military protection.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, Denmark Vesey, a free colored man of Charleston, recruited slaves from the planations and planned an uprising. Their plans were betrayed and 131 colored men were arrested. The judges sought confessions. Peter Poyas raised himself on his elbow as one of the slaves weakened under torture, and said, "Die like a man."

But Nat Turner succeeded where Gabriel and Vesey failed, for his plans were not betrayed. Whites were massacred. The South was in terror of insurrection.

Violence, of course, is not the answer to racial injustice. But colored people in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina have a right to defend themselves when attacked.

It is time to stop preaching to colored people meekness, non - violence, and the turning of the other cheek. There is still some virtue in the Mosaic law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

N.C. Official Advocated Violence

Call p.1
Kansas City, Mo.

Robert Williams Replaced After Board Hearing

NEW YORK. — (UPI) — The NAACP's board of directors Monday, June 8, unanimously upheld the suspension of a North Carolina official for encouraging southern Negroes to meet "lynching with lynching."

Fri. 6-19-59

It ordered the suspension of Robert W. Williams as president of the NAACP branch in Union county, N. C., continued until Nov. 6, and replaced him with Dr. A. E. Perry, vice president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch, until the next election.

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An NAACP spokesman said that the suspension would not prevent Williams from running for the office again in the election.

N.C.

The board approved the recommendations of the NAACP's committee on branches, which heard testimony on the case June 3.

The case stemmed from statements made by Williams at Monroe, N. C., last May 5 after a jury of 11 white men and one Negro acquitted a white man accused of attempting to rape a Negro woman.

"Since the federal government will not bring a halt to lynching in the South and since the so-called courts lynch our people legally, if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method," Williams said then.

He was suspended the following day by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

The committee on branches said that the statement was contrary to the basic NAACP policy.

"This statement endangers the effectiveness of the NAACP especially in the South," it said. "It can be used by segregationists to spread the false impression that the NAACP supports lynching and mob violence."

Williams was not present at the board meeting. The NAACP said he would be notified of the decision by telegram.

Judge Hubert T. Delany is chairman of the NAACP board's committee on branches which heard the Williams case earlier this month. The committee held a three-hour hearing. Eleven of the committee's 13 members and ex officio member Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the association, heard the testimony of the witnesses, received the evidence and listened to the pleas of counsel representing both sides. The committee then reviewed the testimony and evidence and submitted its recommendation for suspension to the full board.

Violence Advocate Gets NAACP Boot

Commercial Appeal

Suspension Is Approved By 764 To 14 Vote

p.18

NEW YORK, July 17.—(UPI) —The National Convention of the NAACP voted 764 to 14 Friday to support the suspension of Robert F. Williams, a Southern NAACP official who advocated that Negroes answer racial violence with violence.

Memphis Tenn

The convention took action after Robert F. Williams, former NAACP chairman for Monroe, N. C., made an impassioned defense of his contention that Negros have the right of demanding "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" in areas of the South where police protection has broken down.

Sat. 7-18-59

Williams, who was suspended for six months by the NAACP board last month, denied that he ever suggested that Negroes "go out and indiscriminately lynch whites." But he said that violence was the only deterrent to brutal enforcement of segregation in areas where law enforcement has completely failed.

One of the most eloquent of the speeches made opposing Williams' stand was that of Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP. Mrs. Bates received a standing ovation from the convention when she said she could not endorse violence even though her home had been bombed and shot at and her life threatened during the school crisis in Little Rock.

Williams Suspension Is Approved by NAACP

Washington, D.C. Post p. A3

Sat 7-18-59

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NEW YORK, July 17 (AP) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People approved today the suspension of Robert F. Williams, a branch president, who advocated meeting 'violence with violence' in the South.

The 50th convention of the NAACP overwhelmingly approved the actions of the board of directors and Roy Wilkins, executive director. They had suspended Wiliams, of Monroe, N. C., as president of the Union County, N. C., branch.

A resolution, adopted 764 to 14, found that "the statements made by Mr. Williams were not disassociated from his position as president."

The remarks by Williams were made last May in Monroe. He said that "if it's necessary to stop lynchings with lynchings, then we must be willing to resort to that method."

An earlier resolution adopted today said:

"We abhor violence. We reject violence as a way to achieve any of the objectives which weand other fairminded people seek for all Americans without regard to race or color.

"In rejecting violence, we do not deny, but reaffirm, the right of individuals and collective self-defense against unlawful assaults."

Wilkins had suspended Williams for six months, ending Nov. 6.

Yesterday, after an hour's hearing, the NAACP board of directors upheld Wilkins' action. The matter then was submitted to the convention delegates.

Williams made an impassioned plea on his own behalf.

"I ask you not to come crawling to these whites on your knees and make me a sacrificial lamb," he said.

In the South, he added, there is "no 14th amendment . . . no equal protection under the law."

THE NEED FOR CHANGING:

There's Nothing New About It

By JOHN H. McCRAY

Afro-American

32b

p. 7

Despite the tempest Monroe, N.C.'s former NAACP president Robert Williams kicked up with his "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" payment to white Southerners for their abuses of colored people and bland mockery of justice, actually the outspoken gentleman said nothing which is strange or new to the ears of those who've been in touch with civic and racial efforts in the South.

'For at least the 40 years I can recall there have been many methods suggested for forcing the southern white people to behave themselves and do right, methods which are more drastic and aggressive than those of United States law, and the hope that education and Christian principles — the Golden Rule — would accomplish eventually.

Sat. 5-23-59

IN HER famous YWCA address at Charleston about eight years ago, Mrs. Elizabeth Avery Waring, wife of Ret. U.S. Judge J. Waties Waring, urged a "shock treatment" for white Southerners hopped up on racism.

Baltimore, Md.

Her reasoning was that these whites are sick people, people whose ability to reason and face reality has been badly dented and dulled. To help cure them, shock them regularly, which is one method used in mental institutions.

Columnist Westbrook Pegler, and a view echoed later by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, urged colored Americans to wage an eternal battle against the subjugation and abuses of white Amerieans. None of these course, however, suggests physical violence.

* * *

PHYSICAL VIOLENCES upon fellow citizens is an invention of the worse element of Southern Whites - that is on the racial issue.

This disposition forged the Civil War, blood - spattered the Reconstruction Era, spawned the Ku Klux Klan, the lynch mob, and even today mothers different sorts of terrorisms which range from bombings, shooting and plain murdering to the economic reprisals of the White Citizens Council, a campaign intended to affect the soul, body and spirit of its victims.

While it is rare that one of their leaders lapses into a public statement of the sort attributed to Mr. Williams, there is daily talk among colored people of returning violence for violence, as an individual matter.

* * *

FOR EXAMPLE, a young York, S.C. minister, a few years back, lifted down from above the front door a new high-powered rifle he had bought during the week. A white furniture company's collector had beaten a colored woman and nothing had been done about it by officers.

The minister had made ready now for any white man who'd dare insult or abuse his wife. "There are some things we shouldn't bother the Lord with," he said.

The length and breadth of the South today, thousands of our people have secured "protection" in their homes, mostly with the intent to repel invasions by night riders who, years ago, were terrors to their forebears.

* * *

IN OTHER areas, where once a southern white man of the mind could push any colored person off a street, strike him down or molest him and gain at the most a weeping, fleeing man of color, today, any such offense in most areas, even in the Deep South, would develop into a battle royal.

In fact, white men would come to the rescue of a colored man another white man thusly molests. For example, in Columbia one night on Main St. a white officer walked across the street and pounced on a lone colored man walking sort of wobbly, but on an empty side of the street; about a dozen young college students witnessing the incident, rushed across too, disarmed the officer, arrested him as a public service and were witnesses against the officer the next day in court.

* * *

SOME 20 YEARS ago, and in Charleston, S.C., a group of white men beset a young colored man walking alone one night. They beat the man and fled. The report of the incident electrified the colored pupulace and in the section called "Little Mexico" a group of colored men set out in an "eye for an eye" vengeance mission

They came upon two unsuspecting, innocent white men and beat them mercilessly, fled and were swallowed up in the night.

Not many colored people approved the men's taking the law into their own hands. "Vengeance is mine," one minister used as his text the next Sunday. An old lady told me, a reporter, that "Two wrongs don't make one right. We don't make ourselves betten by getting in the same mud the other fellow's wallowing in."

* * *

AS THE SOUTHERN white man has used violence against the colored man and his own men on occasion, so have done colored men in the South.

At Batesburg, S.C. today lives a 70 - year old man who tells of the period, 40 years ago, when he and other colored men in the area took colored men out at night and flogged them, or mutilated them for crimes against their own people.

They broke up some of the sinning, of course, but none of them felt good about having done so and eventually moved away, their consciences driving them into a better life.

White Southerners, especially those of the officeholding variety, are given to encouraging violence. Twenty years ago in South Carolina, Gov. Olin D. Johnson (now U.S. Senator) publicly offered his service as a lawyer free of charge to any whites jailed in an upstate county for Ku Kluxing against colored citizens.

Five years later, he endorsed by inuendo "other resorts" to keep S.C. Democratic Primaries white, should repeal of statutes fail to do so. They didn't.

* * *

IN 1950, a white Conway, S.C. policeman was shot to death during a klan armed attack against the late Charlie Fitzgerald's establishment at Myrtle Beach. The officer wore klan robes and regalia over his regulation uniform.

Most of them now are in the Citizens Council, the revitalized secret order of colored suppression.

We've come a great distance and accomplished too well it seems to come apart just now. Violences, of whatever sort, even those within the race, are ugly, inexcusable and unforgivable crimes.

* * *

ONE IS NOT wiped out by adding another to it. Violence, as warfare epitomizes, does between men; it doesn't dissolve differences between nations, rather, it accentuates them.

Violences are condemned under Christian ethnics and what is also poignant is that a minority group cannot hope to win in campaigns of violence. And the discussion is old and well known. So old and well-known that nobody considers seriously remarks by anyone that such matters ought be crystallized.

So, the tempest now raging isn't serious or important enough to dignify. It's like that old story of children allegedly going to the dogs, which began when Cain slew Abel. The children have always managed somehow to avoid actually reaching the dogs.

Negro Wants Race Armed For Violence

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 5-12-59

p. 7B

NEW YORK (AP) — A suspended official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People advocated Monday that Southern Negroes be armed to defend themselves in interracial conflict.

Robert F. Williams, 34, president of the Union County, N.C. branch of the NAACP until he was suspended by the national organization last week, was interviewed here at a news conference.

32b

He was suspended for advocating violence in the South's racial conflict. The NAACP said it has always opposed violence.

"Negroes, as a matter of forethought, must be ready to carry arms to combat violence," Williams said.

N.C.

He said he would demand that the NAACP adopt a national policy calling for its members to "defend themselves with arms when necessary."

"When you have strength of force to bargain with," he commented, "it becomes a matter of mutual security for both whites and Negroes."

Williams defended his statement of last week in which he urged Southern Negroes to "fight violence with violence." But he said he had not advocated that Negores lynch a white man each time a Negro is lynched.

Williams, a combat Marine veteran, said he expected no justice from state and local courts in the South on any interracial matter. He said Southern Negroes must go to federal courts to find justice on interracial matters.

The NAACP's board of directors passed a special resolution reaffirming its policy of "opposition to violence in racial disputes." Williams did not appear at the board meeting, but sent a message that he would answer charges within 15 days in writing.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said a committee from the board would consider Williams' answers when it meets June 3 to consider the case.

Wilkins also made public a telegram from Mrs. E. A. Johnson, vice president of the Union County branch, asking that Williams be allowed to retain his post as president.

God's angry man

(An Editorial)

"Right forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne." It is this expression describing the frustrations and apparent hopelessness of some of our struggle which eventually drive decent men to desperation and cause them to commit indiscretions which they may live to regret. Afro-American

This we believe is what happened in the case of Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County Branch of the NAACP in North Carolina, when he declared that justice will only be obtained in that area when colored citizens "meet violence with violence."

He was immediately suspended by Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins on the sound ground that the NAACP is opposed to the use of violence in any form. Mr. Williams insisted that he was speaking as an individual and not as an NAACP official. Mr. Wilkins, however, is right in insisting that as long as Mr. Williams holds office in the Association the two are inseparable in the minds of those who would quickly seize upon this natural outburst to embarrass the organization. There is no doubt in the mind of Mr. Wilkins or any one else that Mr. Williams' utterances reflect not only his own thinking, but the reactions of a great many people whose patience has been sorely tried after nearly a century of abuse of which no end seems in sight. P.5 Sat. 5-23-59

Mr. Williams admittedly reflects a collective mind, but he cannot take such a position as an official of the NAACP Baltimore, Md.

After two white men were freed for attacks on colored women and a colored epileptic was sentenced on the same charge on unsupported evidence, Mr. Williams' outburst was quite understandable.

A man develops a race and social consciousness first and becomes an NAACP officer second in his search for a medium through which he may find expression.

Maybe the methods and the restrictions of the NAACP are too slow and too tame for many who are anxious to get on with the job and see justice done more expeditiously.

During the dark days of slavery, the methods of the abolitionists were too slow and cumbersome for men like John Brown who resorted to arms. But the slow and plodding abolitionists lived to see their dreams fulfilled while John Brown paid for his impatience upon the gallows after his raid on Harpers Ferry.

Mr. Williams must feel that he has suffered a double indignity—first to be driven to the breaking point by the forces of evil about him and second to be repudiated by those he sought to serve. He might, however, take some comfort in the thought of C. H. Robinson who wrote, "There are times when God asks nothing of his children except silence, patience and tears."

32

Suspended NAACP leader ejected

Afro-American

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

NEWARK — "I had hoped to accomplish a kind of synthesis in bringing Mr. Williams there. As a matter of liberal conscience Mr. Williams should have been allowed to speak."

P.8

John Gwaltney of 63 S. 13th St. was referring to a furor set off Thursday night at the regular meeting of the Newark NAACP by the presence of Robert F. Williams, suspended president of the Monroe (N.C.) Branch.

Baltimore, Md.

Prior to the meeting, according to Mr. Gwaltney, he approached Carlton B. Norris, branch president, and asked that Mr. Williams be permitted to address the branch.

Sat. 6-20-59

THE REQUEST, he said, was turned down flatly and Mr. Williams, who still retains membership in the association was ejected from the meeting quarters in the Parish House of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, 456 High St.

Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations for the National Association, told the AFRO Friday that although Mr. Williams had been suspended from holding office for six months, "he retained his active membership in the branch."

The national board of the association last Monday voted unanimously to approve a recommendation by the committee on branches calling for the suspension of Mr. Williams until Nov. 6.

* * *

MR. WILLIAMS was ordered suspended by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, following a May 6 UPI story in which he was quoted as urging colored citizens to "meet violence with violence."

Mr. Gwaltney told the AFRO he invited Mr. Williams to attend the Newark branch meeting after the North Carolinian addressed his class in current events at the Henry George School in New York City.

"I prevailed upon him," Mr. Gwaltney declared.

"It was not his idea to come to Newark. Mr. Williams is not to be blamed whatever for what happened."

Mr. Gwaltney, a member of the Newark Branch, said Mr. Williams had agreed beforehand that he was not to "argue his case."

* * *

CONTACTED IN New York, Mr. Williams told the AFRO he had planned to discuss race relations in his community and how persons risked intimidations by holding membership in the NAACP.

He stated that he wanted to urge continued support of the association.

"They're so far away from the South," he said of his ejection from the meeting, "and they're so afraid."

"I would have expected that kind of treatment at a White Citizens Council meeting," he asserted.

In conversation with the AFRO prior to the national board's action early last week Mr. Williams stated that he would continue his active affiliation with the association in Monroe County, N.C.

"I'm just as loyal as ever," he said at that time. "I think it is a great organization. I think it's the most effective organization we have."

* * *

HOWEVER, after the Newark incident he expressed bitterness.

"The president of the branch came to me and said. 'You've got to go away from here,'" Mr. Williams said, adding that Mr. Norris continued, "you can't speak here."

"I didn't come to Newark to get lynched by the NAACP," he said ruefully.

Mr. Gwaltney, whose invitation to the controversial Mr. Williams caused the furor in the meeting, said he believed Mr. Williams was treated with "a kind of cheap high-handedness."

He criticized the branch president for not allowing the body to vote on whether or not Mr. Williams should be permitted to speak. At AFRO presstime, Mr. Norris was not available for comment.

NAACP Maverick Plans Fight Over Ouster at Convention

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P.17

Sat. 6-20-59

NEW YORK — Robert Williams, suspended by Roy Wilkins from his job as president of the Monroe (N. C.) NAACP, let it be known that he plans to fight the ruling on the floor of the national convention in New York on July 12-19.

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Williams, fiery leader in the town that the "Kissing Case" made famous, made his intentions public after the national board voted unanimously to uphold the ruling of executive Secretary Wilkins. The board approved a six-month suspension.

But Williams, 33-year-old ex-Marine retaliated almost immediately.

• It would not be important if we came this far and quit. We plan to make an all-out fight on the issue of whether Negroes should protect themselves against racial violence at the national convention."

Wilkins ordered Williams suspended after he openly advocated meeting violence with violence in the integration and civil rights fights.

The board stated that "however understandable these emotional outbursts may be in terms of gross injustice to Negroes . . . the NAACP cannot support any sentiment calling for the use of violence to correct injustice . . ."

'I Will Not Crawl,' NAACP's Bob Williams Tells Convention

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 7-25-59

By NADINE BROWN

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p. 4

N.C.

NEW YORK—What, at first, appeared to be a "cut and dried" matter, turned out to be the subject of a highly controversial debate, at the 50th anniversary convention of the NAACP in the Coliseum.

● **The issued at hand was whether or not the delegates would uphold the resolution committee's recommendation that, ". . . the request of Robert F. Williams for rescission of the action of the board of directors by this convention be denied."**

The heated discussion continued for more than two hours.

Williams, president of the Monroe County, N. C., branch of the NAACP, had been suspended from his post by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the national association, for what Wilkins termed, "advocating violence."

■

THE BOARD OF Directors, in concurrence with the board's action, maintained that Williams' suspension "was the result solely of his call on May 5 fo. mob action," and that "no action was taken against Mr. Williams for the advocacy of self-defense."

Three points of view dominated the area of contention. One delegate put it, "Action was taken against Williams before proper investigation was made." Others questioned the interpretation applied to what Williams was alleged to have said. Many of the delegates asserted their contention that a reversal of the suspension would show an absence of confidence in their officers and therefore would damage the progress of the NAACP.

● **Leonard Bernstein, a white delegate from Dauphin County, Pa., said, "It's a shame that the use of the word 'violence' has been put in the wrong light. The lynchers are the violent ones. It is difficult for people from the North to tell those in the South how to handle their problems with the Klu Klux Klan. We do not have to face the violence they are confronted with."**

"All the information I have had about this case is what I read in the newspapers, and I don't believe everything I read without investigation," retorted Leonard Chapman, a delegate from Norwalk, Conn. "One paper listed my age as being 55 about 10 years ago, and that certainly was not true. I came to this convention to get the facts before I pass judgment."

■

IN HIS OWN defense, Robert Williams had this to say, "I think I should be better qualified than any other individual in the world to interpret what I said. I have not advocated lynch law at my time. I have only advocated self-defense. A Negro woman, in my home town was stopped by the Klan and made to dance at gun point.

● **"A Negro woman, who was pregnant, was beaten by a white man because she would not submit to his advances. Yes, and I could go on to cite many more cases of violence inflicted by these Negro-haters. No matter what you do to me, I will believe in self-defense. I believe we men should stand up as men and protect our women and children. I am a man, and I will walk upright as a man should. I will not crawl."**

Williams received thunderous applause as he took his seat.

■

MRS. DAISY BATES, president of the Arkansas State NAACP, took a position to concur with the board's decision.

"I can understand more than anyone else how Mr. Williams felt when he said what he did (Mrs. Bates was the targe. of recent bombings in Little Rock.

● **"I have had the experience with bombings, shooting at my home, etc., I saw Mr. Williams, as I was walking down 125th St. here, standing on a ladder giving the NAACP the devil. This was wrong. When the Spingarn awards were presented, they left me out, and people told me that I ought to get out of the NAACP. But this is the organization which is fighting for our dignity . . . the organization which we can turn to. I urge all of you to uphold the decision of your board of directors."**

One could see, from the reaction of the delegates to Mrs. Bates' well delivered appeal, what the outcome would be. The vote was overwhelmingly in concurrence with the board. However, many of the delegates expressed regret over having to go against Williams in order to show confidence in their officers.

"It's a shame," one stated, "because we need brave young men like him in our fight for freedom."

Williams recently made personal appearances to solicit support for the much talked about "Kissing Case," in which two Negro boys were imprisoned for allegedly kissing a little white girl in Monroe County.

His suspension from his position in the NAACP will continue for a six-month period which will end in November.

N.A.A.C.P. LEADER URGES 'VIOLENCE'

New York Times

North Carolina Aide Makes Statement—Association Quickly Suspends Him

Thurs. 5-7-59

p. 22

MONROE, N. C., May 6 (UPI) —A Negro leader here, charging that members of his race cannot obtain justice in the courts, threatened last night to "meet violence with violence."

The leader is Robert Williams, president of the Union County (N. C.) Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said that Negroes "must even be willing to kill if necessary" to protect themselves against white people.

32b

N.C.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., suspended Mr. Williams from his position in the association, pending "consideration of your status." Other Negro leaders assailed Mr. Williams' statement.

Mr. Wilkins said the N. A. A. C. P. reupdiated any "pro-lynching statement by one of our officers regardless of provocation." In a telegram to Mr. Williams, h esaid the association's board of directors would consider the case in New York next Monday.

Mr. Williams said "we cannot take these people who do us injustice to the court, and it becomes necessary to punish them ourselves."

He issued the statement after a jury had acquitted a white man charged with attempting to rape a Negro woman here.

"In the future," Mr. Williams said, "we are going to have to try and convict these people on the spot. This opens the way to real violence."

Mr. Williams recently appealed to President Eisenhower in a case in which two Negro youths were sent to a reform school for kissing a white girl here. He asked the President to see that justice was done "in this social jungle called Dixie."

Mr. Williams' statement went on:

"We cannot rely on the law. We can get no justice under the present system.

"If we feel that an injustice is done, we must right then and there on the spot be prepared to inflict punishment on the people."

Referring to the recent lynching at Poplarville, Miss., the rape of a Negro co-ed at Tallahassee, Fla., and other racial incidents, Mr. Williams went on:

"Since the Federal Government will not bring a halt to lynching in the south and since the so-called courts lynch our people legally, if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method."

Statement by Wilkins

A statement issued by Mr. Wilkins here yesterday said in part:

"The N. A. A. C. P. does not and has never in its history advocated the use of violence.

"At the same time it must be recognized that the mood of Negro citizens from one end of the nation to the other is one of bitterness and anger over the lynching in Poplarville, Miss., April 25, and over the numerous instances of injustice meted out to Negroes by the courts in certain sections of the South.

"They see Negroes lynched or sentenced to death for the same crimes for which white defendants are given suspended sentences or set free. They are no longer willing to accept this double standard of justice."

N.A.A.C.P. Unit Leader Fights His Suspension

Monroe

New York

Associated Press Wirephoto

Robert Williams

Fri. 5-8-59

32b

p. 16-C

MONROE, N. C., May 7 (AP)—The head of the Union County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People challenged today the right of the national organization to suspend him for having urged Negroes "to meet violence with violence."

Robert Williams made the statement regarding violence after the acquittal here Tuesday of a white man charged with an attempt to rape a Negro woman. He was suspended yesterday in an announcement from New York by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the organization.

"The members of our chapter voted me in as president and only they can vote me out," Mr. Wilkins declared. "We have certain rights as a local chapter and I have not violated the N. A. A. C. P.'s national constitution."

Ex-NAACP Leader at Monroe:

Suspension Supported at Meet

News & Observer

NEW YORK (UPI) — The National Convention of the NAACP voted 764 to 14 Friday to support the suspension of Robert F. Williams, a Southern NAACP official who advocated that Negroes an[illegible] violence with violence.

The convention took action after Robert F. Williams, former NAACP chairman for Monroe, N. C., made an impassioned defense of his contention that Negroes have the right of demanding "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" in areas of the South where police protection has broken down.

Williams, who was suspended for six months by the NAACP board last month, denied that he ever suggested that Negroes "go out and indiscriminately lynch whites." But he said that violence was the only deterrent to brutal enforcement of segregation in areas where law enforcement has completely failed.

p. 7

One of the most eloquent of the speeches made opposing Williams' stand was that of Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP. Mrs. Bates received a standing ovation from the convention when she said she would not endorse violence even though her home had been bomed and shot at and her life threatened during the school crisis in Little Rock, Ark.

Thirty-nine persons spoke for and against Williams' challenge of the Board's ouster during two hours of discussion. According to a unit vote rule used by the convention, the vote against Williams was recorded as unanimous. Also accepted was a resolution presented to the convention by the resolutions committee which said, in part:

"The NAACP abhors violence. We reject violence as a way to achieve any objectives which we and other likeminded people seek for all Americans without regard to race or color. But in rejecting violence we do not deny but reaffirm the right to individual and collective self defense against unlawful assaults."

Re-emphasizes Stand on Violence

NAACP's Maverick Sticks to His Guns

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-13-59

NEW YORK—In defending himself against suspension by the NAACP, Robert F. Williams, of Union County, N. C., re-emphasized recently that Negroes in the South should meet violence with violence.

p. 2

Mr. Williams' suspension was on May 5, when NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins interpreted Williams' statement of meeting violence with violence as being inimical to the best interests of the NAACP.

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An NAACP board, presided over by Judge Hubert T. Delany, and held in New York City, recently, heard the case and is making recommendations to the association's national board of directors for a verdict.

■

WILLIAMS' DEFENSE was publicized before the hearing by the release of a 14-page brief.

The suspended NAACP leader asserted, in the brief, that "The NAACP would be derelict, grossly, in its duty to educate Negroes for full citizenship if it were to conceal from them their right to defend themselves with arms, if necessary, and their duty to apprehend a criminal, regardless of race, in the commission of a crime and bring him under restraint whatever the cost."

He added that perhaps the lynching of Mack Parker would have been prevented by Negro vigilantes at the Poplarville, Miss., jail.

And as for the Tallahassee rape case, Williams said that his "meet violence with violence" principle, perhaps, would have justified Negroes defending the girl if they had weapons and "Even thought it meant that they themselves, or the white rapists were killed."

NAACP national board to hear 'violence' case

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-6-59

MONROE, N.C. — "The NAACP is the best organization we have. You should stay in it as I am trying to do and strive to make it better."

Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County NAACP branch, made this statement to members all over the country threatening to quit the organization because of his suspension.

p. 3

On Wednesday, Mr. Williams will fight his suspension in a hearing before the national board presided over by Judge Hubert Delaney. Roy Wilkins, who suspended Mr. Williams, will be represented by Robert Carter, general counsel.

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N.C.

Representing Mr. Williams is another member of the NAACP legal staff, Conrad J. Lynn. In a complete brief, Mr. Lynn states that Mr. Williams was misinterpreted when he made the "meet violence with violence" statement that got him into hot water.

* * *

A STATEMENT from the Robert F. Williams Defense Committee said that Mr. Williams clearly indicated that he advocated the use of violence only in matters of self-defense. He cited the Tallahassee rape case as one in which two colored youths, had they been armed, could have defended a coed against four white rapists.

Mr. Williams also said that in the Mack Parker lynching case in Mississippi, colored citizens could have guarded the jail at night to forestall such a "traditional" lynching.

Criticizing the NAACP suspension and reasons for it, Mr. Williams said:

"The NAACP would be grossly derelict in its duty to educate colored persons for full citizenship if it were to conceal from them their right to defend themselves with arms, if necessary, and their duty to apprehend a criminal, regardless of race, in the commission of a crime and bring him under restraint, whatever the cost."

Mr. Williams also contends that the national board, not Mr. Wilkins, has the authority to suspend a branch president.

NAACP Opens N. Carolina Push

Constitution p.1
Wed, 2-11-59

By The Associated Press

Negroes launched new attacks on North Carolina school laws Tuesday, filing integration suits in federal courts at Charlotte and Greensboro and promising more suits.

Atlanta, Ga.

The presence of Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel in both suits, hints that North Carolina—despite its token integration—may be the NAACP's next school segregation battleground. The organization previously concentrated on Virginia where it won courtroom victories.

32b

N.C.

In addition to the suits, aimed at Greensboro city schools and Mecklenburg County (Charlotte) schools, there were other racial developments on the school front.

Negro students went on strike at schools in Greene County, claiming their school facilities were unequal to white schools there.

N.C.

And Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, NAACP state president (whose son twice has been denied admission to white schools), said that federal school integration suits were to be filed concerning Guilford County (Greensboro) and Durham city schools.

Constitution

A check of federal courts turned up no such legal action, however.

North Carolina has had token school integration in three cities for two years. At present, there are 11 Negroes attending white schools in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem.

Wed, 2-11-59

The new suits seek to "forever restrain" operation of segregated schools in Mecklenburg County and Greensboro. The NAACP brought the action in behalf of 14 Negro children—six of them in Greensboro and eight in the Charlotte area—and "all others similarly situated."

32b

Named as defendants were the local school boards affected, the North Carolina State Board of Education, the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education and the individual members of

these organizations.

The action would restrain the local school boards from operating segregated schools and from assigning pupils to schools on the basis of race; enjoin the state board and the advisory committee from counseling or working in concert with the local school boards to prevent desegregation or keep integration to a minimum.

The suits assert that the North Carolina pupil assignment act is designed to impede, rather than carry out Supreme Court integration edicts and therefore is unconstitutional.

In Charlotte, N. C.

Kelly Alexander Leads Negro's Push For Voting Rights

By TREZZANT W. ANDERSON

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Kelly Miller Alexander, state president of the North Carolina NAACP and chairman of the NAACP's southwide registration drive, is a big man with an intense booming voice loaded with the sincerity of his convictions: that Negroes must have first-class citizenship at any cost.

32b

Courier

Mr. Alexander is influential in statewide politics by virtue of the fact that the NAACP has been responsible for the heaviest upsurge of Negro registration in many years through inclusion of registration and voting as a permanent part of its program.

p.5

Pittsburgh

■

NORTH CAROLINA showed an increase of 48,000 Negro voters during the past two years. It now has 150,000 Negroes registered. "We must get this up to 250,000 or 300,000," says Mr. Alexander, who has carefully gauged the importance of the Negro vote.

Pa.

Twice he offered for the City Council in his native Charlotte, and lost both times. The last time, in 1953, another Negro filed after he did, thus splitting the Negro vote.

Sat., 3-21-59

Feeling had it that that Mr. Alexander would have won had the other Negro stayed out of the race. The whites bitterly opposed him because he represented the NAACP and was thus a threat.

Mr. Alexander is a Democrat, but keeps the NAACP activities on a strictly non-partisan basis. He is partisan only in his personal politics. There is no statewide Negro political organization in North Carolina, but the NAACP coordinates the registration.

■

THE BIG JOB, Mr. Alexander says, is educating the ministers to cooperate, for they reach most of the people. The N. C. NAACP uses the congressional district system for registration.

Born Aug. 18, 1915, Mr. Alexander, one of four sons of the late Zack Alexander, deputy imperial potentate of the Shriners, is a licensed mortician, was educated in Charlotte public schools and Tuskegee Institute. He spearheaded the founding of the Charlotte NAACP in 1940; is a life member of the NAACP, has been on the national board for eight years, and is now in his 10th year as head of the N. C. NAACP.

He is married and the father of two sons, and is a 33rd degree Mason. It is possible, he says, that he may run for Charlotte's City Council again, or perhaps, the State Legislature. At the moment, however, he is looking toward offering qualified Negroes as candidates for office at the state level. Mr. Alexander led the successful fight to keep the N. C. Legislature from passing anti-NAACP legislation as was done in other Southern states.

KELLY M. ALEXANDER
. . . driving force

Trial Remarks Bring Suspension Of Union County NAACP Leader

Raleigh N.C.

326

5-27-59

p. 1

MONROE (UPI) — Negro leaders reacted almost unanimously Wednesday against meeting interracial "injustice" in the South with violence and the NAACP cracked down on an official who advocated it.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins ordered Robert Williams, president of the Union County, N. C., NAACP chapter, suspended pending "consideration of your status." Williams touched off a wave of reaction with a statement that Negroes "must even be willing to kill if necessary" to protect themselves.

Wilkins said the NAACP repudiates any "pro-lynching statement by one of our officers regardless of provocation." Williams had called last night for "meeting violence with violence."

Rejected.

Before Wilkins acted in New York, NAACP leaders in the South rejected Williams' statement.

Many called the statement "irresponsible" and one said Williams, president of the Union County NAACP chapter, would be "repudiated as an NAACP leader" for making it.

Williams, active and outspoken in recent racial incidents here, said "We cannot take these people who do us injustice to the court, and it becomes necessary to punish them ourselves." He issued the statement after a jury acquitted a white man charged with attempting to rape a Negro woman here.

"In the future, we are going to have to try and convict these people on the spot. This opens the way to real violence," Williams said.

Williams recently appealed to President Eisenhower personally in a case in which two Negro youths were sent to reform school for kissing a white girl here. He asked the President to see that justice was done "in this social jungle called Dixie."

Statement.

Shortly after the jury of 11 whites and one Negro acted in the rape case Tuesday, Williams issued his angry statement declaring "We cannot rely on the law. We can get no justice under the present system.

"If we feel that an injustice is done, we must right then and there on the spot be prepared to inflict punishment on these people . . ."

Referring to the recent lynching at Poplarville, Miss., the rape of a Negro co-ed at Tallahassee, Fla., and other racial incidents, Williams added, "Since the Federal Government will not bring a halt to lynching in the South and since the so-called courts lynch our people legally, if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method."

Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, State NAACP president, said Williams' opinion "does not represent the opinion of the NAACP." The NAACP, he said, "has never advocated violent action."

Regional NAACP Regional Secretary Ruby Hurley of Atlanta said the statement is "very irresponsible and does not reflect the opinion of the NAACP." South Carolina NAACP president, the Rev. I. De Quincey Newman said the statement was "unthinkable" and "most unfortunate."

Virginia NAACP Executive Secretary Lester Banks said "That's not going to get us anywhere." Jacksonville, Fla., NAACP President Earl M. Johnson said "My feeling is that we should not meet violence with violence. It would be the greatest deterrent to our cause."

Negro Blasts NAACP Bid To Muzzle Him

Daily News

MONROE, N. C. (UPI)—A Negro leader whose threats of violence were repudiated by NAACP officials has lashed back at his critics.

Robert F. Williams, 34, president of the Union County chapter of the NAACP, said that his advocacy of "meeting violence with violence" in cases of racial injustice are "none of their business."

In an angry statement Wednesday, Williams accused his Negro critics of being "afraid—afraid to be associated with his kind of thinking, afraid because they've got businesses and that white people will retaliate on them."

His charges came a few hours after Southern Negro leaders reacted almost unanimously against use of violence. Williams touched off the reaction with his comment Tuesday night that Negroes "must even be willing to kill if necessary" to protect themselves.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, ordered Williams suspended pending "consideration of your status," but Williams vowed he would remain at the head of the local chapter.

"They'll have to come down here and hold an election before they can throw me out," he said.

"I was speaking for myself and not the NAACP and the NAACP or no organization can tell me what to do or say," Williams said. "I've never allowed Negro nor white to dictate what I can say or think. That's thought control."

Wilkins said the NAACP repudiates any "pro-lynching statement by one of our officers regardless of provocation."

5-27-59

Craven NAACP Climaxes Drive

Raleigh N.C.

NEW BERN—The New Bern branch of the NAACP met at Star of Zion Missionary Baptist Church to climax the freedom rally and membership drive.

Leon Nixon is president of the branch. Kelley M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina State Conference, was the speaker.

Alexander emphasized "that the task ahead is for the unafraid. We must stop taking a back seat. When the door is opened, we must be ready, we must be better."

Alexander also outlined some of the gains made and pointed out some of the steps that must be taken in the fields of civil rights, education, social and political activities.

During the rally the branch increased its membership by 67 to bring the total to nearly 400. Their goal for the year is 500 members. Around $300 was raised during the rally.

326 NAACP

NAACP Suit Threat:

Seawell to Ignore It

326 N.C.

Raleigh N.C.

5-27-59

MONROE (UPI) — North Carolina Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell tossed the ball back Tuesday to a leader of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People who threatened to bring suit for slander against him.

Seawell said in Raleigh he had received a certified letter from Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County chapter of the NAACP, in which Williams sought a retraction of "erroneous statements" he attributed to Seawell in connection with the recent "Kissing Case."

The Attorney General said he would "treat it (the letter) with the respect which his (Willams') publicity scheme deserves . . ."

That is, said Seawell, "I'll ignore it."

This apparently left the next move up to Williams, who said he would "See my lawyer"—Conrad Lynn of New York—about the possibilities of a suit for slander, should Seawell refuse to issue the retraction.

Williams argued with a statement he attributed to Seawell, that "None of the money" collected by the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice had "ever found its way back to the Negro children or their families," involved in the Kissing Case.

p. 11

Williams said he had cancelled checks to prove that the families of the youths, Hanover Thompson and David Dimpson, had received the money.

World-wide attention centered on the "Kissing Case," in which the youths were accused of forcing a kiss from a young white girl and then were sent off to a state training school. The boys were released to the custody of their families, who moved from Monroe to Charlotte earlier this year.

Silence Is Maintained By NAACP

Journal & Guide

Sat. 5-30-59

Norfolk, Va. p. 15

June 12 Is Deadline On Applications For Changing Schools

CHARLOTTE — (UPI) — The Charlotte city school board is expected to maintain its limited desegregation program when it assigns some 31,000 students to classes for next fall.

Three of the four colored students now attending classes in predominantly white schools probably will attend school on the same basis next year. The fourth is expected to graduate next month.

IT WAS EXPECTED that other colored pupils would seek reassignment to white or mostly white schools for the 1959-60 school year. However, Kelly Alexander, president of the NAACP North Carolina chapter, declined immediately to reveal the organization's plans.

326

Students seeking reassignment will have until June 12 to make application to the school board.

CHARLOTTE'S city schools underwent limited integration starting in the fall of 1957, and continued the program for a second year starting last September.

N.C. NAACP Leader Hits Back At Wilkins

MONROE, N.C. (AP) — Robert F. Williams said Thursday that Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, is "talking through his hat" about removing Williams as NAACP president here.

The Union County Negro declared:

"The members of our chapter voted me in as president and only they can vote me out. We have certain rights as a local chapter and I have not violated the NAACP's national constitution."

Charlotte

Nevertheless, the NAACP board of directors will meet Monday in New York City to consider further action on the suspension of Williams.

The action was prompted by Williams' recent comments advocating that his race meet violence with violence. The remark quickly brought rebuttal from national and state NAACP officials who stressed that Williams' statement was contrary to NAACP "policy, procedure and philosophy."

Williams suggested Tuesday that his race should use violence to secure justice.

32b

The statement was prompted by the acquittal of a white man charged with assaulting a Negro woman with intent to rape. There was a Negro on the jury that voted for acquittal.

Kelley Alexander of Charlotte, state president of the NAACP, said Wednesday that Wiliams had provoked the NAACP previously when he organized the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice. The committee was formed in connection with the Monroe "Kissing Case" when two Negro youths were sent to a juvenile home for kissing a white girl.

Of Williams' statement after the assault trial, Alexander said, "We don't want the good record of the NAACP smeared by statements which are not in line with our long standing policy of not meeting violence with violence."

Urged 'lynching for lynching'—

Suspended N.C. Negro defies NAACP edict

32b

MONROE, N. C., May 8—(AP)—The president of the Union County branch of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People challenged today the right of the national leadership to suspend him from office for urging Negroes "to meet violence with violence."

WILLIAMS

Robert Williams, who made the statement regarding violence after the acquittal of a white man charged with attempting rape on a Negro woman, was suspended from his office.

Announcement of the suspension was made from New York by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

WILLIAMS DECLARED, however, that Wilkins "is talking through his hat. The members of our chapter voted me in as president and only they can vote me out. We have certain rights as a local chapter and I have not violated the NAACP's national constitution."

Birmingham

Ala

Williams was quoted as saying, "If it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method." He said he had had no adverse reaction here to his statement.

5-8-59

P. 16

Further action on the suspension will be considerd at the NAACP's board of directors meeting in New York Monday.

'Meet Violence With Violence'

New York — Robert F.

sident of the Union County

the NAACP, reiterated here

must be ready to defend th

"Negroes, as a matter of forethought, must be ready to carry arms to combat violence," Williams said.

The disposed NAACP leader said he would demand that the national organization adopt a national policy calling for its members to "defend themselves with arms when necessary." However, he stated that he had not advocated that Negroes lynch a white man each time a Negro is lynched.

Defender

Williams was ordered suspended by NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins.

Wilkins, in a telegram to Williams, said the NAACP does not advocate the use of violence and lynching.

PT

Thurs 5-14-59

"In view of your disagreement with this policy and of your stated intention in further interviews to repeat your original statement, we direct that you suspend your activities as a local officer pending consideration of your status by the board of directors at its meeting May 11," Wilkins' telegram said.

Louisville Ky.

NAACP Repudiates Violence

Wilkins said Williams' statement that "if it's necessary to stop lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method" was contrary to NAACP policy.

"We have fought against lynching from the first day of our organization 50 years ago, and we repudiate any pro-lynching statement by one of our ocicers regardless of provocation," Wilkins said.

Williams said Tuesday night Negroes "must even be willing to kill if necessary" to protect themselves against white peoples."

Can't Rely On Law

"We cannot rely on the law, we can get no justice under the present system," Williams was quoted.

"If we feel that an injustice is done, we must right then and there on the spot be prepared to inflict punishment on these people . . ."

Williams made his statement

Williams, 34, suspended pre-

North Carolina branch of

his contention that Negroes

mselves in case of violence.

a few hours after a jury of 11 white men and one Negro acquitted a white man accused of attempting to rape a Negro woman.

"Since the federal government will not bring a halt to lynching in the South, and since the so-called courts lynch our people legally, if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method," he said.

32b 1959

NAACP

MONROE, NORTH CAROLINA
KISSING CASE

Governor Says NAACP Making Propaganda Out of Monroe Case

News-Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Fri. 1-16-59
P. 12

Governor Hodges yesterday accused the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of using the Monroe kissing case for propaganda purposes.

The furore over two young Negro boys probably hasn't ended, the Governor said at a press conference, "for in my humble opinion this is pure propaganda on the part of the NAACP."

"The merits of the case have long been forgotten," Hodges said.

Superior Court Judge Walter E. Johnston refused Monday, after a hearing at Wadesboro, to release David (Fuzzy) Simpson, 8, and James Thompson, 10, from a reformatory. They were committed to Morrison Training School after several trips into Judge Hampton Price's juvenile court at Monroe.

On their last appearance before Price, one of the boys was accused of kissing a six-year-old white girl while the other held her.

NAACP Lawyers.

A battery of NAACP lawyers from Washington and New York argued for release of the boys in the Superior Court hearing.

Governor Hodges also has blamed inaccurate newspaper stories for the unusual interest aroused in this country and abroad by the Monroe case. He was stumped for an answer as to how such incidents might be kept from getting out of hand.

"I honestly don't know what you can do to keep propaganda groups from taking over a thing of this character," Hodges said.

A reporter suggested that the juvenile court practice of withholding records of a case from the public contributed to any misstatement of face that might have been circulated about the kissing case.

"Looking at it now . . . it might have been better if someone had been there to tell the whole truth," the Governor conceded.

He wouldn't say that secrecy in the juvenile courts is always a bad thing. "They're trying to protect the young people," the Governor said. And as a general rule, "I think they ought to be protected."

His sympathy for the practice of shielding juvenile offenders did not extend to youngsters who had a hand in the recent series of bomb hoaxes at North Carolina schools, Hodges said. "I was personally inclined to let all the facts be told and make the parents responsible."

State laws relating to juvenile courts leave it to the discretion of the judge as to whether names of the offenders and records of the case shall be made public.

Race Expert Called in 'Kissing Case'

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 1-11-59
1, 13A

WADESBORO, N.C., Jan. 10. (UPI)—North Carolina's legal expert on segregation matters will appear with Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell Monday at a hearing for NAACP lawyers seeking to free two Negro youths in Union County's widely - publicized "Kissing Case."

Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Moody, who handles all of the racial questions involving the state, and Seawell will represent the correction home to which the two boys have been sent. The action is on a writ of habeas corpus filed by Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County chapter of the NAACP.

Seawell said the school is an arm of the state and the writ "naturally involves the state."

THE NAACP contends the boys, Hanover Thompson, 10, and David Ezell Simpson, 9, were being held illegally in Morrison Training School at Hoffman, N.C. The NAACP also claimed the boys were being held illegally because the case "could in no way be considered a crime" in North Carolina.

State officials, including Gov. Luther H. Hodges, have said the boys were from broken homes and had been picked up in the past for juvenile offenses. They said the youths will be released as soon as there is evidence they will have a proper home life.

The case arose from an incident in which one of the youths was accused of kissing a white girl with the help of the other.

'Kissing Case' Branded As NAACP Tactic

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 1-16-59
P. 5-A

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — Gov. Luther H. Hodges declared Thursday the furor created over the widely-publicized Negro - white kissing case at Monroe, N.C., "is pure propaganda on the part of the NAACP."

Hodges said, in reply to a question at his news conference, that he doesn't know what can be done to keep a propaganda group "from taking hold of a situation like this." NAACP is the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

A superior court judge Monday refused at a hearing in Wadesboro to free two Negro boys aged 8 and 10 from a reformatory where they had been sent after forcing a kiss from a 6-year-old white girl.

Judge Walter Johnston Jr. rejected a habeas corpus plea by the NAACP. He said the children had not been taken into custody illegally, nor sent to the reform school illegally.

The juvenile court judge who committed them, J. Hampton Price, said the boys were delinquents who had been before him eight or nine times on complaints of theft, and breaking and entering. He said they were on probation at the time of the kissing case.

Gov. Hodges was asked if he thought the case was now closed. He replied he didn't think so.

He reiterated that the facts in the case were misinterpreted, saying "there was no truth given in it," in original reports.

A newsman asked if Hodges didn't think it would be better for the press to be admitted to hearings involving such juvenile cases.

"Looking back in retrospect," he replied, "it would have been better to have had someone there."

NAACP Moves Families

News-Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sun. 1-18-59
P. 6 I

CHARLOTTE (AP) The families of the two Negro boys involved in North Carolina's celebrated "kissing case" have been moved from Monroe to Charlotte.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People financed the 25-mile move. NAACP State President Kelly Alexander of Charlotte said the move was an effort to rehabilitate the families and regain custody of the boys from the state.

The boys—David (Fuzzy) Simpson, 8, and James Hanover Thompson, 10 — are in a Negro reform school, where they were sent after a series of delinquencies, the latest of which was the October kissing incident involving three young white girls.

The NAACP obtained a habeas corpus hearing Monday but a Superior Court judge ruled that the boys were not illegally held.

Alexander said the families were brought to adjoining four-room apartments here because they were in very bad housing at Monroe. Alexander said, too, that the NAACP wanted to be sure the families were not made victims of intimidation and economic reprisal at Monroe.

Thompson's mother, Mrs. Evelyn Thompson, was deserted by her husband several years ago. She supports four children. Simpson's mother, Mrs. Jennie B. Simpson, is a widow and supports five children. Alexander said the NAACP is seeking jobs for the mothers.

THE TEMPER IS CHANGING

Weekly 9.11
New Orleans, La.
Oct. 6-13-59

The temper of the "new" Negro is changing as it is with other colored peoples in the world who have been exploited, humiliated, and oppressed by "colonial minded" whites.

There are many signs that the colored people are being pushed too far and are getting weary of being pushed around. It's almost like reaching the 'breaking point.' A point where a definite decision must be reached regarding racial embitterments and injustices. Time and time again, the colored man has overlooked and made excuses for the cruel things done to him by irresponsible, indifferent and arrogant Southerners simply to get along or stay out of trouble.

Lately, the white supremacy extremists have been pushing the Negro just a little too far. Heretofore, the Negro has kept his mouth shut when government officials stepped into a case and placed his faith in the democratic processes. The Negro's patience and tolerance have been misinterpreted as "satisfaction" with things as they are. He is a long, long way from being satisfied with the oppression, violence and humiliation that has been thrusted upon him. The choice is being forced upon the Negro in many parts of the South, either to speak up and demand respect or to forsake all and continue being the WCC's patsy.

Such is the case of the North Carolina NAACP leader, who was suspended as president of the Union County (N.C) NAACP branch because he verbally expressed himself by saying "that Negroes should defend themselves with force against racist violence when law enforcement agencies fail to protect them."

At press conferences in New York City and in radio and television interviews, Williams gave examples of what he was urging. He stated that "Negroes in Poplarville, Miss., and similar areas would be able to prevent lynchings, such as that of Mack Parker, if they banded together to guard the jail at night when a Negro was being held for a crime which traditionally invited lynching. In such a case, Negroes fighting off a lynch mob with violence would not only be protecting one of their own but upholding the law which the Mississippi authorities are not interested in upholding, Williams declared. He also said that the young Negro men in Tallahassee who were the prom escorts of the Negro co-ed who was kidnapped at gun point and raped by four white men, would have been justified in defending the girl had they had weapons, "even though it meant that they themselves or the white rapists were killed."

Williams' statement may well prove to be a historical document in the formation of NAACP policy for it is a detailed legal and historical analysis of the rights of Southern Negroes under federal and state laws to arm and defend themselves individually and collectively against racist violence; it also demonstrates that the common law principle of citizen's arrests may be utilized by Negroes to apprehend, using whatever force is required to do so, those engaged in perpetrating crimes.

Following a meeting of all top (N.C.) NAACP officials, it was contended that Roy Wilkins, national secretary, acted contrary to the NAACP Constitution and by-laws in suspending Williams. **Wilkins said differently, that the NAACP does not condone violence whatever the provocation.** Recently, Wilkins ventured into Mississippi in spite of pre-warnings of imprisonment to give a report of the progress that had been made in the area of integration since the U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 was rendered. Wilkins, himself, noted and vibrantly told his audience that the state of Mississippi has the racial tranquility that "exists between the jailer and the jailed."

In our state, Rev. T. Judson Jemison, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Baton Rouge stated in his 'thank you message' at a Loyalty Rally given in his behalf; "that God has given me a mission and I cannot be content until that mission is accomplished. I cannot sit idly by and see my people oppressed on every side and remain silent. I would rather be dead than to spend the balance of my days on my knees begging for what rightfully belongs to me and my people as human rights and as citizens of the State of Louisiana and of the United States of America. As soon as this cup passes, we will strive to register every eligible man and woman, so that we may boast of a citizenry of first class citizens. I am not afraid—I have just begun to fight for the rights of my wife and three children, and for the rights of every man, woman and child in these parishes of ours."

These are the unexpressed feelings and thoughts of many Negro Americans whether he is an NAACP officer, leader or member. Today, as never before in the history of our country, we need to join hands together and fight side by side for a better tomorrow. Certainly, violence is not the way to achieve first class citizenship but at the same time we cannot continue to be the victims of violence. We are a peaceful and law abiding people with great faith in our professed democratic and christian principles, but it's past time for more white Americans to give more than lip service to those principles.

Attacks On The NAACP

(From the California (Los Angeles) Eagle.)

The NAACP has six cases pending in the Supreme Court in which it in effect asks the Court to protect it against unfair and discriminatory state legislation. These cases come from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia. In each case, state officials are trying to get hold of Association membership lists.

State law enforcement officials want those lists because they can be used to browbeat and intimidate members of NAACP branches. Behind the laws lies the southern belief that if the NAACP can be hamstrung the fight for civil rights can be delayed at worst or defeated at best.

It is true that the Association is the only organization presently active on a large scale in trying to implement the decisions in the school and other civil rights cases. A setback for the NAACP would be a blow to civil rights.

The southern states also know that even if their efforts to cripple the NAACP fail, the lawsuits will at least have the effect of concentrating a part of the Association's time, energy and money in its self defense. Every dollar spent to defend its right is subtracted from the money the NAACP could, and would, spend in trying to secure the rights of Negroes.

We can't keep the states from passing the kind of legislation under attack nor can we keep them from subjecting the NAACP to long and costly litigation. What all of us can do is to double our contributions to the NAACP to help provide some of the money that is needed to defend it—and ourselves — from segregationist attacks.

NAACP's Policy Faces Challenge

Defender Chicago Ill

Sat. 6-6-59

P. 9

NEW YORK—Robert F. Williams, North Carolina NAACP leader, the legality of whose suspension as president of the Union County (N. C.) NAACP branch will be decided by a national board hearing on June 3, is submitting a legal brief to the NAACP justifying his contention that Negroes should defend themselves with force against racist violence when law enforcement agencies fail to protect them.

Williams' defense statement is a 14-page brief, bristling with legal citations, precedents and decision, prepared by his counsel Conrad Lynn. It may well prove to be a historic document in the formation of NAACP policy for it is a detailed legal and historical analysis of the right of Southern Negroes under federal and state laws to arm and defend themselves individually and collectively against racist violence; it also demonstrates that the common-law principle of citizen's arrests may be utilized by Negroes to apprehend, using whatever force is required to do so, those engaged in perpetrating crimes.

Citing legal chapter and verse, the brief contends: "The NAACP would be grossly derelict in its duty to educate Negroes for full citizenship if it were to conceal from them their right to defend themselves with arms, if necessary, and their duty to apprehend a criminal, regardless of race, in the commission of a crime and bring him under restraint whatever the cost."

WHITE KICKS MAID

The brief opens with a statement setting forth conditions under which Williams made his now famous statements, namely, following the flagrant disregard for justice by Union County courts in the case of a Negro hotel maid kicked downstairs by a white male guest and another of attempted rape of a pregnant Negro woman by a white man. Williams' interview immediately after dismissal of both white men was construed by some to advocate initiation of violence. This misinterpretation of his remarks was corrected by Williams the following day in a statement to the press specifying that in advocating "meeting violence with violence" Williams meant self-defense.

At subsequent press conferences in New York City and in radio and television interviews, he repeatedly made this clear. In giving examples of what he was urging, Williams said that Negroes of Poplarville, Miss. and similar areas would be able to prevent lynchings, such as that of Mack Parker, if they banded together to guard the jail at night when a Negro was being held for a crime which traditionally invited lynching.

"In such a case, Negroes fighting off a lynch mob with violence would not only be protecting one of their own but upholding the law which the Mississippi authorities are not interested in upholding," Williams declared. He also said that the young Negro men in Tallahassee who were the prom escorts of the Negro co-ed who was kidnapped at gun point and raped by four white men, would have been justified in defending the girl had they had weapons, "even though it meant that they themselves or the white rapists were killed."

HITS WILKINS

The brief also contends that Roy Wilkins acted contrary to the NAACP Constitution and by-laws in arbitrarily suspending Williams. Only the national board, after proffering written charges and allowing time for a reply, can suspend a branch president. Williams also demands that his hearing be open to NAACP members and press and that he be permitted to produce witnesses.

"It is submitted," the brief states, "that taking the entire Williams' statement in context and the meaning given by him to that statement, he has formulated the classic privilege of self-defense accorded under the civil and criminal law to all persons. Surely, NAACP policy cannot deny that privilege to its Negro members. It is submitted, therefore, that in context, Williams' statement cannot possibly be contrary to NAACP policy."

To remove Williams from office for voicing such opinions would be all the more inconsistent, the brief contends, when it is apparent that these same views are held by a substantial percentage of the members of the NAACP nationally.

BACKED BY BRANCH

In this connection, it may be noted that the Union County NAACP branch has notified the national office of its agreement with Williams' self-defense views and a number of other NAACP branches, individual officers and members have sent similar messages to the NAACP headquarters. The Robert F. Williams Defense Committee, Suit 1117, 141 Broadway, N. Y. C., would appreciate receiving copies of such branch resolutions and letters.

Defender

P. 12

Sat. 6-6-59

Despite the official actions and charges against him, Mr. Williams has reiterated his loyalty to the NAACP. To numerous individuals, calling or writing him to announce their agreement with his views who have stated that in protest they have resigned or intend to resign from the NAACP, he has urged them to reconsider. "The NAACP is the best organization we have. You should stay in it as I am trying to do and strive to make it better," has been his urging.

The June 3 hearing of Williams' case will be held in N. Y. C. before a subcommittee of the NAACP Board. Judge Hubert Delaney will preside. Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, will act as legal representative for complainant Roy Wilkins. Conrad J. Lynn will represent Robert F. Williams.

NAACP Board Upholds Carolina Suspension

Journal Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 6-9-59

P. 7-B

NEW YORK (UPI)—The board of directors of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Monday upheld unanimously the suspension of a North Carolina NAACP official who suggested that Southern Negroes might have to "stop lynching with lynching."

The national organization said Robert W. Williams would be suspended from NAACP office until Nov. 6, and his post as president of its Union County, N.C., branch will be filled until the next election by the vice president, Dr. A. E. Perry.

A spokesman said Williams is not barred from running for office again after Nov. 6.

HEARING HELD

The original recommendation for suspension was made by the NAACP's committee on branches after a hearing June 3 and 8, and affirmed Monday by the board.

Williams made his statement following the acquittal on May 5 of two white men charged with assaulting two Negro women, and the conviction of a Negro the NAACP said was sentenced to two years in prison for "a far less offense."

Williams said then: "Since the federal government will not bring a halt to lynching in the South and since the so-called courts lynch our people legally, if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method."

DEFEND SELVES

The committee on branches said that although Williams had later said he had meant to indicate only that Negroes should defend themselves from attack on the spot, he never disavowed the earlier statement and gave the impression he intended to repeat it.

The committee said the statement was "contrary to the basic NAACP policy" and "endangers the effectiveness of the NAACP especially in the South. It can be used by segregationists to spread the false impression that the NAACP supports lynching and mob violence."

Wife Of Ousted NAACP Official Taking Over

Journal + Guide P. 15

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 6-27-59

MONROE, N. C. & (UPI) — Mrs. Robert F. Williams, wife of the suspended president of the Union County NAACP chapter, has taken over as head of the organization.

One of her first actions was to announce Friday that the chapter will appeal her husband's suspension at the national NAACP convention at New York July 13.

MRS. WILLIAMS who has been chapter secretary, assumed the presidency Friday after two vice presidents declined to step into the post.

Williams was suspended for six months by the national organization because of statements he made advocating that Negroes in the South be prepared to meet violence with violence. He vacated the office when he was notified of the suspension by letter from Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins.

Mrs. Williams said her husband would continue to be an active member of the chapter and would also retain the presidency of a "committee to combat racial injustice."

Toledo Residents Adopt Plan For Fast Integration

Atlanta Daily World p. 1.
Atlanta, Ga.
Feb. 22-59
32b Ohio

TOLEDO, O. — (ANP) — The Toledo NAACP has outlined a sweeping program to the Toledo board of education to speed integration — and reverse the trend against segregation — in public schools.

In a resolution submitted to the board, the NAACP proposed the appointment of a Negro assistant superintendent, the appointment of Negro counselors in high schools, particularly those with predominant Negro enrollment, and the appointment of Negro principals and assistant principals throughout the school system.

In a state accompanying the resolution, the NAACP said:

"In the North, the Association opposes deliberate segregation imposed by zoning, districting or gerrymandering.

It added that the fundamental approach should be integrated teaching staffs and upgrading teachers on the basis of ability, not race. It suggested that in building new sites, locations should be selected to achieve as much integration as possible.

NAACP ENDING ANNUAL DRIVE

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla.
Fri 5-8-59
P.1

The Oklahoma City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is winding up the most intensive campaign it has conducted in the city. The cause of the vigorous drive was the desire to help the Association get a half million members during 1959, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the NAACP in 1909 in New York.

Headed by Dr. C. W. Morgan as general chairman, and James E. Stewart as vice chairman, a force of [illegible]40 workers pledged themselves to collect [illegible]00 members and are making an effort to double that figure to insure the 5000 goal set by the local branch. Mrs. Theodosia Crawford, a captain in Division Three, is sparking this double-your-effort drive. She and a team of youth workers have set about to enlist the memberships of twins to dramatize the idea of getting twice as many members. She has reported nine sets of twins. (See photo.)

May 1 began a three-week clean-up period during which and estimated 8000 pledges will produce up to 5000 new members. Highlight of this period will be the public branch meeting at Quayle Methodist church, 2nd and Lindsay, Sunday, May 17.

In suggesting the double-your-effort push, Mrs. Crawford told how she and a class of students went on a trip recently to Houston, Texas, and the children were denied food and badly inconvenienced other ways becanse they were Negroes.

Membership committee chairman Eddie Stamps said he felt confident that Oklahomans usually keep their promises and that a major part of the branch's goal will be realized. The likelihood of another miscarriage of justice in Mississippi and the most recent florida daping of the Negro coed brings home to Americans that our effort to realize true Democracy needs more push, said Stamps.

Field Secretary Edwin C. Washington jr., of NAACP's Southwest Regional office in Dallas, will end his duties here as director of the campaign May 9. The campaign office will remain open during the double-your-effort period.

Kansas Lawyer Urges Youth To Implement Court Rulings

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla.
Fri
2-20-59
P.1

MUSKOGEE.—The job ahead of American youth is the implementation of decisions handed down by federal courts in regard to integration, a Kansas lawyer told a state youth conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here Sunday.

Chester Lewis, chief attorney for the Kansas NAACP, spoke to more than 300 youngsters and adults at the conference which was held in the First Baptist church in observance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

ATTY. CHESTER LESIS, JR.

Lewis urged the young people "to take advantage of the rights which have been won by the NAACP in the federal courts."

He said, "We must refuse to retreat in our fight for complete freedom."

In this connection he urged to start making plans toward getting a fair employment practices act passed in Oklahoma. "There is a dire need for this," Lewis advised.

The speaker also urged adults not to stand in the way of young people in their desire to obtain their rights. He suggested that adults give financial aid and moral support.

John White, state youth director, received commendation for organizing two youth clubs in a 5-day period. The councils were set up in Lawton and Sapulpa.

Mrs. Clara Luper Acclaimed

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla.

State Youth Council Wins National Honors at Convention

Fri. 7-24-59 P.1

NEW YORK.—Delegates from the state of Oklahoma to the 50th anniversary convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won honors for outstanding work during the past year. They were also numbered among the Convention's outstanding and dynamic leaders.

32b - NAACP

The Oklahoma City Youth Council won the Annual Ike Smalls award which was presented to them at the $3.50 a plate dinner Thursday night, July 16, at the Hotel Henry Hudson. They were again honored at the mass meeting which honored all youths making outstanding contributions to the Freedom fight, Friday night. Presentation was made by Dr. Martin Luther King. The council was cited for its outstanding gains made with the sit-down protest last year to open 51 restaurants in their city.

Mrs. Clara Luper won the award for being the most outstanding and effective youth council advisor. More than 40 youths and parents were attending this historic convention. Oklahoma City Youth Council had the largest delegation in the number of delegates from the Southwest Region.

James E. Stewart was chosen by Region delegations as regional chairman. His dynamic leadership helped settle one of the convention's most controversial issues, that which sustained the action of the national office in suspending Robert Williams as president of the Monroe, North Carolina branch for advocating violence.

The Southwest Region, composed of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, is gaining each year in number of delegates. oFr the past few years the delegations were greatly affected due to action taken by the states of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana against the NAACP. A total of 2098 persons attended these sessions which ended Saturday around 1 p.m.

ATTY. WILEY BRANTON OF LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL FAME BILLED FOR NAACP. MEETING

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Fri. 10-23-59. P. 1.

Dr. H. W. Williamston announced this week that the Oklahoma State Conference of Branches had secured Atty. Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Arkansas as one of the guest speakers for the 29th Annual Conference at Sapulpa, Nov. 19 through 21.

Branton, a graduate of the university of Arkansas Law School, won international aclaim during the Little Rock school cases as the attorney of record for the NAACP. He will also serve with several Oklahoma lawyers as a resource person during the legal redress and legislation planary session of the conference.

The three-day conference will open with a meeting of the state executive committee at 9:00 a. m., Nov. 19. Among planary sessions scheduled are discussions on housing, employment, voter registration, membership campaigns and fund raising, education, public accomodations and a study toward better private accomodations.

President Williamston expects the largest delegation in state conference history to attend the 39th meeting at Supulpa due in part to the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the national body. Plans will be completed at this conference for the revival of the Southwest Regional Conference which includes the five states, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Closter B. Current, national director of branches, from New York City will represent the national office during the Supulpa meeting and will address the convention at one of the evening mass meetings. All branches, according to president Williamston, should plan to conduct fall membership drives before the annual conference at Supulpa and send large well informed delegations to the three-day meeting.

32b 1959

NAACP

OKLAHOMA
YOUTH COUNCIL

Oklahoma City NAACP Youth Council Lauds 15 Oklahomans

Black Dispatch p.1
Oklahoma City Okla.

Former Governor Gary Makes Impressive Talk After Receiving Plaque

Fri. 6-12-59

ROSCOE DUNJEE RECEIVES AWARD

By MINNEOLA WILLIAMS

Taking a retrospective view of the eventful years since the United States Supreme Court battle for school integration began, the Youth Council of the Oklahoma City branch NAACP in its first awards session of its kind, Sunday, made awards to 15 Oklahomans for their "outstanding contributions i nthe fiel dof integratior

32b

The program was entitled 'Decision Day," and was held at Fifth Street Baptist church 801 N.E. 5th, Rev. J. B. Bratton jr., pastor. The Youth Council, under the leadership of Mrs. Clara Luper, presented a very impressive program beginning with the Colors by Boy Scout Troop No. 601, followed by the Nationan Anthem, and prayer by Rev. C. C. Abram. On hand to bring greetings were Mayor James Norick, Malcolm Coleman, and Dr. E. C. Moon jr. Vintata Pierson entertained the session with a piano solo.

Decision Day narrators were Gladys Williams and Lillie Walker.

Ex-Governor Gary Humble

iLttle Miss Linda G. Pogue, of the Youth Council, presented to former Governor Raymond Gary a plaque which paid tribute to his leadership as governor wherein Oklahoma accepted the desegregation edict so peaceably. Gary came all the way from Madill to receive this plaque, and upon presentation, the ex-governor gave words of deep appreciation, and stated that this was the most heart-warming thing that we could have done . . . coming from a child and from the children of the city. He was deeply touched and put the responsibility of integration on the people of Oklahoma. He said that one thing that accounted for the smoothness with which integration was brought about was due to the fact that so many people in Oklahoma had Indian blood in their veins and were sympathetic toward the cause for which the Negro fights. He was quite humble and did not take credit for this peaceful acceptance of integration.

Public Officials Honored

County Attorney James W. Bill Berry, Sheriff Bob Turner, former County Assessor Cragin Smith and County School Supt. Carlton Poling were other public officials who received awards. Receiving the award for County Attorney Berry was Atty. John Green.

Also honored were businessmen Jack Clark and Jack Farris; Bud Wilkinson, University of Oklahoma football coach; OU's Negro gridiron star Prentice Gautt, and Mrs. Vivian Reno, executive secretary of the Oklahoma City Council of Churches.

In response to his award, Prentice Gautt said that Coach Bud Wilkinson once said that "Whenever in doubt, punt." Carlton Poling received his award with much appreciation and humility.

Fisher and McLaurin Cited

Receiving plaques for legal battles to enter the OU graduate school which helped form the basis for the Supreme Court case were Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher and C. C. McLaurin. Mrs. iFsher stated that she had not regretted what she had done because of the people of Oklahoma—they were so sympathetic—especially toward the needs of all the citizens of Oklahoma.

Emma Freeman was honored for the class suit which she filed leading to an equal solary scale for Oklahoma's Negro teachers.

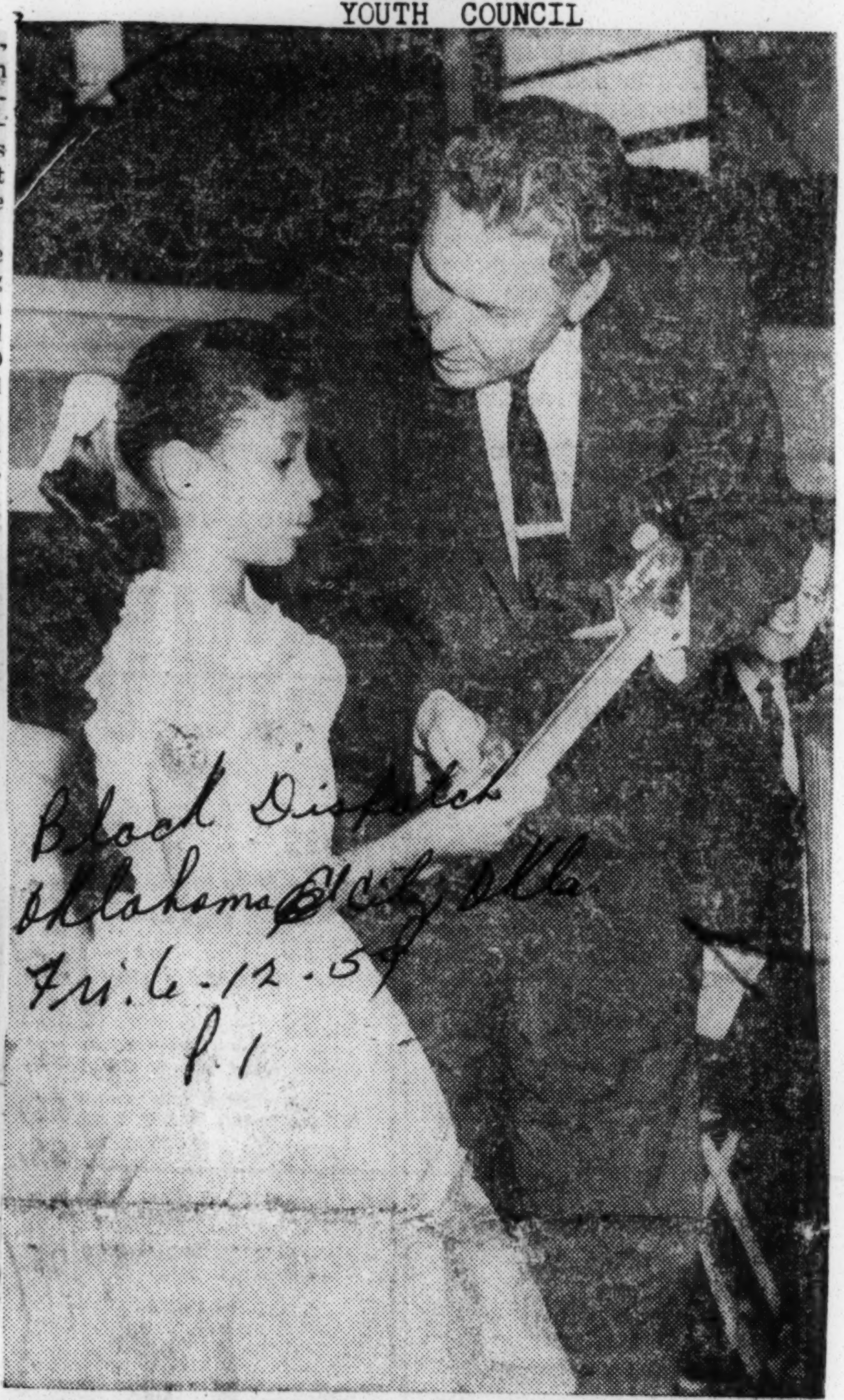
Plaques were also given to Roscoe Dunjee, member of the National NAACP board of directors, and Jimmy Stewart, regional director who headed the city branch for 17 years. John Dungee, receiving the plaque for Roscoe Dunjee, said that "if my uncle was here he would make a speech, but since he is not here, I would like to say 'thank you.'"

Roger Kelley, Youth Council vice president, presided in the opening meeting at 3 p.m. The Oklahoma City Youth Council ranks second in size in the nation with 3.000 members. The only other council which ranks higher is Cleveland,

ROSCOE DUNJEE

Ohio. The Fund for Freedom offering amounted to $141.

KWTV and WKY newsmen were on hand to record and take pictures of the session.

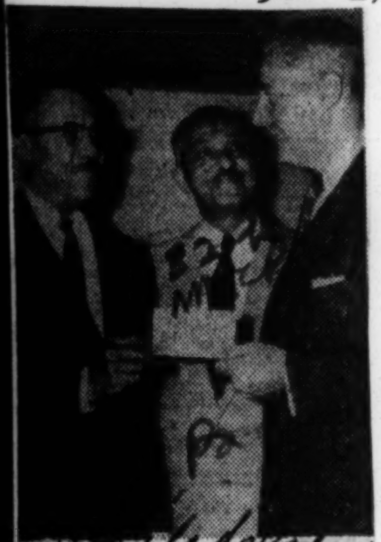


Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla
Fri. 6-12-59
p. 1

Little Linda Gayle Pogue, 1156 Bellevedere, presented the Honorable Raymond Gary, ex-governor, with a plakue citing him for his outstanding leadership in the field of human relations while in office The presentation took place last Sunday during the local NAACP Youth Council's program honoring 15 outstanding Oklahomans for their achievements in the field of civil rights. Roscoe Dunjee was also the recipient of a plaque. (Another picture on Page 4).

32b

32b 1959 NAACP PENNSYLVANIA



Philadelphia Pa. [illegible]

Postelle Vaughan (left), chairman of NAACP's labor and industry committee, presents membership card to Mayor Richardson Dilworth who issued proclamation for group yesterday. Dr. Harry Green, local NAACP head (center), watches.

32b 1959

NAACP

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island

Advertiser

Legislators Hit NAACP

Montgomery

3-25

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP) — The Rhode Island House Judiciary Committee Wednesday in a public statement accused the Providence branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People with creating an "aura of distrust and disrespect" about legislative hearings on the fair housing bill.

In a letter to the House speaker, the NAACP said a hearing held Feb. 2[illegible] for opponents of the bill had suggested "a possible movement within the committee" to prevent the measure from reaching the House floor.

The letter also accused the committee of "favoritism" toward opponents of the bill in the timing, publicity organization and conduct of the hearing.

The committee statement said the time set had been believed to be that most acceptable to the public; it had nothing to do with ads placed by opponents of the bill advertising the meeting, and that its conduct of the meeting was the same as that of two hearings for advocates of the bill.

NAACP Says It Will Employ Full-Time Aide Within S. C.

News Courier

COLUMBIA (AP) — On the heels of a move to clarify its legal status, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People announced Saturday it will employ a full-time representative in South Carolina.

Charleston, S.C.

32b S.C.

Sun [illegible] 59

The Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman of Spartanburg, state NAACP president, said the creation of the new post is the reason the association has taken steps to domesticate in South Carolina.

The Spartanburg Methodist minister said at a news conference that the field representative will coordinate the work of local NAACP chapters in the state. He sidestepped questions on whether this could result in new civil rights suits.

The Rev. Mr. Newman issued a brief written statement which said the NAACP would employ a South Carolina field representative and, because of that, had decided "to comply with the statutes of South Carolina pertaining to its registration of foreign corporations, thereby qualifying itself to do business in the state."

The NAACP has long had branches in South Carolina but its legal status to operate here has been open to doubt. The national association is incorporated under the laws of New York and South Carolina requires that a foreign corporation "domesticate" before doing business in this state.

Thursday, the association filed an application with Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton to domesticate. Thornton has asked Atty. Gen. Daniel R. McLeod for an opinion on whether the NAACP should be officially granted the right to do business in South Carolina.

The technical question seemingly at issue results from the fact that the NAACP operates under a constitution instead of under bylaws. South Carolina law requires that an organization wishing to domesticate furnish a copy of its by-laws. The NAACP doesn't have any.

NAACP Seeking Charter In State

32b-S.C.

By AL LANIER

News Courier

Charleston, S.C.

COLUMBIA (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is seeking to remove a long-standing question about its legal status in South Carolina.

A state legal source, who declined to be quoted by name, said the NAACP may be trying to avoid legal skirmishing on that point in the event new civil rights suits are brought in South Carolina.

At any rate, the association applied Friday with Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton for a charter to do business in this state. Thornton promptly asked Atty. Gen. Daniel R. McLeod for a legal opinion.

Sat 1-31-59

P.&B.

The question raised is a technical one. State NAACP officials were unable to provide a copy of their national by-laws as is required of foreign corporations seeking to domesticate in South Carolina.

The national organization operates under a constitution and has no by-laws. The applications to the secretary of state included a copy of the constitution plus a certified statement to the effect that the organization has no by-laws.

Thornton asked the attorney general for an opinion on whether the information supplied by the NAACP complies with state law.

McLeod said Friday that he has not had time to make a decision.

The applications listed the Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman of Spartanburg, state NAACP president, as agent for the association in South Carolina. It was filed by Lincoln Jenkins, a Columbia Negro attorney.

Jenkns said he doesn't know why, after operating local branches in the state for several years, the NAACP is now seeking a charter which would clarify its legal rights to do so.

Jenkins said he assumed the two Spartanburg men had conferred on the matter with the NAACP national headquarters in New York.

South Carolina law sets up a penalty of $10 over a maximum period of two years for an out-of-state corporation operating in South Carolina without a state charter.

NAACP Party To Suit For $5 Million

News & Courier

Sat. 2-7-59

P.&B.

32b

Charleston S.C.

ABBEVILLE, S.C. (AP)—A Negro newspaper publisher has filed a five million dollar libel suit against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People of New York, the Anderson County NAACP chapter and six Negro leaders.

Lee charges that the articles were published in the Afro-American, a weekly newspaper at Baltimore, Md.

Davis Lee, who publishes the Anderson County Weekly Herald, contends in his suit that he was libeled in articles published in December of 1958. Lee says he is opposed to forced integration.

The individuals named in the suit were Dr. W. H. Young, president of the Anderson County chapter of the NAACP, Dr. Morris Young, W. I. Peek, C. Lee Davis, the Rev. E. L. Sitton and the Rev. E N. Bates, all of Anderson.

Lee charged in the suit that the six conspired to put him out of business

In addition to the Anderson Herald, Lee own the Newark (NJ) Telegram, and says he has a financial interest in other papers. Although he is not a lawyer, he is representing himself in a legal capacity.

Lee came from New Jersey more than a year ago and opened the Herald. He has editorially opposed forced integration.

His suit contends the Anderson men named in it attempted to boycott him.

Abbeville Clerk of Court Earl S. Nickles said Friday that Lee had shown proof of service of summons in the case.

Probe Of NAACP Is Being Sought In S. C. Assembly

News Courier

32b

P.6A.

COLUMBIA (AP)—Rep. Hart of Union, ardent segregationist, tried to take a legislative blunderbuss Tuesday to hopes of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

He introduced a concurrent resolution for a legislative probe of the NAACP's application for a state charter of incorporation.

The NAACP has applied for a charter and Atty. Gen. Daniel McLeod has ruled there is no legal reason to deny one.

Wed 2-11-59

Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton has yet to issue the charter. He said it will be issued as soon as an address of one of several officials is appended to the application.

Charleston S.C.

W. D. Workman Jr.

Controlling The NAACP

32b

News & Courier

P. 12A

Sun 2-15-59

Charleston S.C.

COLUMBIA.

Whatever its motive might be, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seems to have played into the hands of South Carolina's pro-segregation state government by domesticating in this state.

Last Wednesday, the NAACP was granted a certificate of domestication by the Secretary of State upon advice of the state's attorney general. The granting of the certificate was endorsed not only by Attorney General Daniel R. McLeod, but by Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, and by the Special Segregation Committee headed by Sen. L. Marion Gressette — but for reasons very different from those which impelled the NAACP to seek domestication.

HERE ARE just a few of the developments which might stem from the NAACP's new status within the state:

The books, accounts, records, minutes, letters, memoranda, documents, checks, vouchers, telegram, constitution, bylaws and other records of the association may be examined by the attorney general's office whenever the organization "has been, or is, engaged in acts or conduct in violation . . . of any law of this state."

Thus, any NAACP - sponsored action in violation of South Carolina's clear-cut segregation laws could subject the association to full scrutiny of its records, presumably including membership rolls.

The receiving of any fee, payment or other consideration by the NAACP from any individual or corporation of South Carolina constitutes doing business within the state and subjects contracts growing out of such transactions to consideration as contracts within the state.

CONTRIBUTIONS and gifts to the NAACP from South Carolina corporations and individuals are likely to be disallowed as income tax deductions by virtue of state laws which ban deductions on contributions to organizations "carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

If the NAACP wilfully solicits or incites law suits in which it has no direct or substantial interest, or puts up money for persons bringing such actions, or otherwise engages in the practice of barratry as defined in a 1957 statute, it or its agents may be subjected to fines of up to $5,000 or imprisonment up to two years, or both.

The service of any legal process upon NAACP officials becomes simplified and legalized now that the association is domesticated in the state and subject to state laws with respect to service of summons on officers of foreign corporations.

ALL THESE possibilities, and others, combine to bring the continuing fight between the State of South Carolina and the NAACP out into the open, and into an arena where the state rather than the federal government lays down the rules.

Unless there is more to this matter of domestication than meets the eye, it would appear that Attorney General Daniel R. McLeod has every ground for stating, as he did to Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton:

"Domestication (of the NAACP) in this State is considered as an additional means of strengthening our common fight to preserve our heritage."

NAACP Gets Legal Status Over Protest

News & Courier

P. 2 C

COLUMBIA (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People gained legal status in South Carolina Wednesday, over the stern objections of State Rep. John C. Hart of Union County.

"Those responsible for this are going to regret it," said Hart. He said the NAACP is now in a stronger position to bring civil rights suits.

Despite Hart's warning, and in the face of a resolution he introduced in the General Assembly, Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton issued the NAACP a certificate of domestication.

Thornton acted on the advice of Atty. Gen. Daniel R. McLeod, who said last week that the state had no valid legal grounds to bar domestication.

Charleston

The attorney general said official recognition of the association's legal status would bring the organization under the laws of South Carolina and might act as a check on anti-segregation activity.

News-2-12-59

Rep. Hart sponsored a resolution Tuesday asking that the certificate of domestication be withheld until the General Assembly could study all aspects of the issue. The resolution went to the House Ways and Means Committee for consideration.

Charleston S.C.

Advised Wednesday that the certificate of domestication had been issued, the Union County legislator said he thought the state will now be at a disadvantage in its dealings with the NAACP.

As for keeping closer tabs on NAACP activity, Rep. Hart said the association can get around state scrutiny by "keeping a double set of books."

S. C. Will Charter NAACP

News & Courier

Move May Give State Checkrein On Group's Acts

P. 8 B

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — South Carolina will grant legal status to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Atty. Gen. Daniel R. McLeod said this may provide a checkrein on anti-segregation activities.

Charleston

McLeod cleared the way Friday for the NAACP to be incorporated in South Carolina. He advised Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton that there is no "valid" technical defect in the organization's application to do so.

Sat. 2-7-59

"In view of the known activities of this organization," McLeod said South Carolina had contacted the attorneys general in other Southern states "which have a common front with South Carolina in our fight to maintain a segregated way of life. . ."

He said it is the opinion of all "that our mutual objectives could best be obtained by requiring that this organization domesticate in states where it operates, thereby bringing it within the jurisdiction of the laws of the state where it does business and subjecting it to all the penalties and obligations which follow. . ."

The attorney general said the committee charged with maintaining racial segregation in South Carolina, headed by State Sen. L. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County, "is in agreement with the position I have taken."

Last Thursday the NAACP filed an application for domestication with the secretary of state. Thornton immediately asked McLeod for an opinion on a technical question.

The NAACP, chartered under the laws of New York operates under a constitution and has no by-laws. South Carolina law requires that foreign corporations wishing to domesticate furnish a copy of their by-laws.

State NAACP Opens Meeting In Greenville

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

GREENVILLE, S.C. (AP)—The 18th annual meeting of the South Carolina Conference of branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People opened at the Springfield Baptist Church Thursday.

The meeting will include sessions continuing through Sunday, according to the Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, of Spartanburg, the state conference president.

Fri. 10-23-59.

The conference closes with a mass meeting Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in Greenville Memorial Auditorium.

P. 8-B

Thursday activities featured a closed meeting. An NAACP-church relations session Friday morning will hear from the Rev. William R. Crawford, pastor of Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church and fifth term member of the Winston-Salem, N.C., City Council.

Saturday's featured speaker will be Herbert Hill, attorney and NAACP labor secretary from New York.

Negroes Hear Wilkins Speak In Manning

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Southern Attitude On Rights Rapped By NAACP Leader

Monday, 11-23-59

By JOHN MOYE

MANNING (Special) — No Southerner, specifically Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex), will be elected president because the Democratic party must bear the burden of the "shenanigans" of Southern Democrats in regard to civil rights and "that burden will probably prove too heavy to bring home a winner in 1960," Roy Wilkins, NAACP leader, told a gathering of about 1,500 Negroes here Sunday night.

The orderly gathering at the Negro Fair Grounds was policed by South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and deputies of Sheriff T. J. Jackson.

Wilkins also said that "if the editor of The News and Courier would look at the condition of schools during the period in which the Southern Negro was brought up, he would realize why that 'social lag' of which he speaks so often exists."

He added that if every teacher in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and other Southern states would stand before school boards and say, "Yes, I belong to the NAACP," nobody would get fired.

"We'll have to look to Congress to straighten out inequalities in voting and schools and particularly the Poplarville, Miss., situation," he said.

"If nothing comes out of that Congress and these states are allowed to get by with this kind of thing, then we will have to do something about it at the polls next November."

MANNING, S.C. (AP) — Roy Wilkins, national executive of the NAACP, said Sunday the Negro organization will press for integration of Summerton district schools. He also predicted progress in integration in the South.

P. 9 A

Charleston S.C.

A radio broadcast of the remarks of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People official was cut off as he began his talk before an open-air crowd of some 2,500 Negroes at a state rally.

Station WFIG of Sumter said the broadcast was blacked out by interference on its lines that prevented the speech from going over the air. The station at first believed its lines had been cut, but later said there was mechanical interference.

The station made no charges but a spokesman said, "It's certainly funny that the interference started just as the speech started."

Wilkins reviewed integration in Southern states for his audience, gathered at the Negro fair grounds. Most people stood, but some sat in cars. He spoke from the bed of a truck. It was draped with U.S. flags.

Wilkins said the NAACP plans to press for fulfillment of its case for integration of the Summerton district schools in Clarendon county. The Summerton District case was one of five in which the U.S.

Federal Responsibility Cited By Roy Wilkins

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri, 12-5-59.

MANNING, S. C. — "Where the states refuse to protect the constitutional rights of citizens, the federal government must do so," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins told some 3,000 NAACP members and friends at an outdoor rally in the fairgrounds here recently.

32b

Pointing to the "glaring and callous example of Mississippi, where a grand jury at Poplarville refused even to look at the evidence collected by the FBI in the lynching of Mack Charles Parker," the NAACP leader observed that "the Poplarville lynchers could be responsible for the passage of a strong civil rights bill in 1960."

The address, delivered on November 22 here in the heart of Clarendon county, where the first public school desegregation case originated, was broadcast over the facilities of radio station WFIG of Sumter. However, a number of listeners reported that the airwaves were apparently jammed shortly after Wilkins began his talk. Instead of his voice, they heard only a whistling sound which cleared immediately after he finished.

Wilkins congratulated the Negroes of Clarendon county on their pioneer role in the school desegregation struggle and on their heroic resistance to economic reprisals and other acts of intimidation.

"Your own victory is not yet achieved," he said, "but you can take satisfaction from the fact that the Supreme court decision which came down as a result of your lawsuit has brought desegregated school systems to nine states and parts of states . . . Thus, the courage of Clarendon county Negro parents has sparked a great social change in America."

Federal Responsibility Cited By Wilkins in Manning Speech

The Black Dispatch P.1.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Fri. 12-4-59.

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32b 1959 NAACP TENNESSEE

Afro American p. 17 Baltimore Md. 2-28-59

NAACP show to bring 'Fashions for Freedom'

By PETER D. SIMMONS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — The Ole town is buzzing over its calendar of coming events, which shows among its outstanding listings, that the Chattanooga chapter of the NAACP, will soon stage its second big program of the year, "Fashions for Freedom "featuring glamoaous Marguerite Belafonte as guest model soon.

Mrs. Belafonte, co-chairman with Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodgers baseball star, of the National Assocition's 1959 Freedom Fund Campaign, will be a big drawing card here, according to Mrs. Lillian D. Robinson, chairman of the sponsoring committee.

Mrs. Robinson, beauty clinic operator, who produced 'Nooga's top Fashion Revue, "Beautyrama" that attracted 3,500 here sometime ago, said, "This Revue promises to be one of the most outstanding and attractive ever produced here.

Mrs. Robinson heads a committee that includes many top people experienced in this field: Mrs. Alma O. Bryson, Mrs. Maggie Sheffield Smart, Mesdames Jessie Phipps, Virginia Fuller, Ermer Crutcher, Anne Lee Patton and Evelyn Cato.

• • •

ALSO IN connection with the "Fashion For Freedom" show, the chapter will hold its $5 a plate banquet the following night with Mrs. Belafonte as the featured speaker.

The goal is 1,500 plates, according to those in charge. The local chapter is headed by James A. Mapp, insurance executive. The steering committee head is Clarence B. Robinson, principal of the Second District Junior High School. Other members are the Rev. Dogan Williams, pastor of the Wiley Memorial Methodist Church and A. F. Dixon, a city school teacher.

The Chapter's first big program of the year was the "Emancipation Day Celebration," with the late J. Ernest Wilkins, former assistant secretary of Labor and member of the President's Civil Rights Commission as its speaker. He appeared here just a few weeks before his untimely death.

• • •

KAPPA IOTA chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, will sponsor its fourth annual "Talent Hunt" here on April 10.

Scholarships will be given from the proceeds to an outstanding student of Howard High and Booker T. High (East Chattanooga).

Members of Kappa Iota chapter are: William C. Bell, T. E. (Bull) Cravens, T. D. Upshaw, George Hardin, Marvin Harris, Samuel D. Carlos, Bernard Burke, B. W. Harrington, James T. Cook, James L. Bell Jr., basileus; Clifford Z. Lauderdale, and Dolphus Spence.

The Annual Lincoln - Douglas Day celebration, sponsored Greater Chattanooga, held at the Wiley Memorial Church, Sunday, Feb. 15, attracted a capacity house.

The speaker, T. M. Alexander, militant fighter from Atlanta, who can definitely be listed as an iconoclast, blasted the roof right of the place when he launched into things that needed to be done now. He told the audience that it was all right to praise "Lincoln and Douglas," but impressed upon them that these gentlemen were dead.

He set down prerequsites by which current leadership should abide. He also advised the colored people to register and "vote" wherever they can, because if they fail to do so, then perhaps they are not entitled to the freedom they seek.

• • •

HE WAS critical of some of the material and participants on the program. It was learned that those in charge of the program were peeved, because Mr. Alexander did not follow their usual line in extoling Lincoln and Douglas.

Walter C. Robinson, editor of the local colored paper, is president of the Colored Voters League of Greater Chattanooga.

Local participants were: The Rev. M. H. Ribbins, pastor of the Second Baptist Church; the junior choir of the Beulah Baptist Church, Mrs. Bertha C. Singleton, Mrs. Annie B. Greene, Mrs. Jennie B. Winsett, Dr. J. Spencer Millender, guest soloist, the Rev. C. B. Holloway, the Rev. Dogan Williams, host pastor, Clarence B. Robinson, Dr. E. T. Fields, Mrs. Cora B. Robinson, president of Women's Federated Clubs of Tennessee, Miss Marian Robinson, county supervisor, and Mrs. Jane T. McFarland.

• • •

SPEAKING ABOUT registering to vote, all groups are active here in getting people to the polls to register for the coming March 17 primary in the city election for seats on the City Commission.

All of the incumbents are running for re-election, with a field of 17 candidates qualified.

In the Realm of Romance, the big news is the announcement of the engagement of attractive school marm Thelma Whitaker to popular Howard teacher Fred Pullom, one of the city's most eligible bachelors who will do their altar ankling soon.

Incidentally, Miss Whitaker is president of the local chapter of Delta Sigma Theta.

The top dance of the season was given here recently by the "Keys Club" a group of charming ladies, who called it a "Sweetheart Ball." It was given at the American Legion Ball Room and attracted the ole town's tops in the social whirl.

The members are: Charlotte Haselrig, Dorothy Haslerig, Cordell Jordan, Leota Jordan, Grace Joyner, Mamie Julian, Leatha McCroskey, Edith Peak and Mary Ruth Wilson.

Among their guests were Mahmound A. Belkeiratt, Tripoli, Libya North Africa, who is in the USA on a transportation observation mission for a period of one year. He is chief of transportation, Libyan-American Joint Services. He is here observing with TVA (The Tennessee Valley Authority) and told this reporter that he will visit such cities as Detroit, New York, Chicago and Boston.

The tour is being sponsored by ICA.

And that's the news from

32b 1959 NAACP TEXAS

NAACP Busy In East Texas

32b

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon., 3-16-59

P. 8A

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will seek to avoid lawsuits by urging local voluntary integration of schools in east Texas, an official of the group says.

Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, New York, told delegates to the NAACP Texas State Conference Sunday the organization will wage a stepped-up campaign with that aim this year.

Plans also call for membership, poll tax payment and voting drives in observance of the 50th anniversary of the NAACP, Wilkins said.

Wilkins told newsmen integration must get under way in east Texas and that the collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" against desegregation proves state law cannot avoid it.

Informed that the Houston School Board is drawing up plans for desegregation, Wilkins said his group favors such planning in its quest to "avoid lawsuits and arousing of feelings."

Wilkins also termed Sen. Lyndon Johnson's (D-Tex) civil rights bill as "deceitful and valueless." The bill would set up a conciliation service for civil rights problems.

32b 1959

NAACP

UTAH

Utah Senate Kills Civil Rights Bill

32b-NAACP

California Voice

Oakland, Calif.

Fri. 4-3-59

The Utah Senate allowed the NAACP Civil Rights Bill to die in committee last week. By a stalling move, the Sifting Committee of the Senate did not schedule the bill for hearing until the last day of the legislative meeting. The committee then adjourned for the year before considering the bill. An effort to consider the civil rights bill, which had attracted wide attention throughout the state, ahead of other bills on the calendar was rebuffed by a vote of 16-7.

Everett P. Brandon, NAACP regional legislative co-ordinator, stated that the NAACP had aroused enough statewide support to insure the bill's passage had it been allowed to go to the floor of the Senate. The bill scored a significant victory in the assembly by a vote of 52-11.

Mr. Brandon stated that "this is Utah's first attempt at passing a civil rights law. We are disappointed in the devious actions of the Senate's Sifting Committee, but we are heartened by the tremendous support the Association received throughout the state.

"It is most unfortunate, however, that the Mormon Church did not assume its responsibility in this moral issue by supporting the bill as did the other church organizations throughout the state.

"With the Mormon Church engaged in active missionary work, throughout the world, it would appear that they would be as much or more sensitive to the effect of Utah's discrimination on people of other countries.

"Had the bill received any kind of endorsement by the strong Mormon Church, then the lobbying efforts of the Apartment House Association and the Restaurant Association could not have been so effective in killing the bill in the Senate." Alfred Fritz, Salt Lake City Branch President, stated that "the NAACP is prepared to go forward with an even more ambitious program next legislative session. In the meantime, we hope to petition the governor to establish a permanent commission on human rights to promote equality of opportunity for minority groups."

Anti-NAACP Laws Suit Being Studied by Court

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Wed 1-21-59
P. A-31
32b
Va

RICHMOND, Jan. 21 (AP).—A suit attacking the constitutionality of two of Virginia's so-called anti-NAACP laws was taken under advisement yesterday by Judge E. W. Hening, jr., of Richmond Circuit Court.

The two laws, passed by the special session of the General Assembly in 1956, were attacked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its Legal Defense and Educational Fund. In brief, they contended they are not violating the laws and that, if they are, the laws are unconstitutional.

One of the laws broadens statutes already on the books to include in the definition of unprofessional conduct among lawyers the acceptance of employment, retainer or costs from a person or corporation with the knowledge that such person or corporation is a "runner" or "capper."

Definitions of runner or capper were extended to mean persons who act in any capacity as an agent for an attorney or any corporation, or any organization which employes an attorney for litigation in which the person or corporation is not a party and has no monetary right or liability.

The other law in general makes it unlawful for a person not having a direct interest in a court proceeding to accept, solicit or donate money to prosecute a case.

Spottswood W. Robinson III, NAACP attorney said there is no question that the NAACP and the fund urge persons denied their rights to seek redress in the courts.

Assistance Must Be Asked

"Beyond this," Mr. Robinson said "the organizations do nothing until an individual comes and asks for assistance."

Under common law, he said, "these activities would not have been considered solicitation and maintenance."

David J. Mays, special counsel for the State, contended the NAACP's legal staff is "in effect, a self-perpetuating body," and won't take a case that does not conform to NAACP policy.

"For instance," he said, "if a person comes and says he wants separate but equal school facilities, the NAACP won't take the case. . . .

Business Is Funneled

"We have this little nucleus of men—lawyers—officers of this court—having business funneled to them."

Mr. Robinson said the NAACP wouldn't take a case if the plaintiff's desires don't match the organization's policies. Once the case is in hand, however, the only relationship existing between the plaintiff and the NAACP lawyer is one that exists between lawyer and client, Mr. Robinson continued.

The arguments were in support of briefs filed at the request of Judge Hening last November 12 at the conclusion of three days of hearings.

Two NAACP Laws Upheld By Hening

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Wed 1-28-59
32b

RICHMOND, Jan. 28 (AP).—Judge E. W. Hening, jr., of Richmond Circuit Court yesterday upheld the validity of two of the so-called NAACP laws passed by the General Assembly in 1956.

He had been asked to rule on Chapters 33 and 36 of the 1956 session by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Chapter 33 concerns the definition of unprofessional conduct by those involved in litigation. Chapter 36 makes it unlawful for a person not having a direct interest in a court proceeding to accept, solicit or donate money to prosecute a case.

The NAACP earlier won Federal court decision that three related laws are unconstitutional. The State has appealed the decisions to the U. S. Supreme Court.

P. A-22

Judge Hening had been asked to decide whether the NAACP and the defense fund were in violation of Chapters 33 and 36.

The judge ruled that some of the activities admitted by the organization constituted solicitation, as defined in Chapter 33, and inducement, as defined in Chapter 36. He ruled other activities did not constitute violations.

Those he said were in violation included contributions of advice and money by the NAACP and defense fund to persons or groups in matters involving a nissue of racial segregation or discrimination or discrimination or other issues.

'Back the NAACP, pay taxes and vote'

Afro American p. 9
Baltimore, Md.
32b
Sat 2-28-59

PORTSMOUTH, Va. — Citizens of Virginia can back up the NAACP fight for school desegregation and civil rights by lington and Alexandria. These peaceful transitions are a tribute to the communities involved, to white and colored parents, to church leaders and their congregations, and to school officials.

* * *

"OVER THE state, individual white members of the NAACP and other white people who favor obedience to the Supreme Court stood up and were counted, despite slanders and threats against them and their families."

The pupil assignment laws, the NAACP leader asserted, should be tested throughout the state. Colored people should proceed under these laws, "not by twos and threes, but by hundreds. The laws can stop only so many, else they will be declared unconstitutional; so the more who apply, the more who will have to be transferred."

Colored parents, who applied to the NAACP for aid in these cases will receive it, he assured the audience.

paying their poll taxes and voting Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, declared here at a rally sponsored by the Portsmouth NAACP branch.

"In the last analysis," the NAACP leader said, "political strength plays, perhaps, the deciding role. If you don't vote, you can still protest, but few will listen and fewer will act.

"In addition, a large registration now will have an effect on the planning and strategy of the major political parties in 1960. It will have an effect on the fate of civil rights bills in the present Congress."

* * *

THE ADDRESS, the first which Mr. Wilkins has made in Virginia since the collapse of the state's "massive resistance' program, was delivered on Feb. 1[illegible], before an audience of 2,500 which packed the Ebenezer Baptist Church. "Massive resistance," he told the Virginians, is dead.

"Colored citizens of Virginia helped it to its grave by pressing ever forward, by holding to their courage and by exercising their rights and their skills, in and out of the courtroom. Their children helped, too, by their determination and by their exemplary behavior.

"Now that the funeral is over, it is to be hoped that the Governor's lily-white commission, in fashioning a substitute, will use more wisdom than that shown by the first architects.

"We can rejoice today in the peaceful vindication of the right. No violence has marred desegregation in Norfolk, Ar

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NAACP Under Legal Fire In Virginia

Daily News
Jackson, Miss
Tues. 6-30-59
32b
p. 1

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI)— The NAACP, which financed lawsuits which led to the collapse of school racial barriers in five Virginia localities, was under strong legal attack itself today.

The Virginia State Bar, which all lawyers in the state are required to join, asked Chancery Court Judge Brockenbrough Lamb Monday to permanently enjoin the civil rights organization from seeking further integration through the courts.

The bar charged that the NAACP dominated desegregation suits instead of allowing the Negro parents and children involved to hire and give instructions to their attorneys.

It asked that the NAACP be permanently barred from "engaging or continuing . . . unlawful practice" of the law.

A spokesman for the bar said his group was concerned only with legal methods, not with integration or segregation.

The suit contended that the members, branches and chapters of the NAACP are "urged, encouraged, induced and solicited" to start suits for desegregation.

NAACP Asks For Reversal Of Ruling

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Wed 6-24-59
P. 2-B
32b

RICHMOND, June 24 (AP).—The State Supreme Court has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to reverse a lower court ruling that upheld two of Virginia's so-called NAACP laws.

One of the laws makes it illegal for any person, group or firm to employ an attorney for any case in which the person, group or firm is not a party and has no financial interest. The other makes it illegal for a person, group or firm to induce another to bring suit against the State or an agency of the State.

In his ruling Circuit Judge E. W. Hening said certain activities of the NAACP in supporting litigation or assisting litigants in proceedings dealing with racial segregation or discrimination constituted improper solicitation or improper inducement within the meaning of the two laws.

A special three-judge Federal Court ruled in January, 1958, the two statutes should be adjudged by State courts. At the same time, the Federal tribunal declared unconstitutional three other laws in the package passed by the 1956 special session of the General Assembly.

This decision was upset June 8 by the United States Supreme Court in a 6-3 decision which held the lower court should not have passed on the validity of the laws until State courts had been given "a reasonable opportunity to construe them."

Virginia NAACP Attorney Outlines Views on Policy

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
32[illegible]

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 26 (AP)—A Negro attorney and State officer of the NAACP asserted yesterday that Virginia's Negroes stand ready as ever to "work co-operatively toward the solution of the problems of desegregation."

The comment came from Oliver W. Hill, chairman of the legal committee for the Virginia state conference of NAACP, in a television speech here. The talk was in reply to Gov. Almond's special message on the school crisis last week.

Mr. Hill, who had a leading role in much of the recent Virginia school litigation, charged that the report that "all lines of communication between the races are broken down" as a result of the school dispute is "one other half-truth currently being circulated in Virginia."

Mon. 1-26-59

"The only severance," Mr. Hill said, "exists . . . among the white people of this state and can easily be reunited once the white people of this state decide to work constructively upon the problems, real and fancied, incident to the elimination of racial segregation."

P. B-3

Mr. Hill said "racial segregation is crumbling . . . not because the Negro wants it elimnated, but because it is incompatible with the fundamental concept of the right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Mentioning Gov. Almond just twice during his 15-minute talk, Mr. Hill went on to say the only question now "is whether or not you (Virginians) will repudiate the actions of your politicians and work cooperatively to bring the transition to pass with a minimum of emotional impact, or whether you continue to follow the false doctrine of evasion, resistance and defiance of the law and the principles of American democracy. . ."

We Give Four Rousing Cheers

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 2-21-59

We think four cheers are in order for what has happened during the past two weeks in Virginia.

The first should be for the Federal District judges sitting in that state, jurists who persistently turned down all segregationists to keep the public schools separate.

It wasn't easy. They received threatening letters and phone calls. They were targets of abuse of the vilest sort.

But to use a provincial expression, 'they SEEN their duty and they DONE it.'

* * *

P. 4

CHEER NUMBER TWO is raised for the parents and children who volunteered as plaintiffs in these cases.

They, too, faced abuse, villification, threats and even economic reprisal.

They will go down in history as heroes in America's struggle to make democracy a vital force throughout the nation.

* * *

326

CHEER NUMBER THREE is for the NAACP.

It was the NAACP which secured the funds, gave calm encouragement and employed brilliant legal talent like Oliver Hill, Victor Ashe, Frank Reeves, Spottswood Robinson, Martin S. Martin and Irving Brown.

During all of this time the NAACP fought off the State of Virginia which tried unsuccessfully to get its membership lists and put it out of business.

Lester Banks and his valiant and determined NAACP workers in Virginia's segregation vineyard paid no attention to the Defenders of State Sovereignty (Virginia's version of the White Citizens Councils) and other diehards who said the NAACP was going too fast and that the time was not ripe.

Nobody knew better than the determined members of the NAACP that the first resolution to integrate public schools was introduced in Virginia's constitutional convention in 1863.

The struggle has continued without letup for 91 years. Colored Virginians were convinced the time was ripe back in 1868 and they're dead sure it's ripe in 1959.

* * *

OUR FINAL CHEER is for the Supreme Court of Virginia which doesn't rank high among the state supreme courts of the nation.

However, it did have the courage to strike down the state's massive resistance laws and deliver the mortal blow that ended legal opposition to school integration.

The Victory In Virginia

Alabama Journal

WHEN BRITISH and her allied forces defeated the French under Louis XIV at Blenheim Robert Southey wrote a poem about it containing this stanza:

> "But what good came of it at last?"
> Quoth little Peterkin.
> "Why, that I cannot tell," said he;
> "But 'twas a famous victory."

Montgomery
Ala.

When the army of Pyrrhus from Carthage invaded the Roman empire the Romans let him win victory after victory until his army became weak and helpless. A Pyrrhic victory is therefore one that is more costly than defeat.

Wed. 2-4-59

The NAACP has won a famous victory in Virginia but it was a Pyrrhic victory that was won at incalculable loss to the Negro race in the United States.

32[illegible]
P. 4A

People who are so stupid as to think the races can be mixed forcibly in Virginia or Chicago or New York or anywhere are simply deluding themselves to the point of disaster.

The friendly and helpful relations existing between the races in the South are a thing of the past, and many, many years will be required to regain the ground lost.

Certain politicians have won; NAACP has won; agitators black and white have won. But it was a costly victory, a Pyrrhic victory.

For after all, when 21 little Negroes are forced into seven great high schools it is the 21 Negroes who suffer. Not a day of happiness can come to them. Not an iota of educational progress can be made in schools surrounded by hundreds of policemen and the threat of federal troops in the background.

Anyone who thinks that is a victory for the integrationists is living in a fool's paradise.

Monday's events pursued will prove the greatest blow to the public school system ever sustained in this nation.

It was not only a Pyrrhic victory: it was a major tragedy.

NAACP Elects Norfolkian

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

More Voters Goal For Prince Edward

Sat, 10-17-59

Special to Journal and Guide

DANVVILLE, Va.—Robert D. Robertson, Norfolk labor leader, was elected president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches Sunday on the closing day of the 24th annual meeting which opened Friday night. Mr. Robertson, who succeeds Dr. Philip Wyatt, has been president of the Norfolk NAACP for six years. He has been active in the Norfolk branch for 15 years, having served as board chairman.

President Of State NAACP

32b
10-17-59
p. 1
NAACP

ROBERT D. ROBERTSON
Elected At Danville

Eugene Williams of Charlottesville was elected vice-president of the state conference. David Longley of Richmond was re-elected state treasurer.

ANOTHER highlight of Sunday's session was a decision to conduct a vigorous voter registration drive in Prince Edward county which closed all the public schools to block compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation order.

It was disclosed after the closed business session that the re-registration drive is planned primarily to secure enough voters to elect "people sympathetic to public schools." Prince Edward county has made no provision for colored children, but white children are attending private schools. Some colored children are attending Kittrell College at Kittrell, N. C.

A RESOLUTION passed at the business session resolved that generally "more Negroes should vote," but expressed was the freedom rally Sun- on Prince Edward county.

The registration drive will be handled by workers from the Prince Edward NAACP Branch, the state conference and the national office of the NAACP through local committees throughout the county.

The climax of the meeting was the freedom rally Sunday afternoon in the city auditorium attended by more than 900 delegates, friends and visitors.

Hill Won't Divulge NAACP Rolls Despite His 'Stand Up and Be Counted' Speech

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Tue. 11-10-59
P. 13

RICHMOND, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Boatwright Committee made another unsuccessful effort today to obtain the names of Virginia members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The General Assembly Committee sought the names from Oliver W. Hill, chairman of the legal committee of the state NAACP, who was ordered to testify before the racial probers here.

32b
Va

Hill said the NAACP has decided as a policy matter to protect the legal rights of members and contributors by keeping their identity secret to avoid reprisals.

32b

OLIVER W. HILL
. . . NAACP counsel

Committee Counsel William H. King indicated Hill was summoned by the group because he had made a talk before the state NAACP convention urging Negroes "to stand up and be counted" against segregation.

King wanted to know how Hill reconciled his speech with the NAACP's refusal to make public its members' names. The witness drew a sharp distinction between "standing on your legal rights and standing up for your moral convictions."

His speech before the convention, he said, was an effort on his own part to encourage individuals to say openly that they reject racial segregation as morally wrong and "are willing to take the consequences—to be crucified, if need be."

Hill would not promise to give the committee the names of NAACP members or contributors on his own initiative. He said, too, that he would not give names of persons who had suffered economic reprisals as a result of their support for desegregation.

To do so, Hill said, might cause them further harrassment, loss of jobs, denial of credit, or bring them new threats and abuse.

Abuses Described

Hill said he told the committee he had received abusive telephone calls, had seen a cross burned on his front lawn and "had the ambulance, the fire department and the undertaker all sent to my house in about 15 minutes of each other," apparently to vex and harrass him.

Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria observed that he, too, had been the victim of considerable harassment "for holding an opposite view to yours." Thomson, a member of the committee, indicated that this was the sort of thing almost any man could expect when people disagreed violently with his views.

Hill said the Negro farm agent in Prince Edward County, where white and Negro farmers are about equal in number, had his job abolished and his duties transferred to the white farm agent because county authorities thought the Negro "had been mixed up in the school suit."

Hill said a Negro teacher lost her jom as soon as the first suit was brought for equalization of white and Negro teacher salaries. She later was rehired as a teacher, he said.

Hill told the committee that some white ministers had lost their pulpits fo rexpressing "a forward view of this situation."

And he spoke of individuals he said had been denied credit and suffered other forms of economic reprisal for expressing—or even being suspected of holding—views that segregation is wrong.

Va. NAACP win appeal

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND

Appeals from the NAACP won agreements from the Virginia Supreme Court last week to review three cases of anti-NAACP legislation.

10-24-59

The three cases were centered on legislation designed to curb the activities of the NAACP.

P. 4

Two appeals brought by the NAACP challenged the trial ruling that their officers and attorneys are engaged in improper solicitation of legal business and unlawfully "stirring up" litigation.

32b
Va

* * *

THE THIRD APPEAL sought a reversal of the trial court decision dismissing the NAACP suit against the General Assembly's Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice.

The NAACP had failed in an attempt to get the Richmond Circuit Court to restrain the Commission from attaching its records and forcing disclosure of the names of its members, contributors and volunteer workers.

* * *

THE NAACP maintained in two appeals that it had the same right to concerted action and fund raising as legal aid societies.

The appeals said the NAACP sponsored litigation to abolish racial discrimination is no different from the accepted practice of trade associations suing to test the validity of laws regulating business or unions suiing to challenge anti-labor laws, or the consumer groups acting in concert to test the last laws adversely affecting their interests.

Supreme Court To Weigh Validity Of Virginia's Anti-NAACP Laws

Atlanta

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court turns its attention next week to the validity of three of Virginia's anti-NAACP laws.

Outcome of the case will have an indirect bearing on similar laws in a number of other states. The court will hear two hours of arguments starting Monday or Tuesday on the Virginia test and later will hand down a written opinion.

Aimed at curbing activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the three statutes were passed as part of a package by an extra session of the Virginia Legislature in 1956. A three judge federal court in Richmond found them unconstitutional. State Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison Jr. appealed to the Supreme Court.

Sun. 3-22-59

The high court has also received NAACP appeals from rulings in similar cases originating in Arkansas and Alabama. It hasn't said yet what it is going to do about them.

REQUIRE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Two of the Virginia statutes are registration laws. Under them the NAACP would have to file, among other things, the names and addresses of its members and contributors and complete financial statements.

The third law redefines "barratry," or the stirring up of lawsuits by some one not personally involved but who nevertheless pays some or all of the expenses.

The NAACP says it is prevented by the new barratry act from helping Negroes financially in school desegregation suits. It said the registration laws would subject members to abusive threats and possible loss of employment.

The three-judge panel found the laws deny the NAACP the "equal protection of the laws" and the "due process of law" required by the Constitution.

WANTS RULING SET ASIDE

Harrison is asking the Supreme Court to set aside this ruling until state courts can interpret the statutes. If the court won't do that, he wants a reversal of the decision against him. He denies the acts infringe on any constitutional rghts.

Virginia NAACP Laws To Be Tested Today

United Press International

The Supreme Court turns its attention this week to the validity of three of Virginia's anti-NAACP laws.

D.C.

The outcome will have an indirect bearing on similar laws in other states. The Court will hear two hours of arguments today on the Virginia case and later will hand down a written opinion.

Washington

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3-23-59

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The Richmond panel found the laws deny the NAACP the "equal protection of the laws" and the "due process of law" required by the Constitution.

High Court Eyes Virginia NAACP Laws

Atlanta

Constitution

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI) The Supreme Court turns its attention next week to the validity of three of Virginia's anti-NAACP laws.

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Atlanta Ga.

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Harrison is asking the Supreme Court to set aside this ruling until state courts can interpret the statutes. If the court won't do that, he wants a reversal of the decision against him. He denies the acts infringe on any constitutional rights.

Shortly after Virginia lost in the court, the Supreme Court ruled in the Alabama case that NAACP membership records could not be ordered disclosed by a state court. The decision set aside a $100,000 fine levied against the organization for failure to produce them.

But later the Alabama Supreme Court reaffirmed the punishment on the ground that the NAACP continued to withhold other papers and records.

This case now is before the high court again. Meantime the NAACP is forbidden to operate in Alabama.

In Arkansas a special three judge panel declined to pass on the constitutionality of anti-NAACP laws until state courts had construed them.

VIRGINIA, N.A.A.C.P. COLLIDE IN COURT

High Tribunal Hears Debate on Three Laws That Curb Advocates of Integration

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Wed. 3-25-59 P. 27 Va.

WASHINGTON, March 24 — Virginia and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People clashed in the Supreme Court today over a series of state laws that the association said would put it out of business in Virginia.

Two of the Virginia laws require all groups that give financial aid to lawsuits, work for racial integration or carry on activities likely to cause racial violence to register with the state. The names of members and contributors must be listed.

The third statute makes it a crime for any lawyer to participate in any case in which persons or organizations except the parties or others with a financial interest in the outcome are helping to pay the expenses.

A three-judge Federal District Court held the statutes unconstitutional last year as a concealed attack on the N. A. A. C. P. The court said the laws deprived Negroes of their right to free expression and association and of a right to effective litigation in behalf of their constitutional rights.

Call Action Premature

Counsel for Virginia, J. Segar Gravatt of Blackstone and David J. Mays of Richmond, urged the justices today to set aside the lower court's decision.

They did not defend in detail the three statues at issue. Instead, they agreed that the Federal District Court should have withheld a decision on their constitutionality until the statutes had been interpreted in the state courts.

The Virginia courts might well have construed the laws in such a way as to remove constitutional objections, Mr. Gravatt said. For example, he said, the requirement for listing of "members" could be narrowed by construing "members" to mean only persons carrying out N. A. A. C. P. activities.

Thurgood Marshall, association counsel, said the court should affirm the decision below so as to "make clear that the Federal c ourts are to be freely open to litigants and that that is a problem for the Federal courts and not the state courts."

Mr. Marshall's point was that with the full weight of Virginia brought against any school integration suit, no plaintiff could afford to carry on such cases without outside help. Thus, he said, the net effect of the statutes if upheld would be to close the doors of the Federal courts to integration cases.

Questioned on Stay

Justice Potter Stewart asked how the N. A. A. C. P. would be prejudiced if the Federal courts withheld action while the statutes were construed by sttae tribunals. He noted that Virginia authorities had promised not to enforce the laws while they were being tested.

Mr. Marshall replied that the very presence of the laws on the books, before being enforced, had frightened away members and had made N. A. A. C. P. counsel risk their professional tanding in Virginia.

The District Court decision had removed much of this fear, he said, but it would return if the decision were now set aside.

Mr. Marshall argued that the statutes were plainly aimed at the N. A. A. C. P. as part of a Virginia design to resist the Supreme Court's school-desegregation decision. He said Virginia had shown no justification for any attitude of restraint by the Federal courts.

Mr. Mays and Mr. Gravatt denied that the statutes were aimed only at the N. A. A. C. P. In any case, they said, courts could not examine the motives of legislators who enacted laws.

"This has been a trial for the people of Virginia," Mr. Gravatt said. "All that they have ever wanted to do was what was decent and honorable and lawful."

NAACP Aide Cites Limits Of Program

Evening Star
Thurs. 5-21-59
Washington, D.C.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., May 21 (AP).—An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged an assembly of Negro college students yesterday not to feel the desegregation drive was a struggle between white and colored.

p. B-2

"We are battling the segregationists, not the white race," Oliver W. Hill of Richmond said: "We have no desire to take anything from any white person granted him under the law of our common Christian concepts."

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Mr. Hill, chief legal counsel for the Virginia branch of the NAACP, guided the historic May, 1954 Prince Edward County (Va.) desegregation suit through the United States Supreme Court. He is a former Richmond city councilman.

"It is important that in this struggle, we carefully define our terms and follow them with a rigid discipline," Hill said.

"We are now in a period of desegregation, and must remember that integration is a social process that is quite different, and which will come slowly with the passage of time," he said.

Supreme Court Vote

Va. Court Ruling Set Aside 6 To 3

News & Courier p. 3
Tues. 6-9-59
Charleston

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday set aside a lower federal court's decision that three Virginia laws aimed at the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were unconstitutional.

The high court held by a vote of 6-3 that the lower tribunal should not have passed on validity of the Virginia laws until state courts had been given a "reasonable opportunity to construe them."

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Justice Harlan wrote the majority opinion. Justice Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Warren and Justice Brennan joined.

NAACP
Va

Two of the Virginia laws required organizations promoting racial integration, or collecting funds for such purpose, to file with the state the names of members of the groups and complete financial statements.

The third law re-defined barratry, or the stirring up of litigation.

A special three-judge U.S. District Court in Richmond decided the laws violated the U.S. Constitution's guarantees of equal protection and due process of law.

Virginia appealed to the high tri-court's decision. The state contended the special federal court should have withheld a decision on constitutionality of the three laws until the statutes had been interpreted by Virginia courts.

Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP counsel, argued before the Supreme Court that the special court's decision should be affirmed so as to "make clear that federal courts are to be freely open to litigants and that that is a problem for the federal courts and not the state courts."

Marshall insisted the effect of the three laws if upheld would be to shut the doors to federal courts to integration cases. The laws would block NAACP efforts to finance school desegregation cases, he said.

Afro American p. 20
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-30-59

32b

"MY MOST VALUED POSSESSION," said Richmond, Va., militant NAACP attorney, Spotswood W. Robinson, III, Saturday as he received trophy for "supreme service in the cause of freedom" from Dr. Carl Murphy, left, chairman of the NAACP Legal Redress Committee. The noted attorney also received the award on behalf of attorney Oliver W. Hill also of Richmond, who shares the honor bestowed by the Maryland State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, which met Saturday at Sharp Street Methodist Church in its 19th annual session.

Va

Supreme Court bills NAACP for Va. case

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 7-25-59

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — The NAACP last week received a bill totaling $3,063.66 from the U.S. Supreme Court for court costs for losing its challenge of three of Virginia's so-called "anti-NAACP laws."

p. 9

When the NACCP lost its case in the high court, it automatically became responsponsible for the costs incurred by the winner — in this case the state of Virginia. Of the total bill, $2,370.18 was for printing the record of the case, and $693.48 for expenses of the Supreme court clerk.

The NAACP had challenged the constitutionality of three of the five laws passed by the Virginia legislalature in 1956. In a 6-3 decision June 8. the high court decreed that the challenge should have been made in state courts before federal courts were asked for a ruling. Earlier, a special three-judge federal court had ruled in a 2-1 decision that the three laws were unconstitutional.

Two of the three laws involved require organizations engaging in racial litigation or collecting funds for such purposes to register with the state and disclose their membership lists. The third law redefines the acts of barratry — the offense of stirring up litigation.

32b 1959

Virginia's Anti-NAACP Laws Slated For High Court Test

News — Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sun. 3-22-59
32b
p. 15

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court turns its attention this week to the validity of three of Virginia's anti-NAACP laws.

Outcome of the case will have an indirect bearing on similar laws in a number of other states. The court will hear two hours of arguments, starting Monday or Tuesday, on the Virginia test and later will hand down a written opinion.

Aimed at curbing activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the three statutes were passed as part of a package by an extra session of the Virginia legislature in 1956. A three-judge federal court in Richmond found them unconstitutional. State Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison Jr. appealed to the Supreme Court.

The high court has also received NAACP appeals from rulings in similar cases originating in Arkansas and Alabama. It hasn't said yet what it is going to do about them.

Two of the Virginia statutes are registration laws. Under them the NAACP would have to file, among other things, the names and addresses of its members and contributors and complete financial statements.

The third law redefines "Barratry," or the stirring up of lawsuits by some one not personally involved but who nevertheless pays some or all of the expenses.

The NAACP says it is prevented by the new Barratry Act from helping Negroes financially in school desegregation suits. It said the registration laws would subject members to abusive threats and possible loss of employment.

The three-judge panel found the laws deny the NAACP the "equal protection of the laws" and the "due process of law" required by the constitution.

Harrison is asking the Supreme Court to set aside this ruling until State courts can interpret the statutes. If the court won't do that, he wants a reversal of the decision against him. He denies the acts infringe on any constitutional rights.

Shortly after Virginia lost in the court, the Supreme Court ruled in the Alabama case that NAACP membership records could not be ordered disclosed by a State court. The decision set aside a $100,000 fine levied against the organization for failure to produce them.

But later the Alabama Supreme Court reaffirmed the punishment on the ground that the NAACP continued to withhold other papers and records.

The case now is before the high court again. Meantime the NAACP is forbidden to operate in Alabama.

In Arkansas a special three-judge panel declined to pass on the constitutionality of anti-NAACP laws until state courts had construed them.

Va. Lawyers Seek to Bar NAACP Suits

Post + Times Herald
Washington D.C.
P.1-B
Tues. 6-30-59
32b

RICHMOND, June 29 (AP) The Virginia State Bar moved today to have the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from "practicing law, directly or indirectly, in the Commonwealth."

Aubrey R. Bowles, Jr., counsel for the State Bar, filed suit in Richmond Chancery Court against the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc. and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches. Specific defendants named were attorneys Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson III and W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the State Conference.

The suit asked specifically that the defendants "be permanently enjoined and restrained from engaging in or continuing the unlawful practices described and from otherwise practicing law, directly or indirectly, in the Commonwealth of Virginia in any matter whatever."

In the suit against the NAACP, the State Bar said the "avowed purposes and objections of the defendants . . . include . . . the abolition of racially segregated public schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia by means of litigation in the courts . . ."

Members of the NAACP branches, councils and chapters are "urged, encouraged, induced and solicited" to start litigation in courts, the suit added.

Authorizations are obtained from various individuals in many cases "without explaining to them the nature or purpose thereof" and which purport to permit the NAACP to start integration litigation in the names of such individuals, it added.

The suit said the NAACP employs and furnishes at its own expense "lawyers selected and designated solely . . . to commence such litigation" and undertake to create the relation of attorney and client between such individuals and lawyers "without such individuals having any choice in or knowledge of such selection, designation and representation whatever."

The suit added that the authorization, direction, procedures, policies, financing and all other matters are determined and controlled solely by the NAACP.

The State Bar, the suit said, is the administrative agency of the State, and has the duty to investigate, report on and take action in respect to violations of the practice of law in the State

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NAACP

NAACP Seeks Arlington Plan To Desegregate

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Tues. 6-30-59

Motion Filed for 22 Pupils Will Get Bryan Hearing July 7

P.1-B

By John Lawson
Staff Reporter

Negro attorneys asked Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan yesterday to direct the Arlington School Board to prepare an "adequate and comprehensive plan" for desegregation of the County school system.

The motion, filed in Alexandria Federal Court on behalf of 22 Negro children, is to be heard July 7.

It asked that Judge Bryan restrain the Board from refusing to admit the children to white schools this fall.

It also requested him to restrain school officials from "any further action regulating the admission or assignment" of Negro children on a racial basis.

32b
NAACP Va.

Motion Made

The motion asked Judge Bryan to order the Board to submit to him by July 27, then "promptly implement" the plan for "orderly transition" of Arlington schools into a "racially non-discriminatory school system."

All of the children applied for admission to Arlington white schools last fall and were rejected. Last week the School Board reported to Judge Bryan that it had reviewed their cases in accordance with his order but rejected them again.

That action, attorneys for the children said in their motion, was "based upon considerations of race or color" in violation of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

In a supporting document the attorneys said that Judge Bryan could order the children into particular white schools if he found they had been discriminated against becarse of their race.

Cites High Court

The U. S. Supreme Court, they said, has stated that Federal Courts could enjoin the School Board from regulating assignments of any Negro children on the basis of race.

Last fall the School Board rejected the applications of 30 Negro children. Judge Bryan upheld the rejection of 26 but overruled the Board on four others who were admitted to Stratford Junior High School in February.

In March the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals directed Judge Bryan and the School Board to reconsider the rejections.

The motion filed yesterday was signed by five attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and NAACP Legal Defense Fund: Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson of Richmond, Otto L. Tucker of Alexandria, Frank D. Reeves of Washington and James M. Nabrit of New York.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Court Told to Weigh NAACP Curbs

Tues. 6-9-59
P.1
Evening Star

Supreme Bench's 6-3 Ruling Upsets U. S. Judges' Edict

Washington D.C.
32b

A 6-3 ruling by the Supreme Court left the way clear today for a State court ruling on Virginia's so-called "anti-NAACP" laws before Federal courts pass judgment on them.

In the split decision yesterday, the high court set aside a ruling by a three-judge Federal court that the three contested laws were unconstitutional.

Supreme Court Rulings Ease Subversion Roles. Page A-6

The majority opinion, written by Associate Justice John M. Harlan, held that the Federal court should not have ruled on the laws until State courts had an opportunity to construe them.

This was the position the State had taken in arguing for reversal of the lower court ruling. Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, however, had urged the Supreme Court to sustain the three-judge edict.

Enforcement Put Off

In setting aside the lower court ruling as the State requested, the Supreme Court pointed out that assurances had been given by Virginia officials that the contested laws would not be used against the NAACP until a final decision is handed down on their validity.

"According every consideration to the opinion of the majority below, we are nevertheless of the view that the District Court should have abstained from deciding the merits of the issues tendered it, so as to afford the Virginia courts a reasonable opportunity to construe the three statutes in question," the majority opinion said.

It added that "this now well-established procedure is aimed at the avoidance of unnecessary interference by the Federal courts with proper and validly administered State concerns, a course so essential to the balanced working of our Federal system."

Joining with Justice Harlan in the majority opinion were Justices Stewart, Whittaker, Clark, Black and Frankfurter.

Douglas Writes Dissent

A dissenting minority opinion, written by Justice Douglas, contended that Federal Courts were the proper jurisdiction for civil rights cases. Joining Justice Douglas in the dissent were Chief Justice Warren and Justice Brennan.

They took note of Virginia's long-standing anti-integration policy, and said:

"We need not—we should not—give deference to a State policy that seeks to undermine paramount Federal law."

The three laws at issue were among five so-called "anti-NAACP" laws adopted by the Virginia General Assembly in 1956 at the time that the State's now-dead massive resistance laws were enacted.

Tues. 6-9-59

Attacked by NAACP

Attorneys for the NAACP field suit in Federal Court challenging validity of all five laws. A three-judge Federal Court said two of the laws were too vague, and held that State courts should construe them first.

But the three-judge court, by a 2-1 ruling, threw out the other three statutes as unconstitutional. They were the three laws involved in yesterday's ruling.

32

Va

Under the three contested laws, the NAACP was supposed to file with the State membership lists, names of contributors and certain financial information. The laws also attempted to set forth a clearer definition of barratry, which is the offense of stirring up litigation.

Virginia Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison, jr., said he was "very pleased" with the Supreme Court's action, but observed that it settled only a procedural question.

NAACP Lawyer Silent

Oliver W. Hill, counsel for the NAACP, declined comment.

One State official said he considered the ruling significant from the standpoint of Federal-State relationships.

The next step is for the NAACP to carry the case into State Court in Richmond. From there, it can be appealed to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and then brought back to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

The other two laws which were sent back to the State courts were upheld by a Richmond judge, and now are pending on appeal before the State Supreme Court.

Weigh school plans for Prince Edward

Afro American p.5

32

RICHMOND

The Virginia NAACP is studying ways to assure that Prince Edward County public schools will be open to all children of the county in September.

The county board of supervisors failed to vote funds for the operation of public schools in Prince Edward County recently. The action was taken as a last ditch step to avert desegregation. Prince Edward County is under a Federal Court order to mix its schools this September.

Oliver W. Hill, chief legal counsel for the state NAACP, told the AFRO Wednesday, "Eventually, we will take some action, but I'm not in a position to disclose the nature of it right now.

Sat. 7-11-59

IT WAS learned from another source that NAACP attorneys and executives are holding meetings daily, exploring possible courses of action.

Meanwhile, a private educational group is making plans to provide schools for the county's white children. No plans have been made for the 1,600 colored pupils of the county.

County supervisors now find state administration which is in favor of continued support to public education.

In several speeches recently, Governor Almond, once a proponent of "massive resistance," has urged citizens to maintain the state's public school system. He said private schools should augment but not replace the public schools.

* * *

THERE WERE rumors in Richmond that the State, which is under a constitutional obligation to provide free public schools, may take over the operation of schools in Prince Edward County this fall.

Another possibility is that the Federal Government will step in if the Prince Edward County schools are not opened in September. Governor Almond has said that Federal intervention in the operation of public schools would mean integrated staffs as well as mixed classrooms.

The Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches is expected to take legal action late this month to re-open the schools.

NAACP to appeal decision in Virginia

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-25-59

RICHMOND

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p. 6

The Virginia Conference of the NAACP last week announced that it would appeal a recent Circuit Court ruling which opens its records to the General Assembly.

Judge E. W. Henings Jr., the association asserts, erred on several points in this May 19 ruling, among them, the decision that the Boatwright Committee of the General Assembly had a right to inspect association records.

The association is appealing the decision to the State Supreme Court where it intends to prove the Circuit Judge was in error.

* * *

IN HIS decision against the NAACP, Judge Henings said that a Virginia statute which "permits arbitrary attachment of records" does not threaten the association.

The association had sought to get the court to enjoin the committee from inspecting records showing the list of members, contributors, volunteer workers and associates on the ground that these persons would face intimidation, loss of jobs and other reprisals.

It is the contention of the NAACP that the statute was soley designed to put the NAACP out of business in the state.

In addition, the statute makes it a violation for the NAACP to take part in a case in which it is not a defendant.

* * *

TOP - RANKING Virginia NAACP officials last fall were ordered by Judge Henings to answer any and all questions concerning association records put to them by the Boatwright Committee.

The association petitioned the Law and Equity Court to issue an injunction against the committee to keep it from seizing NAACP records.

Later, however, the case was transferred back to the Circuit Court amidst loud protests by the association.

Virginia Bar Defends Ethics

Journal p.4-A
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 7-1-59

THE VIRGINIA State Bar has approached the school segregation issue from a new direction and its outcome will be watched with interest. The association has moved to have the NAACP and its lawyers barred from the courts of Virginia; that is, from practicing the legal profession in the state.

The reasons given by the bar for its act of self-protection and protection of the ethics of the profession are that the NAACP and its affiliated organizations and members "have urged, encouraged, induced and solicited" to start litigation in the courts. The NAACP has obtained authorizations from individuals without explaining to them "the nature or purpose thereof" to let themselves be used in litigation seeking integration in the public schools of Virginia.

32

The NAACP undoubtedly has some smart lawyers, but there are many such lawyers in Virginia and in other states where little regard has been paid by them to the ethics which members of the legal profession require of their membership. Virginia's Bar seeks a showdown on the subject.

Plan To Stage $100,000 Drive

Chicago Defender

32b

WASHINGTON — The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs held a two-day emergency conference here recently to consider problems of finance and a broadened program of activity.

It was the first such meeting called by the president, Mrs. Rosa L. Cragg of Detroit, since her election on July 31, 1958. Mrs. Cragg succeeded Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago.

Attending the conference were representatives of affiliated clubs in 19 of the 40 states where the association operates and they included city, state, and regional officers.

Chicago 37 Ill

Under immediate consideration were the disposition of property at 1114 Ch. st N. W. which formerly served as national headquarters of the association and the Frederick Douglas Home at Anacostin, Md.

The delegates unanimously approved a proposal for establishing a health center in the Ch St. property on a pilot national health program. This will serve as a pattern for the adoption of the same project in all other cities where there are member clubs. It will be directed by Mrs. Dorothy D. Watts, instructor of Public Health at Howard U.

Sat 2-7-59

P 24

The group later adopted a package program which includes besides the health project, the restoration and rehabilitation of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and the clearance of legal entanglements involving income property erected on the grounds of the Douglass Memorial, and improvements for the national headquarters at 1601 R St. N.W.

Mrs. Cragg said that the Douglass Memorial was the most difficult problem facing the organization. She said she expected to clear this up within the next two years with re-vitalized program which the members had accepted as a challenge.

To underwrite the costs of these efforts, a package contribution drive will be launched with a goal of $100,000 to wipe out all indebtednesses.

Mrs. Fannie J. Benford of Gary, Ind. well-known businesswoman and civic leader will lead the campaign. Leading the special gifts drive will be Mrs. Hallie Hayes, also of Gary, a charter member of the association and the mother of 23 children.

Having disposed of financial matters, the conference turned its attention to such other topics as education, strengthening family ties and the problem of juvenile delinquency, participation in government, civil rights and public relations.

Participating in the lively panel discussion on these subjects were representatives of these various fields. They included, Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, professor of history at North Carolina College at Durham and a former Fulbright lecturer in Europe; Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins, Chicago, public relations consultant for the Illinois Public Aid Commission:

Mrs. La Ursa Hedrick of the Illinois Youth Commission in Chicago; Atty. John Murrell Capers, who has been five times elected to the Cleveland City Council; and Mrs. Burma Whitted, chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Front Royal Educational Fund which is sponsoring the education here of the 26 Negro children involved in the Warren County, Va. integration suit.

Miss Chloo Giddord, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, addressed the delegates at the opening session. Miss Gifford's appearance marked a new peak in fraternal relations between the two groups, when she pledged the cooperation of her organization with the association.

Rev. Douglas Oliver of New York City who is being sent to India as a missionary by the organization led the devotional service.

NACW to mobilize 100,000 for association expansion

32b

Afro American

WASHINGTON — A unique military campaign which uses soldiers, ranking from privates to generals, but no firearms is currently underway across the country.

Its objective is the enrollment of 100,000 women in the ambitious and far - flung program set up by the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

P 11

The Commander - In-Chief of the whole operation is Mrs. Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit, Michigan, who was elected president of the Federation at its 31st biennial convention there last June.

Baltimore, Md.

SERVING under her is a network of officers whose job it is to marshall forces in five regions. The purpose of the drive as stated by Mrs. Gragg is to:

Sat 4-11-59

1. Extend the reach of the Association's fellowship and more adequately represent the views and aspirations of women.

2. Unite the greatest possible number of women in the Association's program.

3. Provide a national directory of 100,000 names and addresses for the files of the association.

* * *

MRS. GRAGG emphasized that this is not a membership drive, but is a National Enrollment of Women. She believes that most national womens' groups have common purposes and goals, but there is a need to pool their efforts to reach more non - organized women with a program.

The national enrollment visualizes having a handy reference list which could be used for quick mobilization of women on many important projects as well as reaching down to the grass roots level.

Co - Commanders in the campaign are Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Iola Rowan, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Louella Goff, Covington, Virginia; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Chicago, Illinois: and Mrs. Dollie J. Alexander, Atlanta, Georgia.

The National commander is Mrs. Fannie Jenkins Benford of Gary, Indiana and the National Chairman of Enlistment is Mrs. Ella H. Mitchell, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

SERVING AS SPECIAL assistants to the National Commander are Mrs. Susan Blockson, Sewickley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Marlin, Texas; Mrs. Lillian Frazier, Pensacola, Florida: and Mrs. H. Corrinne Lowry, Washington, D.C.

National chairman for special gifts is Mrs. Hallie Hayes, Gary, Indiana and National Chairman of Citizens Enlistment is Mrs. Mayme Mason Higgins, Chicago, Illinois.

Regional commanders include Mrs. Fannie Baxter O'Banion, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley, Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mae C. Baker, Pueblo, Colorado; Mrs. Ruby Stutz Lyles, Jackson, Mississippi; and Mrs. E. L. Dunning, Eldorado, Arkansas.

Regional generals are Mrs. Emily Kelly, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Naomi Hatcher, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Mrs. Thelma Unthank, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Alice Mickens, West Palm Beach, Florida, and Mrs. J. O. A. Conner, Waco, Texas.

Mrs. Gamlin Elected Head Of Alabama Federation

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 6-27-59

MOBILE, Ala.—Mrs. Mattie E. Gamlin was elected president of the Alabama Association of Colored Women's Clubs at the closing session of the convention, June 2. Mrs. Gamlin is a teacher at the Emerson Elementary School; a graduate of Alabama State College, and a member of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority.

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p. 3

The third vice presidency went to Mrs. Arlena A. Harrison, Mobile, teacher at the Ella Grant School.

The convention headquarters was Greater Mt. Zion Baptist Church, the Rev. S. McCree, minister. Bringing greetings at the opening session were:

City Commissioner Joseph N. Langan; Dr. C. L. Scoborough, assistant superintendent of schools; Dr. E. B. Goode, worthy matron of Alabama Eastern Star; Mrs. Eunita Taylor, Rev. J. Echols Lowery and Miss Daisye Y. Davies, president of Mobile City Federation.

The speaker for the educational program was Dr. Rosa L. Gragg, Detroit, Mich., national president of the association.

■

Mrs. Sadie B. Wright presided over the executive board meeting.

Highlights of the business session included the announcement of a new City Federation Club organized in Gadsden, Ala.; the extension of the scholarship aid to Misses Crawford, Dothan, and Young, Montgomery; new furniture bought for the Partlow School for the mentally retarded boys and girls at Tuscaloosa, and for the Alabama Industrial School for delinquents.

Following the annual address by the state president, Mrs. Mabel L. Neely, awards were made. The Henrietta Gibbs Scholarship trophy went to Anniston; to the Gadsden Federation went the Nellie Brown trophy; to the Mary W. Burrough Club of Prichard, Ala., went the I. K. Campfield trophy; the Margery B. Gaillard trophy was awarded to the Humanistic Challengers Club, Mobile; the Sadie B. Wright trophy was awarded to Mrs. Myrtle Gray of Birmingham.

Miss Daisye Davies, president of the Mobile City Federation, was crowned "Miss Alabama Queen" for having made the largest donation to the Special Project Fund. A trophy was awarded the Willing Workers Federated Club, Mobile, for having the most registered voters for the year. To the Junior Federation making the most progress for the year, a trophy was given, this trophy went to the Mobile Junior Federation.

MRS. M. E. GAMLIN

The Birmingham Junior Federation won a trophy for the best all-round achievements for the year.

NACW honors

Afro American

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Three Washington newswomen were honored by the Washington and Vicinity Federation of Women's Clubs at their recent third annual conference meeting at headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Sat. 5-23-59

p. 4

The honorees were Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan of the Associated Negro Press, Mrs. Pearlie Cox Harrison of the AFRO-AMERICAN and Miss Ethel Payne of COPE, AFL-CIO.

3-4

Baltimore
Md.

THE CITATIONS were presented by Mrs. M. Corrinne Lowry, president of the federation for "outstanding achievements and contributions to the community."

Concert Climaxes Regional Confab

32b

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat

5-9-59

The annual meet of the Central Region, NANM, was climaxed with a grand concert Saturday, April 25, in the auditorium of Abraham Lincoln Center, 700 E. Oakwood blvd.

The concert featured the new and outstanding vocal ensemble, the Robinsonians, directed by Joseph Robinson, pianist and composer; Alyce Martin Meine, organist Claudine Roy, soprano and the Park Manor Congregational choir, Betty L. King, director.

The concert was in every respect brilliant and the audience from the beginning until the end was overwhelmingly responsive.

Prior to the concert portion of the program finalists in the Regional contest were heard.

One, a pianist and the other, a singer, will enter the National scholarship contest to be held in St. Louis, Mo., August 16th, having been judged the best to appear in the region auditions.

New officers elected during the business session presided over by Mrs. Teresa Sanders, vice president, in charge of the region, Indianapolis, Ind., were Harriet [illegible], assistant regional director, [illegible] Music Club, Champaign, Ill., Mrs. Dorothy C. Gibson, Chicago Music Association, recording secretary; and John E. Webb, president of the Dett Music Club was elected parliamentarian.

Miss Ruth Calimese, Champaign, Ill., was re-elected to her position as executive secretary-treasurer of Central region.

Calvin B. Williams, past president of CMA installed the officers.

Representatives from seven branches of the Central region were in attendance at the meeting.

Out of town musicians included Mrs. Ollie Mae Grayson, Indianapolis; David Hardiman, Indianapolis; president of the Youth division, NANM Mrs. Helen Carter Moses, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Hattie M. Windfield, Champaign and Mrs. Edna Lee, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lawrence Merriweather, Fort Wayne, Ind.; David H. Cloud, Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Herbert Jones, Indianapolis.

The all day session was begun with the registration and assembly at 10:30 p.m., with Miss Alethea F. Baham, assisted by Mrs Destalear Randolph, serving as registrar.

Immediately after the assembly period was concluded Mrs. Dorothy C. Gibson, chairman, called for the panel discussion: "Community Expectations of the Musician," with John Webb, serving as the moderator.

PANELISTS HEARD

Participating musicians in the panel discussion were: Dr. Ruth Allen Fouche, Chicago Public schools, former secretary NANM, Inc. Past President CMA Charles Elgar, executive of American Federation of Musicians, Local 208, Violinist and conductor Walter Henri Dyett, director of Band and Orchestra Du Sable high school, American Federation of Musicians and Director of Shriners Talent Beauty Contest, and Theodore Charles Stone, Music Editor, Chicago Daily Defender, Editor of NNAM Bulletin, president CMA, member of the Board of Directors NANM, and concert singer.

ELLA JENKINS APPEARS

A luncheon was served by Mrs. Ruth C. Ellis and Mrs. Helen R. White, as chairmen of the committee, assisted by William Robinson, Prudence Wilson and Mrs. Clarice Saunders.

During the luncheon Ella Jenkins, led the group in folk songs and rhythms which got a fine response from the musicians.

At the business meeting many phases of the work of the organization was discussed and Dr. Omega King, co - chairman contributed many worthwhile observations to the musicians.

NANM PREXY VISITS HERE

Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, National president of NANM, Indianapolis, paid an unexpected visit to the Regional meet and was warmly received when he was introduced by the chairman, Mrs. Gibson.

Theodore Charles Stone, president of the Chicago Music Association and National editor of NANM Bulletin, introduced Mrs. Sanders, the regional director.

The banquet which was enjoyed by the visitors and local musicians was arranged by Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. White and they were assisted by Mrs. Priscilla Mayo Francois, Calvin B. Williams and Arthur Logan.

Lillian Howard, soprano, and Wayne Samuels, pianist of the CMA Youth division provided beautiful music for the dinner. They were heartily applauded for their music.

Stone, presented corsages to Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. White and Mrs. Ellis before the dinner adjourned to attend the regional contest and concert.

A social hour was given by Mrs. Blanch Smith Walton, in her apartment following the concert.

Delightful refreshments were served by the hostess and the musicians had an opportunity to chat and chew.

The Central region was sponsored by the host committee composed of members of the Chicago Music Association and the Dett Music Club.

Both presidents of the clubs, Stone and Webb, were members of Mrs. Gibson's committee. Dr. King was the co-chairman.

32b

OFFICIALS OF THE CENTRAL Region of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., check reports of the one day meet held in Abraham Lincoln Center, April 25. Representatives of branches in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan were present at the annual meet. Left to right: Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, national president, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Teresa Sanders, vice president, NANM, and director of the Region, Indianapolis, Ind.; Theodore Charles Stone, National board member and president of the Chicago Music Association co-host to the meet. Standing in rear are John E. Webb, president, president of the Dett gathering and Walter H. Dyett, director of band and orchestra, one of the panelists of the day's topic "Community Expectations of the Musicians."

St. Louis Host To NANM Music Group Aug. 15 - 22

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 12

Sat. 8-15-59

ST. LOUIS — The 36th Annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, president, will convene August 15-22, inclusive, at Keil Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo. P. 12

The organization will bring to the city prominent musicians, music educators, artists, composers, music critics, choral directors and lay musicians from all sections of the United States and the District of Columbia.

The association has as its primary purposes the development of higher standards through lectures, conferences and performances, and to encourage and assist in the cultivation of musical gifts among talented and deserving youth.

ORRIN SUTHERN

The convention celebrates its 40th anniversary on this occasion and an outstanding schedule of concerts, demonstrations, workshops, and conferences have been outlined for the delegates and laymen who attend the annual meet.

On Sunday, Aug. 16, ten youths having won regional contests will compete for the National Scholarship Awards.

Among winners in the past years have been the world famous Marian Anderson and Grace Bumbry, a St. Louis contralto who is currently on a tour of Europe.

TRIBUTE TO W. C. HANDY

The national body will be officially welcomed to city on Monday evening, Aug. 17, when the Citizens Committee of the St. Music Association, Leon Dooms, jr., president, presents the W. C. Handy Memorial Musicale on the river front, at the foot of Washington avenue.

The program sponsored by the committee in cooperation with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor's office and Downtown, Inc., will be highlighted by the appearance of outstanding stars, including Etta Moten the internationally famous singing actress.

Miss Moten, whose career has embraced the concert stage, radio, TV, opera, and theater, plus the screen, will be honored for her outstanding contribution to the cultural progress of her race.

A salute to St. Louis talent will be observed on Sunday evening when choral groups, singers, and instrumentalists give the first concert.

YOUNG PEOPLE TO ATTEND

The Youth department, David Hardiman, president; Mrs. Sadie Hardiman, supervisor; and the Junior department, Ann Beverly Jones, president; Miss Josephine C. Inhiss, supervisor, will hold their sessions during the same time of the parent boly.

The president's Council consisting of presidents of the various branches of the association will hold regular meetings and a variety of social and recreational activities have been arranged for the delegates.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Officers of the association include, Dr. Polin, Indiana; Mrs. Lillian D. Perry, Louisiana; Mrs. Blanche K. Thomas, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Mrs. Lessie Spurlock, Philadelphia; Mrs. Teresa Sanders, Indianapolis; Mrs. Florence C. McCleaves, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Grazier Barnes, St. Louis; Orrin C. Suthern, Lincoln university, Pa.; W. Russell Johnson, Philadelphia; Leroy H. Boyd, New York City; Miss Ruth Calimese, Champaign, Ill., and Clarence H Wilson, St. Louis.

Members of the National board are: Chauncey Northern, Constance Berksteiner, Dr. D. Dudley Archer, New York City; Theodore Charles Stone, Miss Josephine C. Inniss, Chicago; Eugene Hancock, Detroit; Wirt D. Walton St. Louis; D. Booker Bridges, Brooklyn; Dr. J. Roy Terry, St. Louis, and Rufus Watson, attorney.

CONCERT AGENDA

Tuesday evening the youths will perform, and on Wednesday evening artists from the various regions of the Association will present the Regional Night concert.

On Thursday evening in the Opera House, a presentation of the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" by Mascagni will be given by members of the Opera Workshop, under the direction of Celeste Cole, Detroit.

ETTA MOTEN

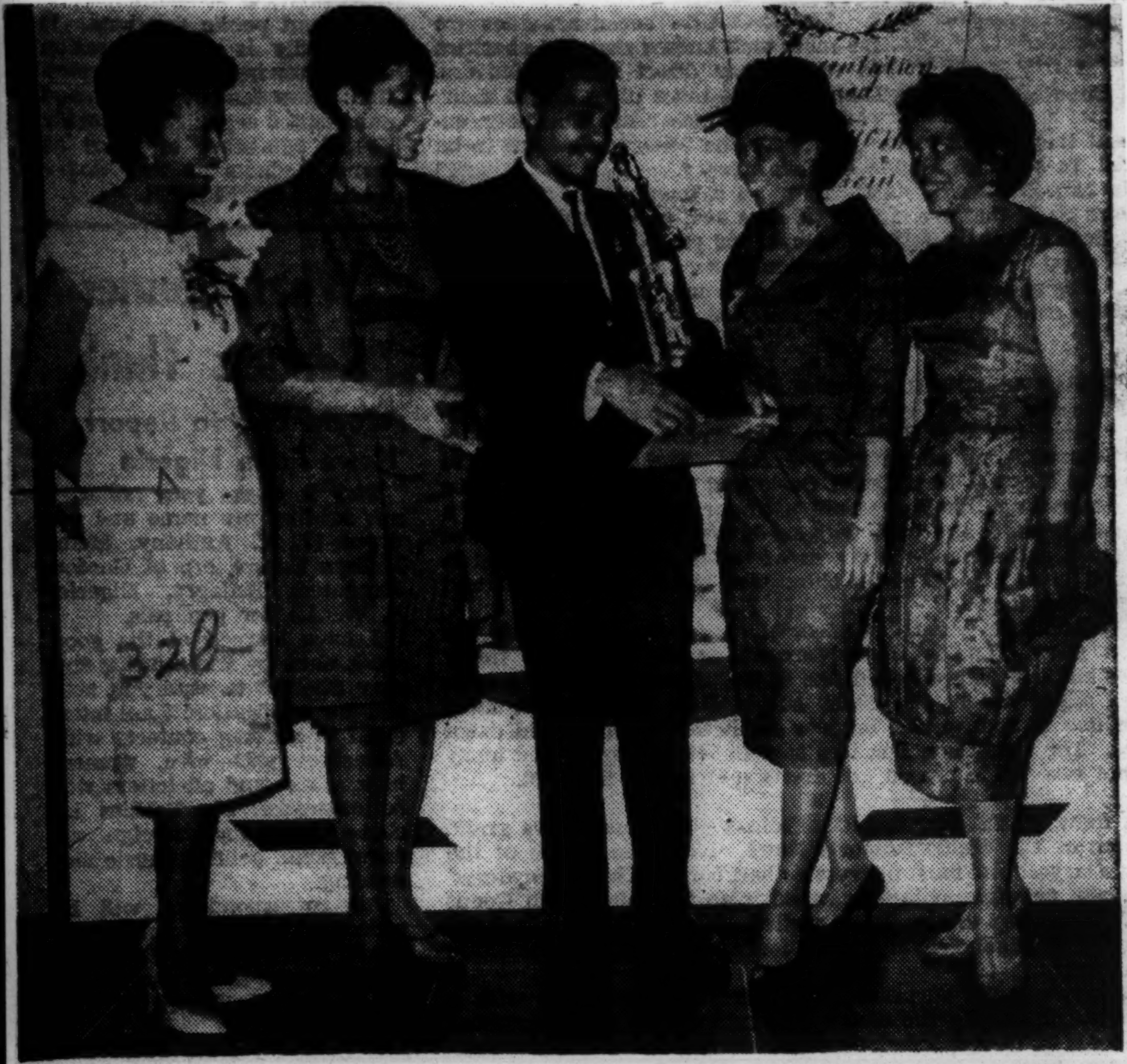
The concert performances will terminate on Friday evening in the Opera House when the Association will present Robert McFerrin, leading baritone of the Metropolitan opera in recital.

Workshops and lectures in voice, piano, composition, instrumental and choral technique, church music, jazz, public school music and opera will occupy the attention of the delegates during the day sessions. St. Louisans scheduled to participate as clinicians are Dr. Oren Brown, voice therapist associated with Barnes hospital; and Wirt D. Walton, director of the Harris Teachers College Choir.

W. C. HANDY

Other distinguished leaders from over the country will contribute to the clinics as well.

St. Louisans spearheading the convention are Leon E. Doom, president of St. Louis Music Association; Grazia C. Barnes, vice president in charge of the Midwest region; Clarence H. Wilson, president emeritus of the National body, and Kenneth B. Billups, who is convention chairman.



32b

NAFAD's Top Designer— William V. Harper of Atlanta, Ga., receives a trophy for the glen plaid dress and coat he entered in competition at the 10th annual convention in New York of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers. Left to right: Lois K. Alexander, national president of NAFAD; Mrs. Harper, wife of the designer, wearing the prize-winning suit that she also modeled; Mr. Harper, Vivian Copeland and Freddye Henderson, past national president of NAFAD.—Clemons Photo.

LADIES OF FASHION WOW NEW YORK

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 7-11-59

NEW YORK—Leading figures in the fashion world came from all parts of the country for the 10th annual convention of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, held here for five days at International Center.

32b

Considered the most exciting and fruitful of all NAFAD conventions, the meet was climaxed by a full-scale fashion show and awards presentation in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria.

■

A busy week included a press preview and luncheon during which the best in apparel and accessory design were selected by a panel of judges. Viewing the 110 pieces were Eleanor Lambert, press director of the New York Dress Institute; Houston, designer for Lily Dache; David Kidd of Arthur Jablow and lecturer at the Parsons School of Design; Frieda DeKnight, fashion editor of Johnson Publications, and Evelyn Cunningham of The Pittsburgh Courier.

■

Winners were announced and presented trophies at the Waldorf-Astoria. William V. Harper of Atlanta, Ga., an art teacher as well as fashion designer, won first place for his Glen plaid sheath dress and coat, which was modeled by his wife. Accessory design trophy was won by Cleo Simms of New York. Trophies were donated by the F. & M. Schaefer Company.

Other presentations made at the Waldorf were a special award to the National Council of Negro Women; a public service award to Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, former assistant to the Mayor, and the third annual $500 scholarship to the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Inc.

■

Other features of the convention were a Junior NAFAD fashion show and luncheon, a series of workshops and tours through fabric houses, design schools and museums.

Delegates were guests of the Brooklyn chapter at Coney Island, of the Queens group at a garden party at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, and of the Manhattan chapter at a cocktail party in the Hotel Theresa. Convention hosts were the three NAFAD chapters in the metropolitan New York area, the Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens chapters.

NAFAD Tenth Convention To Feature Awards and Large Scale Fashion Show

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 6-29-59

p19

NEW YORK CITY—Top ranking names in the world of fashions will be judges of the best in apparel and accessory designs for the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, which holds its tenth annual convention in this city June 16-21.

Eleanor Lambert, Lily Dache, Evelyn Cunningham, Frieda DeKnight and David Kidd have agreed to serve on a panel to pass upon the creative efforts of NAFAD members at a special press preview and luncheon, June 18, in the Exhibit Hall of the International Center, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 345 East 46th St., said Mrs. Lois K. Alexander, NAFAD national president.

■

The press preview and luncheon sparks a full convention program which reaches its climax Sunday evening, June 21, with a large-scale fashion show in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, featuring original creations by professional designers from the 17 NAFAD chapters throughout the country.

Added features of the Waldorf-Astoria affair will be the presentation by NAFAD of a special award to the National Council of Negro Women, a public services award to Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, former assistant to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and the third annual $500 scholarship to the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

32b 1959 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JEANES SUPERVISORS

Jeanes Supervisors Hold Convention At Tuskegee

Journal — Guide

Norfolk Va.

Sept 5 59

P. 11

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Meeting at Tuskegee Institute last week for its Golden Jubilee and 8th Biennial Convention, the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors heard Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Phelps-Stokes Fund and a member of the board of directors of the Southern Education Foundation issue the call for "a new order in human relations in the world today."

Speaking at the public meeting held in Logan Hall before 2,000 persons, Dr. Patterson said, "There should not and must not be arbitrary standards for any group." In a specific reference, he said, "In all areas of endeavor, the national norms for Negroes can be no less than those for any other American."

Dr. Patterson quoted the sage advice of two great Americans—John D. Rockefeller who told his son that three things are of basic importance in our society. "To work, to save and to give;" and from Booker T. Washington —"Freedom is a conquest and never a bequest."

In welcoming the Jeanes Supervisors and members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Education Foundation, the sponsoring agency, Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, said, "In welcoming you back to Tuskegee Institute for the Jeanes Golden Jubilee Convention, I am reminded of the kinship which you share with Tuskegee Institute as a pioneering body that has devoted its entire energies toward helping humanity."

Former Tuskegee prexy keynotes Jeanes parley

Afro American P: 17

Baltimore.

Sat. 5-23-59

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute, was the keynote speaker at the recent Golden Jubilee and eighth biennial Convention of the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors at Tuskegee Institute.

Theme for the convention was "A Challenge for the New Era of Exploration in Education."

Dr. Patterson, who is president of the Phelps - Stokes Fund and a member of the Southern Education Foundation, issued a call for "a new order in human relations."

"IF WE ARE to have wide and effective participation in our American society," said Dr. Patterson, "we must accept our full role."

He challenged the Jeanes Supervisors to influence the young people with all possible haste to achieving social responsibility.

President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute welcomed the delegates and visitors to the campus.

* * *

OTHER participants were Dr. Kimball Wiles of the University of Florida, Dr. Jane Franseth of the U.S. Office of Education in Washington and Miss Dorothy Height of Washington, president of the National Council of Negro Women.

Association officers are Mesdames Velma Adams, president; Josie B. Sessions, vice president; Rosalie Wyatt, secretary; Kara V. Jackson, executive secretary; Rebecca Crawford, treasurer;

And Mesdames Rosa H. Fort, parliamentarian, Mayme L. Copeland and Ida N. Givens, founder - organizer.

32b 1959

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARKET DEVELOPERS

Negro market developers elect officers

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.
Fri. 5-29-59
p. 5
3 col

DETROIT — LeRoy Jeffries, vice-president of Johnson Publishing Co., Chicago, was reelected president of the National Association of Market Developers during the sixth annual convention here at Hotel Gotham last week.

Other officers elected were Jesse J. Lewis, Jesse J. Lewis Associates, Birmingham, first vice president; William G. Porter, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, second vice-president; Julian C. Nichols, Pepsi-Cola Co., Washington, D.C., third vice president;

Louneer Pemberton, Urban League, Kansas City, Missouri, secretary; Frank A. Dee, Schenley Distillers, New York City, assistant secretary; William F. Nabors, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Memphis, treasurer; Thomas Shropshire, marketing specialist, New York City, assistant treasurer.

B and P Women To Hold Convention In Detroit

MRS. MARIE L. HARRISON
To Preside

DR. E CORINNE GALVIN
Luncheon Speaker

Guide Norfolk, Va.
9-26-5
p. 7.

DETROIT, Mich. — A Citizen's Committee of 100 women, prominent in community affairs, has joined forces with the Detroit Club of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. to make the 24th national convention to be held at the Detroit-Leland Hotel October 8-10 a significant and memorable one.

32b

The national president, Mrs. Marie L. Harrison of East Orange, N. J. will preside for the 4th consecutive year.

THE DETROIT CLUB, sparked by its convention chairman, Mrs. Ruth E. Bolar, has organized its entire membership into 15 committees to insure the comfort, convenience and entertainment of delegates and visitors who will converge on the city from points as far northwest as Alaska,, and as far south as Texas.

The convention theme "Widening Horizons" will be stressed throughout the convention and workshops will point up the participating expected of local clubs. A highlight of the program will be a talk, entitled "Africa Speaks", by a member-at-large from Africa.

ON FRIDAY afternoon a panel of club presidents will discuss the topic "Developing Leadership In Our Communities". Discussion leaders will include Mrs. Geraldine Smith of Detroit, Mrs. Margaret Belcher of Columbus, Ga.; Mrs. Eva Smith of Chester, Pa., and Mrs. Myrtle Jenkins of Dallas, Texas.

According to the public relations director, Dr. Blanche Crayton of Cleveland, Ohio a full calendar of social events has been arranged. On Wednesday evening there will be a pre-convention cocktail party for the Press and on the same evening the Detroit Club will welcome early arrivals with a get acquainted coffee hour.

THE ANNUAL awards luncheon will climax the convention on Saturday at 1 p.m. at the Latin Quarter where some 800 guests will hear an address by the dynamic Dr. E. Corinne Galvin, only Negro member on the teaching staff of Ithaca College in the Graduate Seminars of Social Sciences. Dr. Galvin holds a Doctorate from Cornell University. Awards will be given for Achievement, service for Acheivement service two scholarships will be awarded high school students.

The election of officers for 1959-61 will take place immediately following the luncheon.

B & P Women honor Geneva K. Valentine

The Afro-Am!
Baltimore, Md.
326
11-7-59
P. 11

DETROIT, Mich. — The 24th annual convention of the National Association of Business and Professional Women's Clubs climaxed its three-day session, here, Saturday, with an awards luncheon, citing Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine of Washington.

The luncheon was held in the new Veterans Memorial Building.

Mrs. Valentine, a leader in the field of real estate and prefabricated houses, received the Association's top award for achievement.

* * *

MRS. AGNES F. BRISTOL of this city won the coveted Community Service Award for her many years of civic and cultural activity. The National Appreciation Award went to Mrs. Jessyva Hayden of Birmingham, Ala., for her contribution in the field of music.

National scholarships went to Miss George Fay De Rouen of Port Arthur, Texas and Miss Inez Patricia Qualls of Hackensack, N.J.

* * *

MORE THAN 500 delegates and guests heard Dr. E. Corinne Galvin, professor of Social Sciences at Ithaca College, N.Y., challenge her audience to think seriously of an In-Service Training Program for women of Asia and Africa.

Speaking from the subject "Widening Horizons Through Services," Dr. Galvin stressed the point that no group can exist adequately as a separate entity, and urged the sponsorship of students both to and from Asia and Africa along with the organization of women's clubs in these areas to stimulate their growth as well as our own.

Among the dais guests at the luncheon were the Hon. Louis B. Marianni, Mayor of Detroit; Otis Smith, Auditor - general the state of Michigan; Circuit Judge Wade H. McCree; Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Lt. Governor John B. Swainson, acting Governor of Michigan; and Atty. Cora Brown, former State Senator and currently Associate General Counsel in the department of the Postmaster-General in Washington, D.C. served as mistress of ceremonies.

* * *

FOLLOWING LUNCHEON, election took place with Mrs. Florence Allen Holmes of New York emerging as the new national president.

Mrs. Holmes is a real estate broker, and has been president of the New York chapter for five years.

Elected to serve with her are:

Mrs. Marion Bryant of Pittsburgh, 1st vice president; Dr. Zelia Evans, Montgomery, Ala., 2nd vice president; Mrs. Jessyca Hayden, Birmingham, Ala., 3rd vice president; Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbia, Ga., recording secretary;

Mrs. Edna Dabney, Washington, D.C., financial secretary; Mrs. Wilnette Price, Atlantic City, N.J., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Minnie B. Hurley, New York, treasurer; and Mrs. Ruth E. Bolar of Detroit, editor of Responsibility, the organization's magazine.

MRS. FLORENCE HOLMES

Among the visitors attending the convention were Dr. Rosey Pool of London, England; Miss Ersala Eisenberg of Germany; Dr. Marion Edmans, dean of the School of Education at Wayne University; and Mrs. Rola Pratt, head of the University School of Nursing in Nigeria.

* * *

SOCIAL EVENTS planned for the weekend included a press party on Wednesday evening, a dinner party, and a champagne party on Thursday and on Friday, a luncheon honoring national committee chairmen and national officers.

The Detroit chapter entertained the convention at breakfast on Friday morning at the Gotham Hotel and again on Saturday morning at the convention hotel.

* * *

ON FRIDAY night in the ballroom of the Detroit-Leland the hostess club gave a dancing party at which time the winners were announced.

The top winner Miss Carmen Cochran of Detroit was crowned "Miss Business and Professional Woman of 1959." The young woman is a local beauty and a student at Wayne University. She was crowned by Mrs. Cora Brown, attorney and Associate General Counsel in the Post Office Dept. in the nation's capital.

The organization will hold its first executive meeting under the new national president the last week in January, 1960 at Waterbury, Conn., and the spring executive meeting at Columbus, Ohio. The 1960 convention city is Columbus, Ga.

National Achievement Award
Geneva K. Valentine

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md.
11-7-59
P. 11
326

MRS. GENEVA K. VALENTINE, of Washington, builder and real estate broker, was awarded the National Achievement Award by the National Association of Business and Professional Women at the annual convention in Detroit, Mich., last week.

Negro Musicians' 40th Convention Set for St. Louis

Courier Sat. 8-1-59
Pittsburgh, Pa.
32b
p. 23

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Hundreds of musicians and music lovers from across the nation will be in attendance at the 40th annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, national president, to be held at the Keil Auditorium, Aug. 15-21, inclusive.

Artists, music educators, composers, teachers, choral directors and lay musicians will take part in the week-long activities, culminating with the National Artist night concert, featuring the internationally known Met star, Robert McFerrin.

The convention will be highlighted on one evening by the full scale presentation of Pietro Mascagni's opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," directed by Celeste Cole, noted Detroit opera director and singer.

■

SOME OF THE nation's leading musicians are scheduled to participate in the clinics, workshops and demonstrations, and even more of the organizations' members will take part in the various nightly concerts which have been arranged for this convention.

Presiding over the convention will be Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Polin is completing his ninth year as president of the organization. The national has some 2,500 members who are affiliated with branch organizations established throughout the United States and the District of Columbia.

Interspersed throughout the week of meetings will be programs, lectures, demonstrations and business sessions, climaxed with concerts in the evenings.

■

WHILE THE parent organization is carrying on its 40th year program, the Youth Division David Hardiman, Indinapolis, Ind. president, and the Junior Divi City; Leroy H. Boyd, New York Mrs. Lessie Spurlock, Philadel sion, Beverly Ann Jones, New Orleans, La., president, will hold their convention.

Mrs. Sadie Hardiman, Indianapolis, Ind., is director of the Youth Division, and Josephine C. Inniss, Chicago, Ill., is the director of the Juniors.

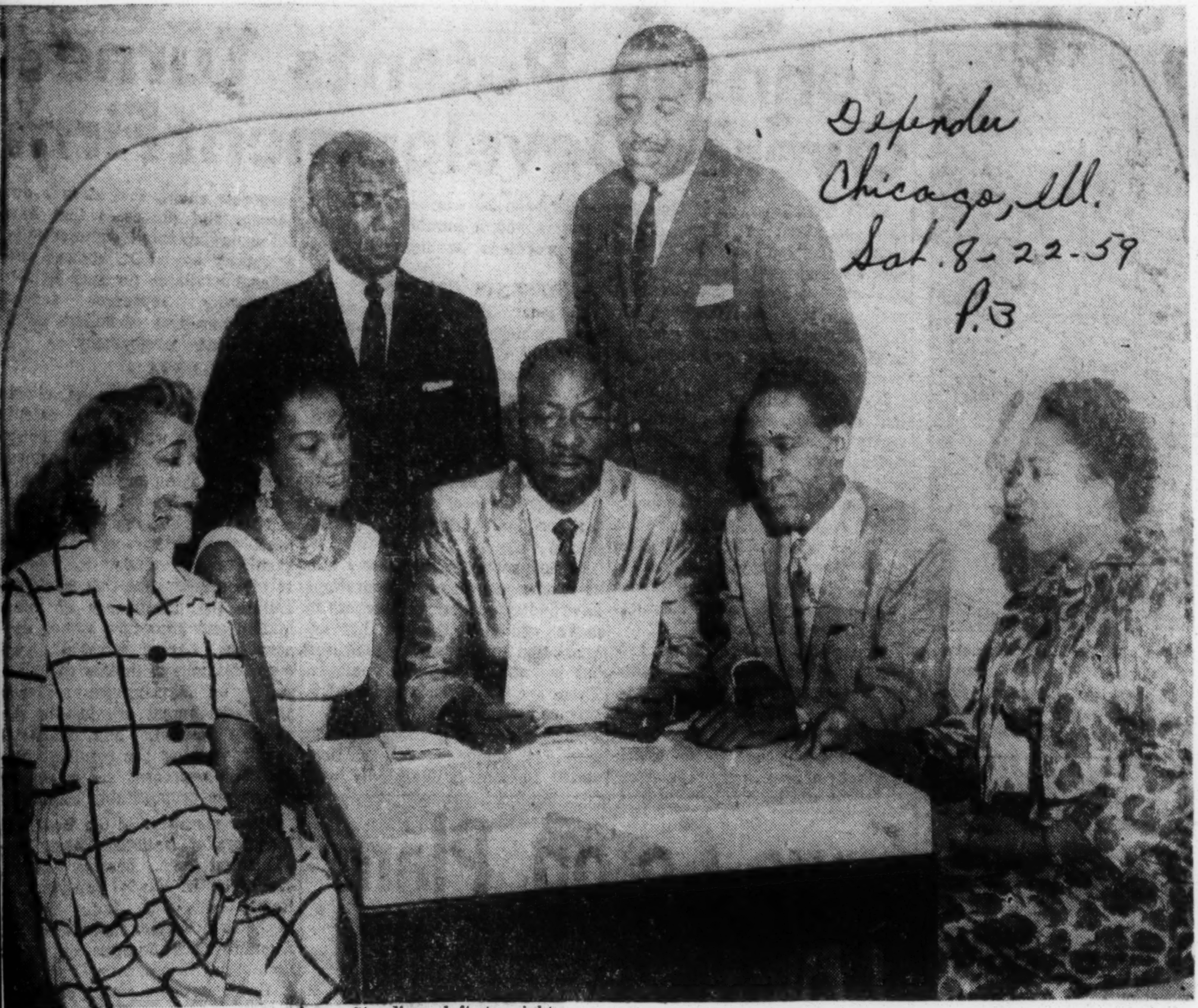
The national scholarship contest, Clarence H. Wilson, chairman, will be held Sunday, Aug. 16, and the St. Louis branch night concert will be held Monday, Aug. 17, followed by Youth Night, Tuesday, Aug. 18; Regional Branch Night, Aug. 19; National Honors Night, Aug. 20, (including "Cavalleria Rusticana") and National Artist Night (McFerrin), Aug. 21.

■

THE ST. LOUIS Music Association, Leon Doom Jr., president, is host to the convention. Kenneth B. Billups is the general chairman of the coming meeting.

Among the national leaders slated to attend are Mrs. Lillian D. Perry, New Orleans; Mrs. Blanche K. Thomas, New York phia; W. Russell Johnson, Philadelphia; Orrin C. Suthern, Lincoln University, Pa. Constance Berksteiner, New York City; Dr. Dudley D. Archer, Brooklyn; Chauncey Northern, New York City; Theodore Charles Stone, Chicago, Ill.; Wirt Walton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Teresa Sanders, Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Florence Cole McCleaves, Memphis.

Other national directors are Eugene Handcock, Detroit; D. Booker Bridges, Brooklyn; Miss Ruth Calimese, Champaign, Ill.; Dr. J. Roy Terry, St. Louis, and Mrs. Grazia Barnes, St. Louis, Mo.



Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-22-59
P.3

NBA OFFICERS — National Bar Association officers met in Chicago's Hotel Sherman recently to finalize plans for their 34th annual convention to be held in Milwaukee, Wis. Seated left to right: Gloria E. Wilson, chairman of legal aid comm.; Jewel Stratford Rogers, secretary to the N B A; William S. Thompson, president; Leroy Charles, regional director; Mrs. Leroy Charles, vice president, Womens' Auxiliary. Standing, left to right: Euclid L. Taylor, former National Bar Assn. president, and Theodore W. Coggs, general chairman, 34th annual meeting.

National Bar To Meet In Milwaukee, Aug. 20

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-22-59
P.3

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 34th annual convention of the National Bar Association will convene in Milwaukee, Wis., at the Hotel Schroeder, Aug. 20-22, it was announced this week by President William S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C.

Registration for the convention will begin on Wednesday evening, Aug. 19, from 6 to 8 p.m. Following a reception and cocktail party in the Loraine Room of the hotel, Wednesday night, the business session will begin Thursday morning.

Thursday's panel discussions will include "Criminal Law" moderated by noted criminal attorney Euclid Taylor, of Chicago.

MARTIN LUTHER KING

At a public mass meeting to be held in the Milwaukee auditorium, Thursday evening, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King will be the principal speaker. Presiding over the meeting will be President Thompson who will be assisted by the General chairman of the 34th convention, Theodore W. Coggs, of Milwaukee. Coggs will give a response to the Rev. Kings' address.

A panel on civil rights will be presided over Friday morning by NBA vice president, Robert Lillard, Nashville, Tenn.

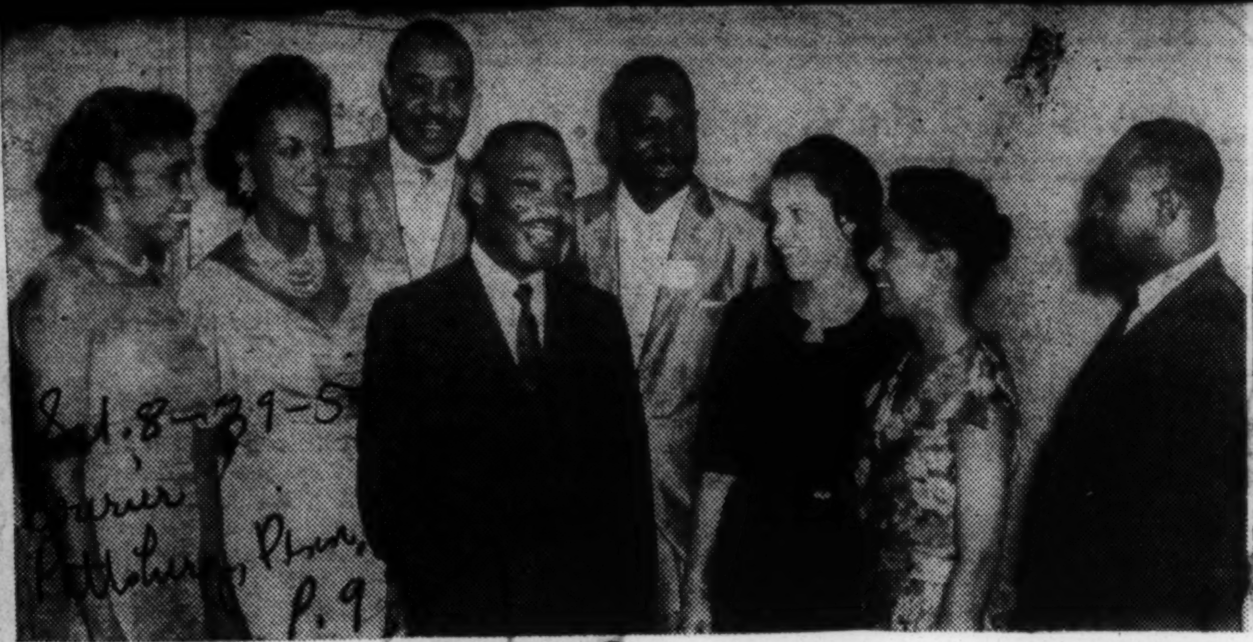
Participants on this panel will include Dean Thomas Miller Jenkins, Florida A and M university; Dean James M. Nabrit, Howard university; Victor Rosenbloom, professor of government and law, Northwestern university and Arthur Shores.

A "Negligence Seminar" will be held Friday afternoon, presided over by Atty. Cora T. Walker, vice president of the NBA from New York City. Moderators of the session will be Charles W. Anderson, jr., Harvey L. McCormick, Harry McAlpin, H. Roy George, Dr. Charles T. Akinson, Dr. Edward C. Mazique, president of the National Medical Association and Dr. William M. Nash, president of Medical Alumni Association, Howard university.

Atty. Reuben Lawson, N B A vice-president from Roanoke, Va. will conduct a seminar on taxation. Guest speaker will be Samuel R. Pierce, judge, General Sessions Court, New York City.

A formal banquet will be held Friday evening, chaired by Coggs. Atty. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP legal counsel, will give the principal address. Following the banquet, a dance will be held in the Crystal ballroom of the hotel.

A memorial service will be held Saturday morning under the direction of Judge Linwood G. Koger, sr. NBA President Thompson will preside.



Sat. 8-29-59
Courier
Pittsburg, Penn.
P. 9

LEGAL CHATTER—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., principal speaker at the public meeting of the National Bar Association, meeting in Milwaukee, last week, chats informally with a group of attorneys. Left to right: Attys. Cora T. Walker, third vice president, New York; Jewell Stradford Rogers, secretary, Chicago; Theodore W. Coggs, general convention chairman, Milwaukee; Dr. King, Attys. William S. Thompson, national president, Washington; Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Washington; Val Phillips, Milwaukee, and De Long Harris, Washington.

32b

Ike Praises Lawyers At NBA's 34th Meeting

Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Sat. 8-29-59
pg 32b

MILWAUKEE (ANP)—President Eisenhower conveyed to the National Bar Association last week best wishes for "continued progress toward the high goals of professional achievements" to which it aspires.

The message of good-will was sent to Atty. William S. Thompson, president of the NBA, at the 34th annual convention meeting in Milwaukee Thursday through Saturday.

The convention also received greetings from Vice President Richard Nixon, Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Stuart Symington and Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri, Congressman Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers and Associate Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court.

■

IN HIS MESSAGE, President Eisenhower pointed out, "The moral strength of the United States at home and abroad rests upon an established base of respect of the laws of God and man. Obedience to and respect for law are a requisite to good citizenship and good government, and practitioners of the law have always led in the effort to induce men and nations to conform to their conduct to its highest precepts."

Vice President Nixon congratulated the National Bar Association for the fine work it is doing and wished for its continuing success. "Now more than ever before," stated Mr. Nixon's wire, "America is dependent on the skills and experience of men who can deal with the new, the unusual, and the very difficult situations which constantly face us."

Senator Humphrey praised the organization for the contribution it has made "in raising the standards and projecting Negro professions and business into the full stream of American life." He recalled that from the NBA "have come many community and national leaders," therefore the organization has "rightfully earned the esteem and gratitude of people the nation over."

■

SENATOR KENNEDY reminded the NBA that it has an opportunity to play a leading role in the "causes of democracy and equal opportunity." The manner in which we meet the current challenge, he said, may well determine the future of our ocuntry and the world. He expressed confidence in the organization's determination to rise to the occasion.

Senator Hennings expressed warm and cordial greetings to the lawyers' group and pointed out that "this is a particularly propitious time for the convention in view of the legislation now pending before the Judiciary Committee which is of deep importance to all Americans. Although the situation is discouraging, Hennings made a determined pledge to continue to press for this legislation in spite of the day-to-day defeats.

Representative Reuss expressed the hope that the National Bar Association would include in its deliberations the urgent public need for adequate civil rights legislation at both the state and Federal levels.

Negro Bar Group Backs Rights Fight

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Association Of 2,500 Raps Senate 'Buffoonery'

Mon. 8-24-59 p3

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—(UPI)—The National Bar Association, made up of 2,500 Negro lawyers, Saturday resolved to throw its weight into the promotion of civil rights and integration of public schools.

32b

At the windup of its 34th annual convention, the NBA adopted a civil rights resolution condemning the "buffoonery and delaying tactics of some of the Senate Judiciary Committee members in recent action on bills to eliminate discrimination in education and voting." No senators were named.

They resolved to ask President Eisenhower to urge passage of "effective civil rights legislation." They also asked for a Federal law making it a crime to resort to violence in interferring with Federally-ordered policies of desegregation and integration.

Turning to labor, the lawyers agreed "the integration of the great mass of Negro workers into the trade labor movement, although loudly heralded in the early years of the CIO, has not kept pace with the growth of the trade union movement."

Meanwhile, the attorneys said, the Teamsters' Union "has announced a campaign in the South to organize Negro and white workers in the oil and textile industries, with equality of wages and equality of union representation."

"We want the AFL-CIO to do likewise," the Negro lawyers resolved.

Gospel Choir Delegates Convene in Philadelphia

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-29-59

32b

PHILADELPHIA—More than 500 delegates and visitors attended the 27th annual session of the National Convention of Gospel Choirs and Choruses here recently at Vine Memorial Baptist Church, with Thomas A. Dorsey presiding over the sessions.

Host to the convention was the Philadelphia Choral Union, of which Miss Thomasine Johnson is director and Mrs. Susie Walker is president.

The convention was officially opened on Monday. Following registration in the morning and the appointment of committees in the afternoon, a musical was held in the Met Auditorium in the evening when the welcome greetings were brought by the Rev. Marshall Sheppard Jr., assistant pastor of Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church.

■

THE CONVENTION SERMON was delivered by the Rev. R. A. Anderson of Philadelphia in the Tuesday morning session. The afternoon was devoted to workshops conducted by the unions of Pittsburgh, Boston and Washington, D.C. President Dorsey delivered his annual address on Tuesday evening preceding the annual scholarship contest with Chicago, East St. Louis, Detroit and Michigan unions competing.

Four finalists in the contest of organists played to a highly appreciative audience. Winner was Joseph W. Lee of Pittsburgh. Mr. Lee is organist for the Pennsylvania Congress of Christian Education, which met in Pittsburgh the last four days in July. Second-place winner was Mrs. Doris Ward of Chicago. Mrs. Ward is organist for the young people's choir of Progressive Baptist Church. Two other finalists were Worley Glenn of Cleveland and Melvin Rencher of Detroit. Mrs. Mabel B. Hamilton, pianist for Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago, is national scholarship chairman.

Wednesday's programs were devoted to music clinic and Christian education. The youth presented a Dorsey-rama display depicting Mr. Dorsey and the beginning of gospel music. The display included Sallie Martin and the part she played in the making of gospel music with Dr. Dorsey. The young people presented a "This Is Your Life" feature for Miss Martin. She was presented a plaque from the Chicago youth department for her years of service as national organizer for the national convention. The youth presented an all-star musical on Wednesday evening. Miss Mary E. Wilks of Detroit, national youth president, delivered her annual message. Similar musical clinics and features were presented Thursday. The evening feature was under the unions of St. Louis, Mo.; the soloist bureau, directed by Mrs. Willa Mae F. Smith of St. Louis, presented a program featuring new talent.

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THE FRIDAY night program presented the following artists: Mrs. Elois Owens, Calvin Barlow, the Victory Choral Union, Mrs. Irma Moberly, St. Louis; The Prestonians of Cleveland, the Crusaders of Pittsburgh and the Chicago Choral Union.

All officers of the convention were re-elected. Arthur Robinson, president of the Pittsburgh Union, was added to the board of directors. Mrs. Marion Peoples, supervisor of the Chicago Youth Union was elected assistant to the national youth supervisor.

32b 1959

NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURIST LEAGUE, INC.

Katie Whickam, Nat'l. Beauticians President, Speaks Here Sunday

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

P. 1

Headlining the 20th anniversary celebration of Crescent Beauty school will be the president of the National Beauty Culturist League, Inc., Mrs. Katie E. Whickam, of New Orleans, La. She will be guest speaker at the graduation ceremonies of the school to be held at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, Mar. [illegible] St. Paul A.M.E. church, 12th and Crocker Streets.

Prominent in social and civic affairs in her community, Mrs. Whickam is a member and church clerk of the First African Baptist church and is president and founder of the Katie's School of Beauty Culture and Barbering, in New Orleans.

Dedicatory Dinner

A dedicatory dinner honoring Mrs. Whickam and Crescent school's 20th anniversary will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday at the school, 1407 Center. Out-of-town dignitaries expecting to attend the festivities are Mrs. Hazel Metoyer, Omaha, Nebr., president of a school there and alumni of Crescent school; also, Mrs. Leola Anderson, president of Waterloo beauticians.

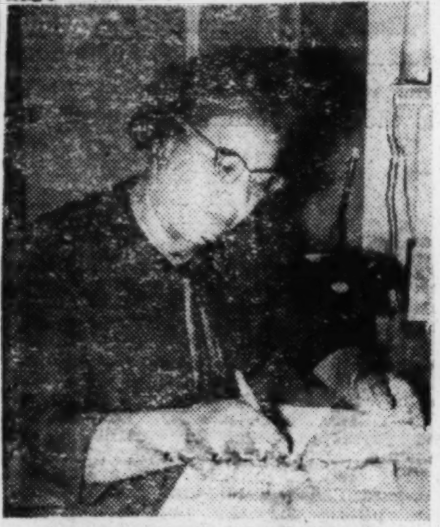
Civic Leaders

Among representatives of state and local organizations and other civic leaders expecting to attend the dinner are A. P. Trotter, State NAACP; Mrs. Trotter, IACW; Judge and Mrs. Luther Glanton, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Wimberly, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis A. James, James F. Dixon, Crocker Y and Atty. and Mrs. J. B. Morris, Sr.

Operators from Minnesota, Illinois and cities around Iowa are expected to attend also. Immediately, after the graduation exercise, Mrs. Whickam will leave by plane for Chicago.

Additional features of the celebration of the 20th anniversary has been speeches by community leaders. Mrs. Joseph Wimberly, of the Polk County Juvenile court, spoke Wednesday at the school at 7 p.m., her subject, was "What is the Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency in the Commpnity?"

Dr. C. R. Bradford, Des Moines physician, will speak at 7 p.m. Friday.



MRS. KATIE WHICKAM
President, National Beauty Culturist League

18

P. B

Courier

Oct. 2-3-59

Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b

MRS. WICKHAM CONFERS — Mrs. Katie Wickham, national president of the National Beauty Culturists League, confers with other national officers as the organization launches its 1958 membership drive for 10,000 new members. Mrs. Wickham also discussed her 10-point program which is geared toward accomplishing the goal. Seated, left to right, are Mrs. Wickham and Cordelia Jennings of Jersey City, N. J., national corresponding secretary. Standing, left to right, are Maude Gadsen of New York City, first national vice president; Louise Reaves Chapman of St. Louis, Mo., national recording secretary, and D. A. Julius of Miami, Fla., administrator of the NBCL Institute.

National Beauticians to Hold October Meet in Philadelphia

Black Dispatch 9-7

Oklahoma City, Okla. 32

By LOU LaTOUR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This great city, known the nation over as the "City of Brotherly Love," is bound to be one of "Sisterly Love" from October 4 through the 15th, 1959, when the National Beauty Culturists' League hold its 40th convention here at the Broadwood hotel with President Dr. Katie E .Whickam presiding.

Fri. 9-25-59

Convention chairman Carolyn Dismond, who is Pennsylvania state president of the Association of Modern Beauticians and Cosmetologists, is sparing no pains in planning and working with the convention committee as well as with local and area beauty trade and other businesses, so that there will be full program participation where necessary during the two-week convention. hTe meeting will be one of triple interest with the Educational Institute of Cosmetologists having its classes and demonstrations from Oct. 4 through 10; Oct. 11 and 12 will be the annual Bolue meeting of Theta Nu Sigma sorority, and the National Beauty Culturists' League holding its sessions Oct. 13, 14 and 15.

The convention theme, "Forty Years in Retrospect," will be depicted through delightfully planned pageantry and narration, with special hair-style shows featuring styles of a 40-year period. Leading lecturers, educators and demonstrators will share the spotlight with President Whickam and national officers, as well as with the Hon. D. A. Julius, director of the institute.

Following the close of the convention, several hundred members of NBCL will sail Saturday, Oct. 17, on the SS United States for an extended tour of Europe with Mrs. Maude Gadsen, tour chairman, in charge. Mrs. Gadsen is also first vice president of the organization.

Because this convention is expected to be the largest in the history of the National Beauty Culturists' League, Inc., President Whickam is stressin gthe importance of all members contacting Convention Chairman iDsmond at her office at 1215 Walnut street Harrisburg, Pa., for full information concerning the detailed program of activities of the convention and for early registration Already one thousand have made convention reservations and several hundred have sent in their registrations for attendance at the Educational Institute.

DR. WHICKAM PRESIDES AT BEAUTY MEET

Defender

Louisville, Ky.

Thurs. 10-4-59

By LOU LaTOUR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Dr. Katie E. Whickam, President of the National Beauty Culturists' League, Inc., is presiding at the 40th Anniversary Convention of the organization which is being held at Hotel Broadwood in Philadelphia, Pa. October 4th through October 15th, 1959.

The Convention Sessions will be held October 12th through the 15th following the Boule meetings of Theta Nu Sigma Sorority, the National Greek organization of NBCL. Prior to the Boule, Sorors of Theta Nu Sigma will participate in the Educational Lecture — Demonstrations and Workshops which will be a major part of the NBCL Institute which will be in session for one full week—October 6th through the 10th, 1959.

Theme

Mrs. Carolyn Dismond of Harrisburg, Pa. who is the National Convention Chairman, reports that from the looks of the thousands of registrations already received, this Convention will be one of the largest ever to be held in the "City of Brotherly Love."

Philadelphians assisting Mrs. Dismond are Mrs. Marie Smith as local Chairman, and Mrs. Mildred Carrington, Mrs. Laura Hamm, Mrs. Evelyn Love, Mrs. Novella Downing, Mrs. Vivian Hill, Mrs. Rosalie Johnson, Mrs. Cleotis Richardson, Mrs. Dorothy Carmotti, Mrs. Essie Turner and Mrs. Serena B. Patterson.

In discussing the general Convention Theme "40 Years in Retrospect," Dr. Whickam said, "We shall salute 40 Years of Progress and continue working with a program which will assure us of growth in education, culture, civically, politics, finance and spiritually os that the world will know that beauticians stand for "Bigger and Better Businesses and Services in a united way through NBCL and s 10,000 members."

Business League, Bankers Housewives Close Confab

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 8-15-59

WASHINGTON — Dr. F. D. Patterson, New York City, was re-elected president of the National Business League at the close of the business group's recent annual convention at Howard University.

Meeting concurrently with the fifty-nine-year-old business interest body were the National Bankers Association and the National Housewives League of America, which for a second consecutive year met at the same time as the NBL. B. Doyle Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, was named president of NBA, while Mrs. Pearl Bell, Louisville, was elevated from vice president to president of the Housewives.

The Industrial Bank of Washington, observing its 25th anniversary, was official host to NBA, while the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce hosted the NBL with the Washington Housewives League hosting the NHLA. Each of the organizations met on the campus of Howard University as guests of the University's Department of Business.

EVALUATION STUDY

NBL voted to set a retreat date at which time its board of directors and officers would meet at the Robert Moton Foundation in Virginia for an evaluation study of the League and its various pending projects and programs. The late Dr. Moton was at one time president of Tuskegee institute as well as NBL, which was organized by Booker T. Washington, first president-founder of Tuskegee.

NBL president, Dr. Patterson, is former president of Tuskegee and now director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. J. E. Robinson, Houston, J. J. Henderson, Durham, and Edward Davis, Detroit, were re-elected vice presidents of the League. Rufus G. Byars and Miss Virginia Peters, Washington, are treasurer and assistant treasurer. John Wickliffe, New York City, is executive secretary-field director.

Other officers are Belford V. Lawson, legal counsel, and Moss H. Kendrix director of public relations, Washington, D. C.; Richard H. Austin, auditor, Detroit, Michigan; J. T. Patterson, comptroller, New York City; J. R. L. Lee, registrar, and Miss Ertha M. M White, historian, Florida; Rev. J. S. Benn, chaplain, Philadelphia Pa,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Members of NBL's board of directors are Joseph A. Beavers Booker T. McGraw, Emmer M. Lancaster, Washington, D. C.; George C. Berry, Columbus, Ohio; Leroy Crayton, Wm. J. Hamilton A. L. Robinson, Cleveland, Ohio; Belmont Haydel, New Orleans; William R. Hudgins, Robert Watson, New York City; L. H. Lightner, Denver, Colo.; Daniel Perkins, James H. Lewis, Florida; A. B. Gaston, Birmingham, Ala.; J. H. Wheeler, Durham, N. C.; C. W. Maxwell, Charles Tyree; William H. Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa.

A pre-convention, one-day session was held where several groups met as a "national association roundtable" to discuss common interests in business.

Among national organizations represented at the meeting were the National Newspaper Publishers Association, National Association of Market Developers, National Public Relations Roundtable, Investment Brokers, Restaurant Owners, Cab Owners Association, Inter-America Travel Agents Society.

Morgan State college, College Public Relations institute, Nationwide Hotel association, The National Bowling association, Johnson C. Smith university, Howard university and the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Patterson Renamed President Of League

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Thurs, 8-6-59

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, New York City, was reelected president of the National Business League at the close of the business group's annual convention at Howard University last week.

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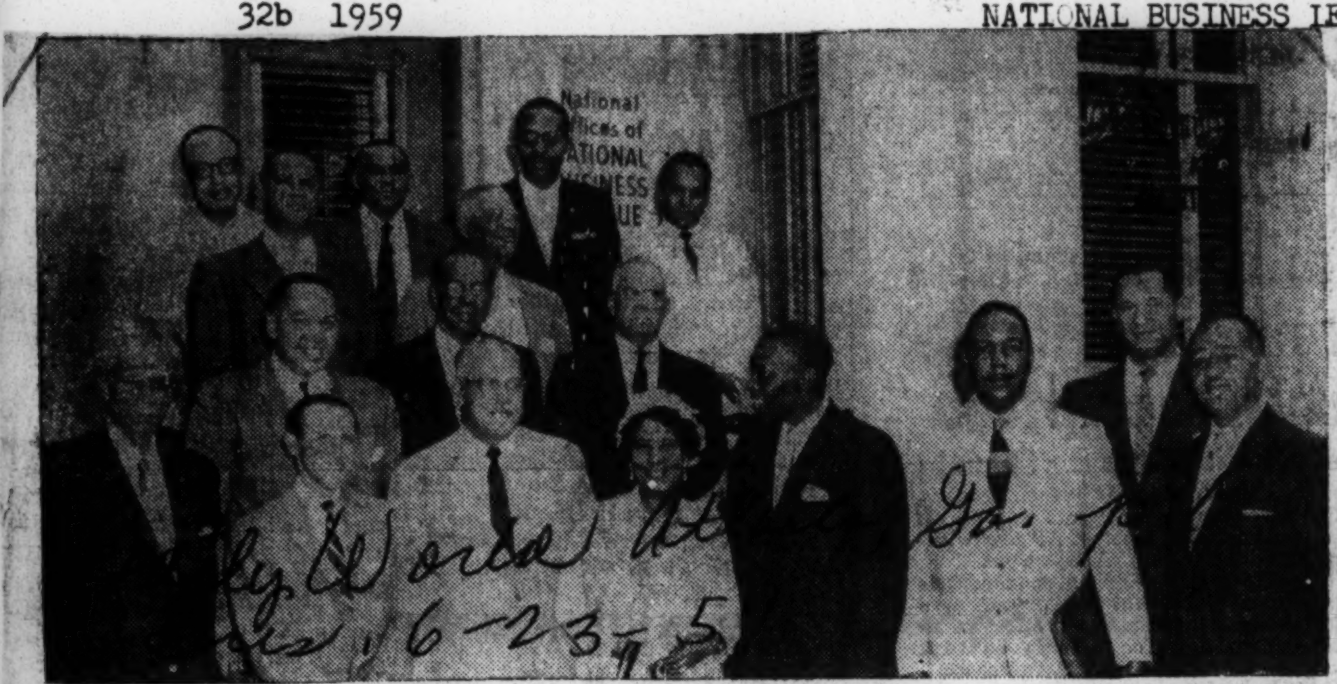

ly World Atl Ga. p
s, 6-23-5

BUSINESS LEAGUE'S BOARD MEETS — The members of the National Business Leagues' board of directors, met last week in Washington, D. C., to plan 1959 confab. Financial aid to businessmen throughout the country will dominate the convention program with Dr. F. D. Patterson, NBL president, outlining the proposed project. Seen in photo, front row, left to right: J. E. Robinson, Houston, Tex.; C. W. Maxwell, Philadelphia; Dr. Patterson, New York; Mrs. L. Tolbert, Chicago; Edward Davis, Detroit; William R. Hudgins, New York. Second row, left to right: John H. Wickliffe, New York; J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee; Belmont Haydel, New Orleans. Third row, left to right: J. J. Henderson, Durham; Rufus Byars, Washington. Fourth row, left to right, are: Dr. B. T. McGraw, E. Lancaster, J. A. Beavers, and Moss H. Kendrix, all of Washington.

National
Offices of
NATIONAL
BUSINESS
LEAGUE

32 b
Tribune Fri. 6-2
Los A Calif. p. 2

NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE — Members of the National Business Leagues' board of directors meet in Washington, D.C., to plan the 1959 conference. Financial aid to Negro businessmen throughout the country will be the main business of the convention program, according to D. F. D. Patterson, president.

Mrs. Daniels Elected to NBL Board

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 9-5-59 p. 18

NEW ORLEANS—In a recent meeting of the National Business League, Mrs. C. Maxine Holtry Daniels was unanimously and enthusiastically elected to membership on the National Business League's board of directors.

Dr. F. D. Paterson stated in his letter that the Board was unanimous and enthusiastic because of its deep gratitude for the services of the late James A. Holtry and his interest, as well as, out of a complete conviction that she too will bring great strength to the efforts of the Business League.

Mrs. Daniels is the vice president and assistant treasurer of the Good Citizens Life Insurance Company. She is the daughter of the late James A. Holtry, a founder of Good Citizens Life Insurance Company and the former president and the late Mrs. W. Holtry, the former treasurer of the company who died last year.

■

MRS. DANIELS is a teacher in the Orleans Parish School system and at one time was First Vice President of Good Citizens Life Insurance Co.

She finished from the Cincinnati Art Academy, studied at the University of Cincinnati and has a degree from Southern University.

She is a board member of the following organizations the local Business League, the Hume Community Center, Xavier University Music League and the Faith Retarded School.

She and her husband, Rev. Lawler P. Daniels Jr., are the owners and operators of the Sleinad Real Estate Company.

Mrs. Daniels is a licensed funeral director, a licensed real estate broker and is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

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32b

MRS. C. M. H. DANIELS

SPEAKING, NOT SINGING, together are Dr. F. D. Patterson, New York City, Mrs. Pearl Bell, Louisville, Ky., and M. C. Martin, Danville, Va., who are president, vice president and presiden,t ~~respectively, of~~ the National Business League, National Housewives' League of America and the National Bankers Association, which met last week in Washington, D. C. The occasion was the joint NBL-NHLA-NBA open session held in the Auditorium of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Patterson, left, was the principal speaker, while Mrs. Bell and Mr. Martin delivered greetings in behalf of their organizations. These three important national organizations met in Durham, N. C. at the same time last year.

Housewives, Bankers Join In Session On Marketing

WASHINGTON — Prominent specialists in marketing research, business management, selling and advertising headed the list of speakers during the three - day joint convention of Housewives, Bankers and the National Business League at Howard university here July 29-31.

Defender

Convention feature was a discussion of an expanded program for the Business League proposed by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, League president, who has proposed formation of a National Business Development Corporation.

Chicago Ill

The proposal is aimed at participation in the federal government's Small Business Administration program and was presented during a public meeting at the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Sat 8-15-59

Among program participants included Belford V. Lawson, noted Washington attorney, who delivered the keynote address and Wilford L. White, director of management and research assistance, Small Business Administration, who spoke at the convention banquet.

P. 4

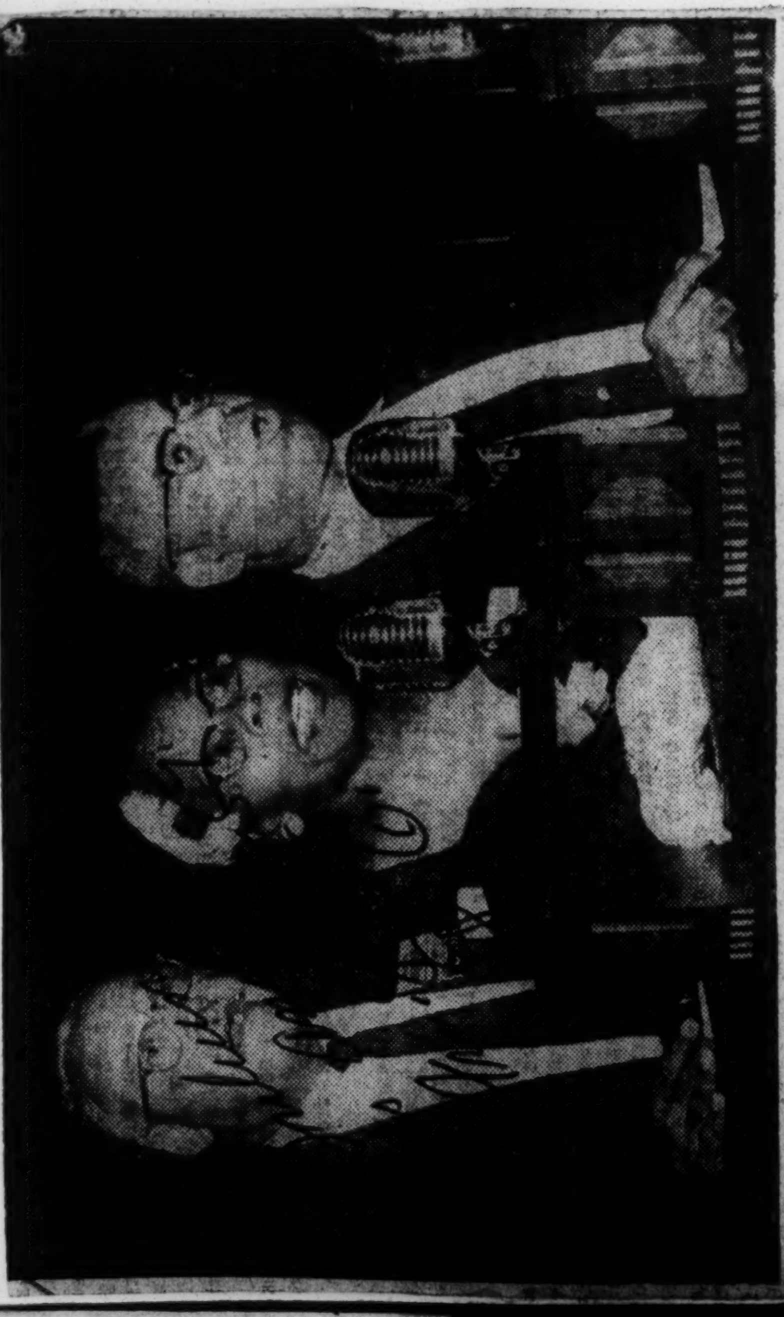
Other participants on the Thursday program included William C. Yowell, vice president, National Bank of Washington; Jesse B. Blayton, C.P.A., Atlanta and John T. Patterson, John T. Patterson Co., N. Y.

A breakfast saluting the Industrial Bank of Washington was scheduled July 31 with Harry J. Davenport, Washington oil distributor, presiding.

Philip Stoddard Brown, author of the Washington - Times Herald column "Our Changing Economy," and government consultant, addressed the group Friday.

At the workshop session James O. Plinton, Trans-World Airlines; Clarence Holte, BBD&O; John Wheeler, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Maceo Sloan, personal sales, and H. Naylor Fitzhugh, marketing professor, Howard university worked with the group.

The D. C. Chamber of Commerce was host to the convention.



APPEARING TO SPEAK ALL TOGETHER — are Dr. F. D. Patterson, New York City, Mrs. Pearl Bell, Louisville, Ky., and M. C. Martin, Danville, Va., who are president, vice president and president, respectively, of the 59-year-old ~~National Business League,~~ National Housewives' League of America and the National Bankers Association, which met last week in Washington, D.C. The session was held in the auditorium of the Department of Commerce.

The Industrial Bank of Washington, observing its 25th anniversary, was official host to the NBA, while the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce entertained the Business League, and the Washington Housewives League was the hostess group.

Twenty-fourth Conference

The Pittsburg Courier

National Council Maps Program for Nov. 11 to 14

Pittsburg, Pa.

Sat. 11-7-59

p. 18

326

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Comprehensive reports and full discussions of the various conditions obstructing the wholesome development of Negro youth will highlight the 24th national convention of the National Council of Negro Women, to be held in the Labor Department's Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D.C., Nov. 11-14.

"This is not just another convention," said Miss Dorothy I. Height, president of NCNW. "The convention will be co-sponsored by the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth and its findings will be of more than usual significance. Special convention committees are developing material on the various conditions confronting Negro youth in the community."

Dr. Hyla Lewis, sociologist and associate director of Unitarian Services, will speak; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, author of "Black Bourgeoisie," Dr. Hilda Davis are on the program the first day.

Others include Miss Francis Ambursen of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau; Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the office of education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. Deborah Patridge Wolfe, president of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and chairman of NCNW's education department.

Participating also will be Mrs. Edna Douglas, grand basileus of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; Atty. Frankie Freeman of NCNW's board of directors and of Missouri's Civil Rights Committee; Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris of the YWCA's nationtl board.

Additional prominent participants will inlude Dr. Zelman W. George, a member of the national committee of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth; Dr. Luther Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Whitney M. Young, dean of Atlanta University's School of Social Work and a member of the White House committee.

■

THERE ALSO will be Mrs. Sarah Alice Wright of the YWCA's national board; Miss Venita V. Lewis, chairman of NCNW's department of social welfare; Mrs. Montrosa Frazier, director of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority and coordinator of NCNW's workshops; Mrs. Katheryn C. Goodwin, director of the Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Mrs. Margaret Taylor consultant to the conference; and Mrs. Thomasina Norford of NCNW's department of citizenship education.

A special youth luncheon will be held at Howard University Saturday, the convention's last day, honoring youth who are guests and members of the convention.

A distinguished African leader will be honored Saturday evening at NCNW's Award Dinner. She is Miss Lucy Lameck, a political leader of Tanganyika currently studying in the United States under sponsorship of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Operatic soprano Margaret Tynes will be the featured soloist for the Award Dinner.

NCNW's 24th national convention committee is headed by Mrs. Marion H. Jackson and Mrs. Eunice Matthews.

MUSING WITH MARGARET IN NATION'S CAPITOL:

The Afro-American 11-28-59

Everybody wore some shade of blue at NCNW's dinner

Baltimore, Md. p. 16

By MARGARET STEWART

The National Convention of the National Council of Negro Women last week topped all affairs for the week. At the Awards Dinner, held in the Burgundy Room of the Sheraton-Park Hotel, saw many Washingtonians as well as out-of-towners thoroughly enjoying the various speeches, especially the one made by Miss Lucy Lameck.

* * *

Wearing a red and black printed kenta, Miss Lameck captured the audience with the history of her country as well as a few antedotes. She made everyone love her and she also made everyone want to "get out and help."

326

It was quite an odd coincidence that everyone sitting at the speakers' table wore some shade of blue with the exception of Dr. Marjorie Parker, who chose black for the dinner. Even Miss Elsie Austin, executive secretary for the National Council of Negro Women, wore blue as well as the popular and lovable Arabella Dennison who wore a beautiful blue lace gown.

At one of the various tables was Frankie Freeman from St. Louis. She is the dynamo on housing and was moderator for the housing sessions. Lt. Lucia Rapley of Washington was there. Marjorie Lawson, who is counselor for the NCNW was there. Also the vivacious Addie Garvin, wife of Roy Garvin, attorney, who is making plans for a trip to Ethiopia and other places in the near future.

Dorothy Banton of Delaware was there. She is tops in social work in her area. Monrose Frazier who is hard-working, actively interested in all civic work was there. Ethel Hawkins and Ruth Harvard Wood from Danville, Va., were on hand. Miss Burnita Lewis was there. There were approximately 300 women present.

All in all, the National Convention was quite a success and Miss Dorothy I. Height was reelected national president along with the other officers.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS are extended to Dr. Harold Fisher and I am sure his office is loaded with cards from all over the country.

Another birthday celebrant is Bob Harris, the junior law partner in Coleman, Parks and Washington. Bob has been so busy he says he doesn't know whether or not he will take time out to celebrate.

Next week will be Thanksgiving week. The holidays will begin. Many plans are being discussed with all government workers holding their breath to see if they will have part of Friday off.

The Beatnik Ball will be held during this week, the Wednesday night before Thanksgiving. It is being given by the Young Women's League.

A nice wedding reception was held over the week-end by Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Sweeney. The couple were married in Annapolis, Md. and held the reception in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Larson.

The wedding couple are now honeymooning in Chicago for two weeks.

Alcibia Murray had a few friends in the other night to visit with the popular Sonny Bostic of New York.

* * *

THE COCKTAIL party given by Mr. and Mrs. William Henry was the mostest! The party was in honor of Mr. Henry's birthday. Mrs. Henry presented her husband with a lovely diamond ring. The couple have just returned from a visit to Puerto Rico where they vacationed for several weeks.

Just to name a few of the guests present there were Messrs and Mesdames Charles Gunston, Bill Williams of New York, Herbert Smith, Sam Kennedy also of New York and the Henry Grimeses.

Mrs. Henry wore a lovely light blue strapless cocktail gown with darker blue accessories for the occasion. Speaking of cocktail gowns, Mrs. Williams, who is from New York chose a lovely white brocaded cocktail gown with green shoes to match her jewelry. It was striking! Mrs. Kennedy, New York, wore a fashionable black silk organza trimmed in white with black satin slippers to top off her outfit.

* * *

ALL THROUGH the year the Urbanites raise money so that they can present a nice check to the Washington Urban League. The members divide into groups of four and plan fund - raising events to raise money. Last week, a group of four had a dinner at Gladys Bettis' home and from all reports, it was quite successful. These girls are actively interested in the organization and put forth much effort to raise money for the Urban League.

Negro Women's Convention Told

The Pittsburgh Courier

Cry for Equality Rings in UN

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 11-28-59

p. 24

WASHINGTON—The chief discussions around the United Nations these days are "peace" and "equality." Thus spoke Charles Anderson, member of the U. S. delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Addressing the International Night program of the National Council of Negro Women's convention Friday night, Mr. Anderson said all the world is crying out for peace among all mankind and equality throughout the world.

On the program, Anderson followed an address by George B. Allen, director of the U. S. Information Agency.

Allen called for broader participation of the people-to-people program as an advanced step toward understanding and world peace.

He pointed out that the first step toward world understanding began with high-level talks between government and government.

The second step has been communication between government and people, through the Voice of America and other USIA projects such as libraries and recreation centers in foreign countries. Now we must broaden the scope of the people-to-people program.

■

ANDERSON apparently accepted Allen's suggestion but implied that the place to start our effort to gain friends is at home.

Southerners in America, he said, must be made to realize that people of this country need the friendship of darker peoples around the world.

Last year, he recalled, there was developing in the UN a strong A-A bloc. But the Africans have become so bitter against discrimination that they are now moving farther away from the Asian group which is not working as rapidly to abolish discrimination.

Our job, he said, is to make America realize that peace cannot be certain until all men in this country have obtained first-class citizenship without regard to race, creed or color.

32b 1959 NATI NAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN

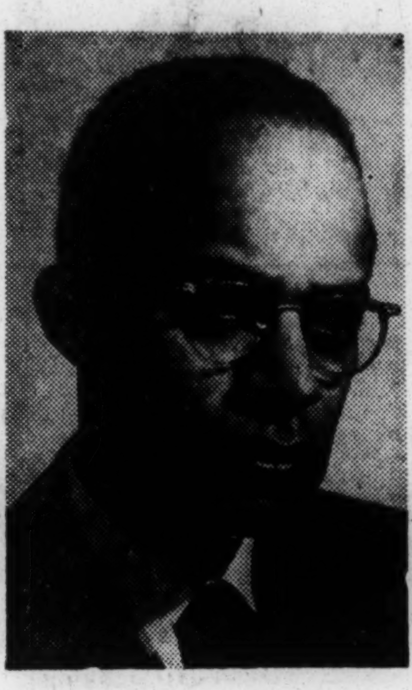
Among Speakers For National Council Of Women

R. DEBORAH P. WOLFE

MISS MARGARET TYNES

DR. LUTHER H. FOSTER

DR ZELMA W. GEORGE


DR. HYLAN G. LEWIS

MISS DOROTHY I. HEIGHT

Sessions In Washington November 11-14

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 11-7-59. P.5

State Of Youth In Convention Spotlight

3215

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comprehensive reports and full discussions of the various conditions obstructing the wholesome development of Negro youth will highlight the 24th national convention of the National Council of Negro Women, to be held in the Labor Department's Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., November 11-14.

"This convention," said Miss Dorothy I. Height, president of NCNW, "will be co-sponsored by the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth and its findings will be of more than usual significance. Special convention committees are developing material on the various conditions confronting Negro youth in the community."

INFORMATION DEVELOPED from the convention's reports and discussions will be submitted at the coming White House Conference, constituting NCNW's contributions to the Conference's objective of promoting "opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for creative life in eedom and dignity."

WOMEN FROM THROUGHOUT the country will attend NCNW's convention to discuss the barriers thwarting the aspirations of Negro youth and to recommend remedies.

Themed "Youth and Adults in Creative Community Living," the four-day convention will feature citizens who are experts on racial problems.

The opening session of Wednesday, November 11, will be keynoted by Mrs. Isabella Jones, associate director of the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth.

THE NEGRO FAMILY WILL be the topic of a speech by Dr. Hylan Lewis, sociologist and associate director of Unitarian Services, who has been engaged in a research project on Negro family life.

His address will be discussed by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist of Howard University and by Dr. Hilda Davis of the Delaware State White House Conference Committee on Social and Economic Factors.

On Thursday, Nov. 12, the organization's program and policies will be discussed.

FRIDAY, THE CONVENTION will participate in a surve of resources offered by government agencies for community action on problems of dependent families, education, voting, employment and housing.

The session will bring to the convention some outstanding government and community resource leaders, among whom are Nelson Jackson, director of community services of the National Urban League; and Gordon Tiffany, director of the President's Civil Rights Commission.

Others include Miss Francis Ambursen of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau; Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. Deborah Patridge Wolfe, president of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

PARTICIPATING ALSO WILL be Mrs. Edna Douglas, grand basileus of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; Attorney Frankie Freeman of NCNW's board of directors and of Missouri's Civil Rights Committee; Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris of the YWCA's national board.

Additional participants will include Dr. Zelma W. George, a life member of NCNW and national committee member of the 1960 White House Conference; Dr. Luther Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Whitney M. Young, dean of Atlanta University's School of Social Work and a member of the White House committee.

THERE ALSO WILL BE Mrs. Sarah Alice Wright of the YWCA's national board; Miss Venita V. Lewis, chairman of NCNW's department of social welfare; Mrs. Montrosa Frazier, director of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority; Mrs. Katheryn C. Goodwin, director of the Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Mrs. Margaret Taylor, consultant and Mrs. Thomasine Norford of NCNW's department of citizenship education.

A special youth luncheon will be held at Howard University Saturday, the convention's last day, honoring youth who are guests and members of the convention.

An African leader, Miss Lucy Lameck, will be honored Saturday evening at the Award Dinner. She is currently studying in the United States under sponsorship of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Operatic soprano Margaret Tynes will be the featured soloist for the dinner.

The convention committee is headed by Mrs. Marion H. Jackson and Mrs. Eunice Matthews.

Committee members include Miss Katheryn Thomas, Mrs. Alice Hunter, Mrs. Montrosa Frazier, Mrs. Ethel Oliver, Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, Mrs. Marie Jones, Miss Constance Price, Mrs. Marion H. Bluitt, Mrs. Ethel K. Greene, Mrs. Margaret Stewart and Dr. Dorothy S. Ferebee.

Other officers are Mrs. William Thomas Mason, honorary president; Miss Elsie Austin, executive director; and Miss Dorothy C. Guinn, convention coordinator.

New Educational Foundation Established By NCNW

State Press

Little Rock

Ark

Thu

1-22-59

WASHINGTON—On January 10, a new Educational Foundation was established by the National Council of Negro Women for community research and educational projects.

Members of the first board of trustees include Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, vice president of the Pittsburgh Courier and trustee of the Legal Defense Fund; Dr. Marian Cuthbert, New York educator; Dr. Jean Grambs, Maryland educator and author of "A Guide to School Integration"; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, trustee, Woodrow Wilson Foundation and director of the Carrie Chapman Catt Fund; Mrs .Raymond Clapper of Washington; Dr. Inabel Burns Lindsay, head of the Department of Social Science, Howard university; Dr. Gertrude B Rivers, Howard university professor; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, member of the national board YWCA and director of Health Services, Howard university; Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, attorney and chairman of the Legal Committee, NCNW; Miss Dorothy I. Height, national president of NCNW and member of the New York State Board of Social Welfare, and Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, president of Iota Phi Lambda sorority and prominent Washington business woman.

p. 3

NCNW To Sponsor The Famous 'Panel Of Americans' At Bethune-Cookman College During Bethune Week

Advocate

Jackson, Miss

Sat 5-30-59

32b

Washington, D. C., May 22, — The National Council of Negro Women will host the famous "Panel of America" at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, May 29-31, during NCNW's annual observance of Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration Week.

The "Panel of Americans" is a network group of five interracial, interdenominational college students who demonstrate before public audiences that racial. religious and cultural differences can be one of America's greatest strengths.

Comprising a Roman Catcholic, a Jew, a Protestant, a Negro and a second-generation American, the Panels have gained national recognition for their contributions to inter-group education programs.

The Panel is a unique way of introducing community and university groups to young Americans of different beliefs and backgrounds. Its presentations stimulate understanding and appreciation of the racial, religious and cultural differences among Americans and lead to intelligent efforts to decrease social tensions.

The NCNW-hosted panel represents New York University, one of the 19 higher educational institutions currently sponsoring the program.

Advocate

Serving at churches, schools, civic or service clubs, PTA's, labor unions ,community centers, high schools and colleges, the groups are supervised by the National Council for the Panel of Americans.

Sat 5-30-59

The national council provides field service to each sponsoring university, sponsors an annual training conference for panel participants, initiates new panels, publicizes and interprets programs and maps plans for the establishment of "Panel of Americans" projects abroad.

p. 6

To Conduct Study Of Community Leadership

In addition to hosting the Panel in annual commemoration of its founder, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune NCNW, in keeping with Dr. Bethune's stress of civic service within the community, will conduct a study of community leadership.

In presenting the Panel, NCNW will demonstrate that good race relations can be effected not only in the wider scope of group intercourse, but also within the individual community.

32b

Toward this end, NCNW is conducting a case studies workshop, demonstrating techniques of working at community needs and reporting on successful community projects.

These techniques and reports will be relayed to NCNW members through the 22 national organization affiliates and 95 local and junior councils of which NCNW is composed.

They will include case studies of how community leadership worked to promote human rights in Florida, the school crisis in Virginia and Washington, D. C., and community education in Ga. and Alabama.

Such studies were envisioned by NCNW it was founded in 1935 by Dr. Bethune and the original 38 members who called for "united planning and concerted action for the economic, social, educational and cultural welfare of Negro women on national and international levels."

Nat'l Conference On Hospital Integration Is Scheduled

32b

Atlanta Ga
Daily World
5-9-59

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The third Imhotep National Conference on Hospital Integration will be held at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, 15th and R Sts., N. W., on Friday and Saturday, May 22 and 23. The National Medical Association, the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Urban League are the sponsors of the Conference. Dr. R. Stillmon Smith of Macon, Ga., president of the NMA; Mr. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; and Mr. Julius Thomas, director of industrial relations of the National Urban League will address the opening meetings.

The purpose of the Imhotep Conferences is to work for the elimination of racial discriminatory practices as they exist in hospitals in the United States in respect to patients, staff privileges of physicians and the employment of non - medical personnel.

Imhotep was the Egyptian demi-god of medicine, who lived in about 3000 B. C., and is the first figure of record in medical history. His name means, "He Who Cometh in Peace." This symbolizes the spirit and methods of approach of the Conference. The sponsoring organizations act on the premise that the American people, guided by their reason and sense of justice, will eliminate racial discrimination in hospitals when they have been made sufficiently aware of its significance.

The First Conference was held in Washington, D. C., March 8-9, 1957. This was devoted essentially to inventory and location of the forms in which discrimination exists in hospitals and to acquainting the responsible leadership of national hospital, medical, nursing, welfare and labor organizations more intimately with them so as to enlist the aid of these organizations in the development of remedial measures.

The Second Conference was held in Chicago, May 23-24, 1958. Here emphasis was placed upon the variety of techniques which have been employed in one major city toward correction of discriminatory practices.

The Third Conference will concentrate upon the means to be employed in all sections of the country by all interested groups and individuals in working toward the common goal. The necessity for a continuous program touching all aspects of the problem is recognized. The fact that the old segregative practices have been preserved intact in most places in the rebuilding of the nation's hospital system with the aid of the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill - Burton) Act, presents a special and difficult problem.

5-8-59

Because the Negro population is growing and will continue to grow faster than Negro professional personnel can be trained, a great percentage of the Negro population will receive such health care as it obtains from white professional personnel. Therefore, the attitudes of white professional personnel toward non - white patients have a special importance, which will require the attention of the Conference.

In recent years much progress has beejn made in some the country, whereas in others conditions have remained static or retrogressed.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, who received and organized the First Conference in 1957, will act as chairman this year. Vice chairmen are: Dr. John W. Lawlah, formerly dean of the Howard University College of Medicine and formerly superintendent of Freedmen's Hospital and Dr. Joseph L Johnson, president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia. Other members of the Local Committee include, Dr Edward C. Mazique, president - elect of the National Medical Association; Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the D. C. Branch of the NAACP; Dr. R. Frank Jones, medical director of Freedmen's Hospital and president of the Washington Urban League; and Rev. Robert Pierre Johnson, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

Set Confab On Hospital Integration

Defender
Chicago Ill
5-23-59

WASHINGTON — The third Imhotep National Conference on Hospital Integration will be held May 22-23, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman, announced this week.

The conference is jointly sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Medical Association, National Urban League. Named for an ancient Egyptian physician who lived about 3000 B. C., the conference was organized two years ago by Dr. Cobb, professor of anatomy at the Howard university Medical college and chairman of the NAACP Health committee.

Among scheduled speakers are NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins; NMA president, Dr. Stillmon Smith, Macon, Ga.; and Julius Thomas, director of industrial relations, National Urban League.

The purpose of the Imhotep conference is to work for the elimination of racial discriminatory practices in American hospitals in respect to patients, staff privileges for physicians, and employment of non-medical personnel. The first conference was held in Washington in 1957. Last year the conference was in Chicago.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-18-59

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—Mrs. Albert Kight, president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, presents an NCCPT life membership pin to Samuel B. Ethridge, assistant chief of intergroup relations for The National Foundation during the annual convention of the NCCPT held recently on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. Left to right: National chairman of membership, Mrs. Tessie Oliver of Montgomery; Mr. Ethridge, New York City; Mrs. Kight of LaGrange, Ga., and national vice president, Mrs. Thelma Morris of Montgomery, Ala.

32b 1959 NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL P-TA — Newly honored life members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers are President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The nation's First Lady received special P-TA membership certificates for herself and President Eisenhower in a recent White House ceremony. Mrs. James C. Parker, of Grand Rapids, Mich., president of the National Congress, said in presenting the honors to Mrs. Eisenhower that the life memberships "express recognition by more than 11 million members of the P-TA of the insipiring concern you have shown for the welfare of the nation's children."

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible] '59
P. 10

32 Organizations Participate In NCNW Brotherhood Food Festival

Chicago

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

32b

Sat. 5-9-59

p. 14

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Approximately 32 organizations representing diverse races and faiths gathered in Washington, D. C. last Monday to participate in the National Council of Negro Women's Brotherhood Food Festival.

The festival, held at the Burlington hotel, was highlighted by special programs presented every two hours.

The opening ceremony featured a Brotherhood message by Isaac Franck of the Jewish Community center. NCNW's president, Miss Dorothy I. Height, served as interpreter, and Miss Louise Burge of Howard university sang.

Other program periods featured brotherhood messages by Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel, president of the United Church Women; Monsignor John S. Spence, director of education, Archdiocese of Washington and the Rev. James O. West of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church.

Organizations invited by the N C. N. W. to participate in the Festival are all prominently engaged in some worthwhile service to the community.

Each group sponsored a table on which was displayed for sale foods prepared according to the favorite recipes of well-known personalities.

Among the participating organizations are the embassies of India, Israel and Liberia.

Other participants include the Ladies Auxiliary to the Robert T. Freeman Dental society; National Grand chapter, Order of Eastern Star; Council of Presidents of the Purity Baptist church; Bethune - Cookman Alumni association;

Howard University Women's club, Continental Society of Washington, D. C.; Beta Zeta chapter of Zeta Phi Beta sorority; Practical Nursing Alumni of Margaret Murray Washington Vocational High school;

Washington Housewives League, Inc.; Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty [illegible] school; Les Femmes D'Affaires, and Omega Wives of Washington.

Also participating in the NCNW fete were the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Washington Alumnae chapter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Cosmetologists Guild, the Pigskin club, Sigma Gamma Rho sorority;

Phi Lambda sorority Chi Eta Phi sorority, the Woodridge Green Thumb Garden club, the Entre Amis and the Christian Endeavor Union.

Additional organizations include the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, N. C. N. W.'s Washington Junior Council and Washington Metropolitan Council and the Teen club.

Others are the B'nai B'rith Council of Metropolitan Washington; Council of Church Women, Arlington, Va.; the Bahai Area Committee for Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia; and the Augustino Lutheran church.

U. S. WOMEN'S UNIT AT VIENNA PARLEY

Times New York

Delegation Attends Opening Session of International Council's Executive

Thurs. 5-7-59

By M. S. HANDLER

Special to The New York Times.

p. 14 C

VIENNA, May 6—A strong United States delegation was on hand today for the formal opening of the conference of the executive committee of the International Council of Women.

Committee reports and resolutions on international problems such as control of atomic testing, peaceful uses of atomic energy and distribution of fissionable material are to be submitted by the United States group. It is headed by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, president of the National Council of Women of the United States.

Resolutions covering the same topics have been prepared by delegates from West Germany and Hong Kong, but it is said that the American resolutions are more concrete and specific i nthe matter of workable controls.

Various other topics will be the subject of committee reports and resolutions to be prepared for a future plenary conference.

These topics include the general field of women's role in modern society, equal rights, the protection of minors, adjustment for young Hungarian girls who left their country after the revolt in October, 1956, migration of peoples, the fate of World War II refugees still in refugee camps, juvenile delinquency and other related studies.

37 Councils Represented

The executive committee of the International Council of Women consists of representatives of thirty-seven national women's councils. Twenty-five delegations arrived in time for today's formal opening. The committee will function under its president, Mme. Marie Helene Lefaucheux of France.

Representattives from Ghana and Haiti arrived today with petitions soliciting membership in the International Council. These petitions will be considered by the executive committee.

The International Council for Women and the National Council of Women of the United States were both founded in 1888 under the leadership of American women, including Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady tSanton and Julia Ward Howe.

The thirty-seven national councils that compose the International Council gather and exchange information on matters pertinent to human welfare and international understandings.

Mme. Lefaucheux explained today at a news conference that the International Council works through three channels to achieve its ends. It tries to win public support for its social objectives. It also approaches governments directly. And finally it operate sthrough United Nations organizations.

More and more effort, Mme. Lefaucheux said, is being directed through United Nations organizations. The International Council enjoys consultative status at the United Nations.

Negro Women Delegates Are Feted By Belgium Royalty

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

32b

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 96 delegates of the Council of Negro Women who are meeting their counterparts on a 31-day tour of Europe were entertained recently by Her Royal Highness, Queen Mother Elizabeth of Belgium.

Tue. 6-

p. 2

OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS IN GERMANY

When the tour party stopped in Germany, the delegates were given a reception by the Lord Mayor of Heidelberg in the city's historic and exquisite museum.

Beautifully decorated tables laden with German delicacies were lined throughout the museum galleries.

On hand to greet the Council of Negro Women were all of the Town Councillors, many distinguished German citizens and members of the National Council of German Women.

The Council delegates were given another official reception at Bonn, Germany in one of the most beautiful hotels on the Rhine.

Wherever the delegates stopped they asked, and were asked, numerous questions ranging from the school situation to divorce rates and juvenile delinquency.

Of particular interest to them was the fact that in Belgium, women today are represented in a Parliament to which only men were elected prior to 1948.

BUILDING BRIDGES OF UNDERSTANDING

Referring to the enthusiastic reception tendered the delegates, Miss Dorothy I. Height, national president of the Council of Negro Women, said:

"They all ended too soon. Acquaintances among Negro groups are often too limited, superimposed by artificial barriers which must be surmounted if there is ever to be a genuine understanding between peoples.

"Assuredly, one can readily understand our hopes for more meetings of this kind, for they certainly build bridges of understanding so direly needed in our troubled world."

Among the cities the delegates are touring are London, England; Amsterdam, Holland; Brussels, Belgium; Bonn and Heidelberg, Germany; Venice, Florence, Rome and Pisa, Italy; and Nice, Lyon and Paris, France.

MEETING EUROPEAN COUNTERPARTS

The touring delegates are meeting their European counterparts in a variety of interests ranging from leadership training and social welfare to the arts and crafts and journalistic enterprises.

Included in the range are educational institutions, hospitals, women's organizations, community relations, child-care centers, music, theatres, dress making and designing, courts and legal services, churches, and citizenship education.

Among these women travelers are three men — two accompanying their wives and one with his daughter. Among them also is a white representative of the League Against Racial Defamation.

Under the Council's international relations program, of which this tour is a part, the organization maintains an observer and an alternate at the UN.

It participates in international conferences on global problems and is a member of the International Council of Women of the World.

96 NEGRO COUNCIL WOMEN MEETING COUNTERPARTS IN EUROPEAN TOUR

Bystander Des Moines Iowa

8-20-59

1326

Washington, D. C., — Ninety-six delegates of the Council of Negro Women are in Europe on a 31-day tour, meeting their European counterparts.

Headed by national President Dorothy I. Height, 81 of the delegates boarded a chartered BOAC plane and 15 left by KLM.

The delegates landed in London where they will spend four days. Then they will spend two days in Amsterdam, Holland; one in Brussels; one in Bonn, Germany; one in Heidelberg; two in Lucerne, Switzerland; and one in Innsbruck, Austria. From Austria, the delegates will go to Venice, Italy for three days; to Florence, Italy for two days; to Rome for one day; and Pisa, Italy for one day.

They will spend two days in Nice, the remaining five in Paris.

European Counterparts

The delegates will meet their European counterparts in a variety of interests ranging from leadership training and social welfare to the arts and crafts and journalistic enterprises. Included in the range are educational institutions, hospitals, womens organizations, community relations, child-care centers, music, theatres, dressmaking and designing, courts and legal services, churches, and citizenship education.

Under the Council's international relations program, of which this tour is a part, the organization maintains an observer and an alternate at the UN.

It participates in international conferences. It is a member of the International Council of Women of the World and participates in international conferences on global problems.

Chicago Defender

MRS. IRENE McCOY GAINES, one of America's most outstanding club women, will speak at the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce Get-Together tonight (Nov. 19), at the Grand Ballroom. Mrs. Gaines, who is a past president of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, Illinois Association of Colored Women and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, will speak for Chicago's thousands of housewives. The program of the chamber for 1960 will be presented by chamber officers. Awards will be made to workers in the 1959-60 membership campaign. The public is invited but invitations should be obtained in advance. There is no charge.

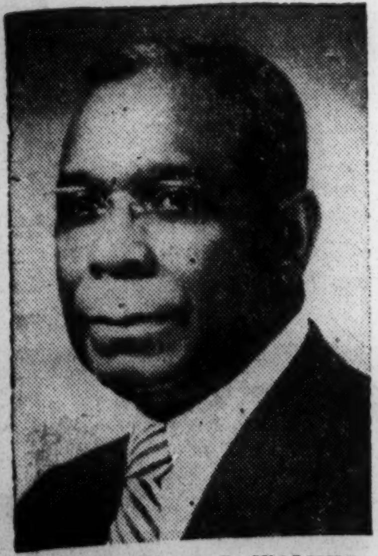
Dentists To Hold 46th Annual Meet Aug. 16-20

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 8-15-59

By ALBERT ANDERSON

CINCINNATI, Ohio — (ANP) — This city will become the "Dental Capital of the Nation," August 16-20, when dentists from all sections of the country foregather here for the 46th annual meeting of the National Dental association, headed by Dr. Charles E. Williams of Chicago.

DR. CHARLES E. WILLIAMS



DR. WILLIAM J. WALKER

Sessions will be held at the Sheraton - Gibson hotel and sharing the limelight with NDA delegates will be the Ladies Auxiliary whose members will hold their 23rd annual meeting.

HOSTS TO THE CONCLAVE

Convention chairman will be Dr. W. M. Springer of Cincinnati and hosts will be the Ohio Valley Dental Society, Dr. W. F. Clarke, president and the Ohio Valley Dental Auxiliary, Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, president.

Keynote speaker for the public program, set for Aug. 17, will be Atty. Graham T. Perry, prominent Chicago lawyer and special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General.

More than 400 delegates from 36 states and 150 cities are expected to attend the conclave and about 150 women are scheduled to attend sessions of the Ladies Auxiliary meeting.

DR. J. C. WALACE

TWO CITATIONS ON AGENDA

There will be clinics and scientific sessions during the convention and honorariums will include the "Dentist of the Year" award to Dr. Percy A. Fitzgerald, professor and head of the department of prosthetic dentistry, Howard university, and the "Zone Vice President of the Year" citation to Dr. James C. Wallace, jr., practicing dentist of Chicago. Program Director for the convention is Dr. William J. Walker, prominent Chicago dentist and Board member of the Service Federal Savings and Loan Association.

DR. P. A. FITZGERALD

Officer officers of the National Dental Association are H. M. Proffitt, Helena Ark.; W. K. Elliott, Huntington, Ky.; E. N. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va.; H. E. Edwards, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Primas, jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. C. Wallace, jr., Chicago; N. Taylor, Alexandria, Va.; D. E. Smith, Tampa, Fla.; J. L. Brown, Longview, Texas and William J. Walker, Chicago.

The delegates, both men and women, will relax at a series of social events, including a reception, golf tournament, Brunch and Fashion Show, a formal dance, a tour of Greater Cincinnati and the President's banquet, set for Tuesday, August 18.

32b 1959

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION

TO BE CITED.—Dr. James C. Wallace will receive the "zone vice-president of the year" citation when the National Dental association meets in Cincinnati Aug. 16-20. Leading dentists from all sections of the USA are expected to attend NDA's 46th annual convention which will be held in the Sheraton-Gibson hotel.—ANP photo.

32b

32b

AMONG THE SEVERAL officers of the National Dental Association attending the annual Dental Symposium held recently in Durham, N.C. were left to right, Dr. Newman Taylor, Alexandria, Va., vice president for the Middle Atlantic States; Dr. E. N. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer and Dr. Harry T. Penn, Roanoke, Va., past president.

32b 1959

NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

p. 16
32b

Afro-American — Baltimore, Md

BUSINESS TRANSACTION — Mrs. Josephine B. Keene, (left) is shown transferring her copyright of the "National Directory of Negro Business and Professional Women" to the Association of Business and Professional Women of Philadelphia and Vicinity. The president, Mrs. Helen E. Moore, is accepting it for the group. Looking on is Miss Arleathia Overton, chairman of the publication of the first edition by the group, which will be off the press around May 15th. Mrs. Keene, who has published two editions prior, is executive advisor.

Sat 2-28-59

32b

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Coveted Award—Mrs. Florence Allen Holmes, left, first vice president of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., and president of the New York club, receives the 1959 Sojourner Truth Award from Mrs. Alberta Kline, trustee of the club and director of the New York City Mission Society's Camp Minisink. The presentation was made in the Waldorf-Astoria at the annual Founders Day Sojourner Truth award tea of the New York club of the association.—Campbell Photo.

Sat 6-6-59
P. [illegible]

Educators United For Federal Aid

Daily News

Jackson News 326

Wed 7-8-59

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — The National Education Assn. stood united today behind federal aid to education. But observers predicted the accord would founder in later sessions on rocky reef of racial integration.

The 5,000 delegates to the NEA convention roared approval Tuesday of the Murray-Metcalf bill, a Senate measure which would provide $25 a year for every school-age child.

The NEA resolution was seconded 50 times before its overwhelming approval.

Four delegates — all from Virginia — cast the only dissenting votes.

One of the dissenters, Harold Bell, explained that "sending one dollar to Washington and getting back 66 cents seems incongruous. I'm voting 'no' as an individual."

A bitter floor fight, probably in Friday's session, shaped up over a mild resolutions committee statement urging "a spirit of fair play, good will and respect for the law" in solving the racial integration problem.

The resolution was identical to last year's NEA statement on the integration dilemma and was aimed at avoiding southern ire.

But Walter Ludwig, a Mamaroneck, N.Y., social science teacher and member of the resolutions committee, submitted a minority report urging the NEA to back "equal educational privileges for all children without distinctions based on race, religion or national origin."

A Negro delegate, L. H. Pitts of Atlanta, said he planned to submit a stronger proposal Friday.

Takes Weak Stand On Integration

Call p.1

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 7-10-59

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (UPI) — The National Education Association (NEA) went on record July 3 as believing school integration problems "are capable of solution" by a "spirit of fair play."

326

Delegates to the NEA convention climaxed a day-long floor battle by adopting a mildly-worded resolution framed by the resolutions commmittee.

It called for "the spirit of fair play, good will and respect for law which has always been an outstanding characteristic of the American people."

Before the final vote, the convention defeated three stronger amended resolutions.

One, proposed by an unidentified Maryland delegate, would have stated the NEA's belief "in equal education for all children without distinction based on race, religion or national origin."

The other defeated resolutions were proposed by the Oregon delegation and Walter Ludwig of the New York delegation.

The vote approving the committee's resolution followed a speech by Forrest Rossell, a Little Rock, Ark., educator, who said integration could not be achieved by a resolution passed by the NEA.

The delegates gave a standing ovation to Rossell, one of the leaders of the "stop this outrageous purge" (STOP) movement which recently won recall of three segregationist members of the Little Rock school board.

Clarice Kline, Waukesha, Wis., was elected president-elect of the NEA and Lyman N. Ginger, Lexington, Ky., was named treasurer. Elected to the executive committee was John C. Evans Jr., Ogden, Utah. Margaret C. Showengert, Webster Groves, Mo., was re-elected to the committee.

N.E.A. BARS SHIFT ON SEGREGATION

Times New York

Again Approves a Call for 'Good Will'—Rejects Pleas for Stronger Position

Sat. 7-4-59

By LEONARD BUDER

Special to The New York Times.

32 p.16C

ST. LOUIS, July 3—The delegates to the National Education Association's annual meeting here voted overwhelmingly today to reaffirm the organization's previous stand on public school integration.

After considerable debate, voice votes of the 5,000 delegates rejected a substitute resolution and five amendments that had been proposed to strengthen the association's stand on the controversial measure.

The resolution adopted called upon all citizens to approach the matter of integration "with the spirit of fair play, good will and respect for law."

It also stated the associations' conviction that "all problems of integration in our schools are capable of solutions at the state and local levels by citizens of intelligence, sanesness and reasonableness working together in the interests of national unity for the common good of all."

Segregation Opposed

During the debate at Kiel Auditorium here, many of the speakers supporting the adopted resolution said that they opposed segregation. They argued, however, that a stronger resolution might jeopardize teachers in the South and hamper efforts to integrate or maintain public schools in the region.

Other speakers, however, asserted that the association could not evade its responsibility to take a forthright stand on the issue and explicitly condemn segregation.

Today's action marked the fifth consecutive year that the association's Representative Assembly had adopted substantially the same resolution on integration.

The six-day meeting, attended by about 8,000 persons ended this evening with the installation of Dr. Walter W. Esbelman as president of the 665,000-member association for 1959-60.

Dr. Esbelman is supervising principal of the Upper Dublin Township Schools in Fort Washington, Pa.

In defeating moves to change the association's stand on integration, the delegates also rejected attempts to end discriminatory membership practices wtih the organization. In twelve Southern states, the association has separate white and Negro affiliates.

Rejected By Committee

The substitute integration measure, which was rejected earlier in the week by the resolutions committee, was offered today by Walter Ludwig, a high school teacher of social studies in Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Mr. Ludwig, the New York State member on the Resolutions Committee for the convention, proposed that the association take a much stronger stand.

He called for compliance with "the laws, including 'the New Charter' of Human Freedom — the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court on the school desegregation cases."

The proposal also urged the end of discriminatory practices within the association, as did an amendment later recommended by the Oregon delegation.

Following the introduction of the substitute measure, James Cullen of Yonkers, chairman of the New York State delegation, announced that the state delegation did not support Mr. Ludwig's resolution, and instead backed the original resolution.

After some debate the substitute measure was put to a vote and overwhelmingly defeated. The next move for a stronger stand came from the Oregon delegation, which proposed four amendments to the original resolution.

'Deliberate Speed' Urged

Among other points, the Oregon group proposed that integration should be achieved with the "deliberate speed necessary to guarantee the quality of education to the present generation of children."

The Oregon delegation reived some backing from individual delegates from California, Illinois and Ohio and a few other states.

William A. Watters of Chicago, representing that city's contingent, said that the delegates would not be able to go home with their self-respect if they did not take a stronger stand.

Speaking against the proposed changes, Forrest Rozzell, the executive secretary of the Arkansas Education Association, told the delegates:

"I am not appearing before this delegate assembly to defend the evils of segregation, whether it be practices in Little Rock, New York, California or St. Louis. However, the evils of segregation cannot be resolved by the passage of a resolution here."

Mr. Rozzell, was a leader in the recent fight that resulted in the recall of three segregationist members of the School Board at Little Rock, Ark. Today, he said that any strong action taken by the association would be interpreted to mean that "you have repudiated our leadership."

Mr. Rozzell received a standing ovation from the delegates when he completed his remarks. When the amendments were put to a vote, they were decisively rejected.

New officers elected by the delegates today for 1959-60 were:

Miss Clarice Kline of Waukesha, Wis., president-elect; John C. Evans Jr. of Ogden, Utah, and Miss Margaret C. Schowengerdt of Webster Groves, Mo., members of the executive committee, and Lyman V. Ginger of Lexington, Ky., treasurer.

Other resolutions adopted by the association today had two indirect references to the integration controversy.

In a statement on "public educatio in America," the association said that "the survival of democracy requires that every state maintain a system of free public education."

In a resolution on "the teacher as a citizen," the delegates expressed support of those teachers whose status or rights have been unfairly menaced or impaired."

32b 1959

Shreveport Site For Funeral Directors Confab

Weekly New Orleans, La.
Sat. 6-13-59

SHREVEPORT, LA. — The 33rd annual convention of the Association of Funeral Directors and Embalmers of the State of Louisiana will be held here June 23-24.

P. 1

According to John W. Davis, Jr., New Orleans, president, sessions of the two-day meeting will be held at the Booker T. Washington High School, 2104 Milam.

32b

Negro funeral directors and embalmers from most of the 64 parishes of the state with visitors from neighboring and ajoining states will participate in the sessions which are, according to Davis, designed to increase the professional efficiency and technical know-how of associated members.

Included on the conference agenda are clinical workshops and techniques in modern methods of embalming and courses in business administration which will be conducted by qualified experts in the various areas.

Officers and committee heads are Emile Labat, New Orleans; Cleveland Hall, Crowley; and Moses Richmond, Bogalusa, vice presidents; Mrs. E. L. Purvis, Alexandria, executive secretary; Mrs. M. P. Purvis, Winnfield, assistant secretary; Mrs. Delores B. Means, Baton Rouge, assistant secretary; R. S. Stewart, Alexandria, treasurer; J. C. Mouton, Lafayette, sergeant-at-arms; P. W. Wilson, Sr., Shreveport, chaplain; John M. Quigless, Newelton, Organizer; Attorney Ernest N. Morial, legal advisor.

Jasper Williams, Rayville and C. L. Dennis, New Orleans, Committee on Convention; Willis Misshore, New Orleans, Finance; Mrs. Pauletta F. Holmes, New Orleans, Convention Rules; H. D. Wilson, Shreveport, Officers Reports; Grievance, Moses Richmond, Bogalusa; C. L. Dennis, Legislature; Mrs. E. B. Tross, Lake Providence, Communications; P. W. Wilson, Shreveport, Time and Place; F. H. Dominique, New Orleans, Appropriation; Mrs. Gladys Ransome, New Orleans, Credentials; G. L. Smith, Shreveport, Educational Study; John Quigless and Shealer Gilmore, Membership; and, H. D. Wilson, Shreveport, Nominations.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS TO CONVENE IN CHICAGO

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 5-30-59

The 22nd Annual Convention of the National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association convenues August 17-20, 1959, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois, according to an announcement made today by Robert H. Miller, General Secretary.

P. 1
32b

This organization which is composed of funeral directors throughout the nation has set as its goal the full participation, representatation and integration of its members in every phase of the funeral profession, including local, state national departments regulating the profession.

Delegates will be arriving on Sunday August 16th, from all over the United States. Memorial Services will be on that night at Libery Baptist Church, Rev. D. Z. Jackson, Jr. Pastor, in memory of all deceased members.

Coming to the convention also, will be the Women's Auxiliary from all States Associations. About a Million dollars of exhibits will be shown at this convention.

Some of the highlights of this year's confab will be the Annual Awards Banquet, on Tuesday Night, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Sherman, with Mr. Harlan Randolph, Associate Editor of The Ohio Sentinel, Columbus, Ohio.

Achievement awards will be presented by the National Funeral Director and Embalmer, official Journal of the Associaion, to Mrs. Lillian H. McLaurin of Reidsville N. C., as "Woman of the Year. Others will include the Mortician's Award of the year. Many social events will be given by the host Association, The Illinois Selected Morticians Association.

Funeral Directors Pick New Orleans

32b

NEW ORLEANS — The National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association will trek to New Orleans for its 22nd annual board of directors meeting at the home office of the Louisiana Life Insurance Co., 2107 Dryades St., March [illegible].

They will be the guests of the Louisiana and Crescent City Funeral Directors, who are planning many social activities.

The board is composed of 150 funeral directors representing all of the states in the Union. Plans will be made for the 22nd annual convention, to be held in Chicago Aug. [illegible] at the Sherman Hotel.

MORE THAN [illegible] funeral directors will be in Chicago, and meeting with them will be the Women's National Auxiliary. Two days prior, the Epsilon Nu Delta Mortuary Fraternity will meet.

Jenifer W. Renfro of Cincinnati, Ohio, is chairman of the board, Lack J. Kennedy, Marianna, Ark., secretary; R. N. Horton, Washington, D.C., vice chairman; O. P. Chiles, Richmond, Va., president, and Robert H. Miller, Chicago, general secretary.

Many of the funeral directors plan to visit Mobile, Ala.; Texas and Arkansas.

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat

3-28-59

p. 10

32b 1959 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

Guardsmen give $2500 to NAACP

The Afro-American 32b
Baltimore, Md.
12-5-59,
p 11

The National Guardsmen held its convention meeting here this past weekend.

In attendance were delegates from chapters located in Atlanta, Brooklyn, Connecticut. Manhattan, New Jersey, Norfolk, North Carolina, Philadelphia, Richmond and Washington, D.C.

The business session on Saturday afternoon at the Morgan Park home of Dr. and Mrs. William Garner featured presentation of $2,500 to the NAACP's Legal Redress Fund.

Dr. Carl Murphy, chairman of the local redress committee, accepted the contribution, with "Thanks benediction, and congratulations," on behalf of the legal redress fund headed by Thurgood Marshall.

Victor J. Ashe, Norfolk attorney and outgoing president of the group, made the NAACP presentation.

* * *

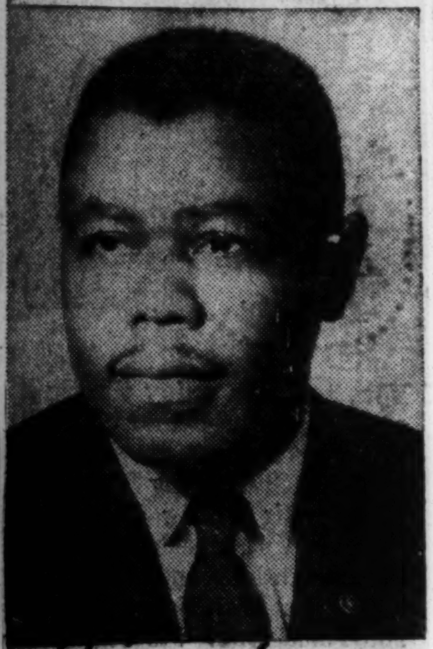
MR. ASHE, assisted by Elbert Strathers, St. Albans, N.Y., installed the new officers of the 26-year-old organization.

They are both Baltimoreans: Harold Jennifer, president, and Clifton Murray, secretary-treasurer.

The convention activities opened Friday evening with a formal dance in Unity Hall in Dundalk. In addition to the Saturday business session, there was a fashion show for wives at the home of Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Rhetta Jr. and a supper dance Saturday evening at the Blue Crest.

25th National Insurance Week Set For May 11-18th

32b



F. L. ELLIS

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed 5-6-59
P4

Observance of 25th annual National Insurance Week is sponsored by the Jefferson County Management Council headed by F. L. Ellis, district manager of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, during May 1[illegible] through [illegible].

The celebration will be highlighted by a speech by Aaron Day, Jr., agency director-vice president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., at 7 p. m. Friday, May 8 at the 18th Street Branch YMCA. He will be introduced by Mr. Ellis.

H. S. Norris, district manager of Afro-American Life Insurance Co., will give the local objectives and conduct the challenge period. N. Jemison, agency officer of Booker T. Washington Insurance Company will give the response to Mr. Day's speech. W. E. Sterling, Jr., manager of the Birmingham district of Protective Industrial Life Insurance Company, will introduce the guests. C. J. Greene, district manager of Atlanta Life Insurance Company will serve as master of ceremonies.

The approximately 200 sales personnel of the eight participating companies in the Management Council are scheduled to hear Mr. Day.

Managers in addition to Mr. Ellis, Mr. Greene, Mr. Jemison and Mr. Sterling who are participating are: S. L. Williams, Bradford Industrial Insurance Company; Mrs. L. B. Ard, manager of Fairfield District Booker T. Washington Insurance Company; A. B. Hollins, manager of Birmingham District of BTW Insurance Company; W. H. Blythe, district manager, Bessemer District, BTW; Rev. R. W. Hayden, district manager, Peoples Insurance Company; C. M. Scott, district manager, Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company, and C. H. Fowlkes, manager of the Bessemer District of Progressive Industrial.

Daily World
3-24
Atlanta Ga.

Militant Press Essential For Freedom, Walker Says

DURHAM, N. C. — William O. Walker, president of the National Publishers Association, told a Press Week observance at North Carolina College Monday, "No racial group of people anywhere in the world since the development of newspapers, have attained their freedom or improved their status without the aid of their own militant press."

Walker spoke as NCC commemorated the 132nd anniversary of Freedom's Journal, first U.S. newspaper published by Negroes. He is publisher of The Call and Post of Cleveland, Ohio.

"The Negro press can make the adjustment in this transition to integration by continuing to voice the aspirations of our people and, at the same time, providing them with a superior product in an open competitive market," the noted publisher said. Today's editors have a glorious crusading heritage from Samuel Russwurm which must be maintained, Walker said.

At a special luncheon in his honor, Walker, a former City Councilman in Cleveland, said "Ballots and judicious use of our spending power" can change the status of the great mass of minorities. NCC President Alfonso Elder, Durham City Councilman J. S. Stewart, and R. N. Harris, member of the Durham City Board of Education, were among luncheon guests.

Fri
3-20-59

CRITICS LASHED

Walker credited the Negro press with many of the Negro's civil rights gains and he lashed out at hostile critics of the Negro press.

"To the so-called Negro intelligentia who find all manner of fault with Negro newspapers, I direct this question: Where would you be if there were no Negro press? No groups have profited more from the crusading of the Negro press than our white collar and professional groups.

P. 1

Walker added: "As to our policies, the Negro press recognizes that the Negro is no taller in America than he can reach in Mississippi. Our freedom must not be measured in Ohio, but in South Carolina. The level of justice is not what it is in Illinois, but what the gage shows in Georgia. Our education must be evaluated by Alabama standards and not those of Pennsylvania.

OUTPOST OF ACTION

"The Negro press is our outpost [illegible] and action. Only the full support of our own people can keep us in this position.

"People who don't read,—and this includes newspapers—are not well informed, and people who are not well informed, are a backward and exploited people.

"Freedom for minorities and subjugated peoples always comes high. If the Negro thinks he can purchase his freedom from segregation and poverty in America at a bargain, cut-rate price, he is going to be sadly mistaken.

"The Negro press wants and will lead the way to freedom, but we can only do this if we have followers, and are backed up by the unity and cooperation of all Negroes."

Fri
3-20-59

Atlanta Daily

Defender
Louisville Ky.
3-20

Distinguished Service Is Award Basis

Two professional baseball players, an actor, African Prime Minister, entertainer, educator, housewife, judge, lawyer, and housing developer have been named winners of the 1959 Russwurm Awards. Another athlete and a television star were given honorable mention.

The awards, which are named for John Russwurn, the first Negro in America to become an editor and a college graduate, are awarded annually during Negro Newspaper Week by the National Newspaper Publishers Association. This year marks 132nd Anniversary of the Negro Press.

Thurs
3-19-59

The coveted plaque reads:

Outstanding Achievement

"In recognition of outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles and in tribute for upholding those highest traditions considered as the ideals of the American Way of Life."

P. 1

The honorees are chosen annually in a poll of N.N.P.A. member publishers representing hte majority of Negro-owned newspapers in America. Frank L. Stanley, Sr., publisher of the Louisville Defender, and chairman of the Association's Public Relations Committee announced the winners this week.

The Russwurn winners and personal citations are:

Ernie Banks, Chicago, for his unexcelled record as a major league baseball player.

Harry Belafonte, New York City, for reaching the highest professional level as a singer and unselfish contributions to the Negro race.

Roy Campanella, St. Albans, for his exceptional courage, fortitude and inspirational leadership inspite of physical disability.

Joseph L. Eichler, Palo Alto, for his uncompromising dedication to the cause of Civil Rights and human justice in the field if private housing.

G. C. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, for leadership in the crusade to enlist Negro intellectuals in the battle for Civil Rights in Alabama.

SIDNEY POITIER, Hollywood, for demonstrating that race is no barrier to ability to perform major characterizations in motion pictures.

Prime Minister Seku Toure, Guinea, for demonstrated courage in leading his nation to freedom.

Mrs. Charles White, Houston, for the courage and ability to win a local school board seat inspite of formidable opposition based on colr and race.

J. Ernest Wilkins (Awarded Posthumously) for distinguished governmental service and a most effective role in the U. S. Civil Rights Commission Vote probe in Alabama.

Judge David W. Williams, Los Angeles, for giving commendable leadership to correcting local arrest abuses suffered by Negroes.

Honorable Mention

Elgin Baylor — For a positive stand against segregation in the face of jeopardizing a professional career.

Mrs. Charles White

Press Called 'Outpost of Action'

Walker Rips Critics Of Negro Newspapers

32b

Pittsburgh Courier

DURHAM, N.C.—During an address at North Carolina College's Press Week observance, William O. Walker, president of the National Publishers Association, said a militant Negro press is an "essential of freedom."

Pittsburgh

At the same time, Mr. Walker, who is publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, issued a direct challenge to "so-called Negro intelligentsia who find all manner of fault with Negro newspapers."

While directing a question to this group, Mr. Walker asked, "Where would you be if there were no Negro press? No groups have profited more from the crusading of the Negro press than our white collar and professional groups," he said.

Sat. 4-4-59

MR. WALKER said the Negro press is our outpost of thought and action.

P. 9

"Only the full support of our own people can keep up in this position. People who don't read—and this includes newspapers—are not well informed, and people who are not well-informed are a backward and exploited people," he said.

In Frontline Of Battle For Democracy

Negro Press Seen Vital To Cause Of Freedom

Journal-Guide

Norfolk Va.

Sat. 3-28-59

DURHAM, N. C. — William O. Walker, president of the National Publishers Association, told a Press Week observance at North Carolina College Monday, "No racial group of people anywhere in the world since the development of newspapers, have attained their freedom or improved their status without the aid of their own militant press."

Walker spoke as NCC commemorated the 132nd anniversary of Freedom's Journal, first U. S. newspaper published by Negroes. He is publisher of the Call and Post of Cleveland, Ohio.

P. 24

32b

"THE NEGRO press can make the adjustment in this transition to integration by continuing to voice the aspirations of our people and, at the same time, providing them with a superior product in an open competitive market," the noted publisher said. Today's editors have a glorious crusading heritage from Samuel Russwurm which must be maintained, Walker said.

At a special luncheon in his honor, Walker, a former City Councilman in Cleveland, said "Ballots and judicious use of our spending power" can change the status of the great mass of minorities. NCC President Alfonso Elder Durham City Councilman J. S. Stewart, and R. N. Harris, member of the Durham City Board of Education, were among luncheon guests.

WALKER credited the Negro press with many of the Negro's civil rights gains and he lashed out at hostile critics of the Negro press.

"To the so - called Negro intelligentsia who find all manner of fault with Negro newspapers, I direct this question: Where would you be if there were no Negro press. No groups have profited more from the crusading of the Negro press than our white collar and professional groups.

Walker added: "As to our policies, the Negro press recognizes that the Negro is no taller in America than he can reach in Mississippi. Our freedom must not be measured in Ohio, but in South Carolina. The level of justice is not what it is in Illinois, but what the gage shows in Georgia. Our education must be evaluated by Alabama standards and not those of Pennsylvania.

FREEDOM for minorities and subjugated peoples always comes high. If the Negro thinks he can purchase his freedom from segregation and poverty in America at a bargain, cut - rate price, he is going to be sadly mistaken.

The Negro press wants and will lead the way to freedom, but we can only do this if we have followers, and are backed up by the unity and cooperation of all Negroes.

Cites Role Of Negro Press

32b

WILLIAM O. WALKER

Press Week Speaker

Editor cites need for press in today's life

32b

Afro-American

DURHAM, N.C.—William O. Walker, president of the National Publishers Association, told a Press Week observance at North Carolina College Monday, "No racial group of people anywhere in the world since the development of newspapers, have attained their freedom or improved their status without the aid of their own militant press."

Baltimore

Walker spoke as NCC commemorated the 132nd anniversary of Freedom's Journal, first U.S. newspaper published by colored . He is publisher of the Call and Post of Cleveland, Ohio.

Sat. 3-28-59

"The weekly press can make the adjustment in this transition to integration by continuing to voice the aspirations of our people and at the same time, providing them with a superior product in an open competitive market," the noted publisher said. "Today's editors have a glorious crusading heritage from Samuel Russwrum which must be maintained," Walker said.

P. 9

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AT A SPECIAL luncheon in his honor, Walker, a former city councilman in Cleveland, said "Ballots and judicious use of our spending power" can change the status of the great mass of minorities.

NCC President Alfonso Elder, Durham City Councilman J. S. Stewart, and R. N. Harris, member of the Durham City Board of Education, were among luncheon guests.

Mr. Walker credited the weekly press with many of the civil rights gains and he lashed out at hostile critics of the tan press.

"To the so-called colored intelligentsia who find all manner of fault with colored newspapers, I direct this question: Where would you be if there were no colored press. No groups have profited more from the crusading of the colored press than our white collar and profession groups."

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MR. WALKER added: "As to our policies, the colored press recognizes that the colored man is no taller in America than he can reach in Mississippi. Our freedom must not be measured in Ohio, but in South Carolina. The level of justice is not what it is in Illinois, but what the gauge shows in Georgia. Our education must be evaluated by Alabama standards and not those of Pennsylvania.

Editor Makes Three Speeches On Negro Press

Birmingham, Ala.
World
3-25-59
p. 3
32b

In three speeches celebrating the 132nd anniversary of the Negro-produced press in the USA, Emory O. Jackson declared that no other business, profession or [illegible] given more unselfish service than "the Negro newspaper in the struggle for freedom, first-class citizenship and social decency."

He spoke at Birmingham Baptist College Wednesday evening; at Booker T. Washington Business College Thursday morning and at Brighton High School Friday morning.

At Birmingham Baptist College, Editor Jackson was introduced by the Rev. A. L. Bratcher, a faculty member and pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church. The occasion by Mrs. Emolyn Reese, devotions by Dr. Luke Beard, invocation by Dr. D. B. Todd and remarks by President T. D. Bussey rounded out the program.

Mrs. Mabel E. Shorter introduced Editor Jackson at the BTW Business College chapel program. The occasion by Miss Ruth Cat[illegible], solo by Willie Clemmons, solo by Miss Doris Boykin, devotional by Miss Carrie Williams, remarks by Mrs. Ossie Ware Mitchell, Mrs. A. G. Gaston, Dr. Gaston and Mrs. Florence Madison Hill of Philadelphia, Pa. rounded out the program.

Mrs. Hill is national president of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority. She had been to Tuskegee Institute to attend the founder's day program and was en route to Houston, Texas where she was to appear on a program.

National Negro

Editor Jackson gave an illustrated talk at Brighton High School where he displayed several Negro weeklies, two Black Belt white weeklies and two Negro-owned daily newspapers. Snapping at the highbrow critics of the Negro interest newspaper, Jackson said the Negro weekly should be compared with the white weekly instead of the metropolitan daily and the New York Times. To the youngsters Jackson declared that at the very beginning of the Negro press it was edited by a college-trained man, published in an office owned by its publisher, and spoke out on unrestricted citizenship participation.

The program was sponsored by the Journalism Club at Brighton High.

Miss Mary Lockett, president of the club gave a "Tribute to Honorable John B. Russwurm, editor and publisher of Freedom's Journal," first Negro newspaper which was published March 17, 1827 in New York City. Miss Vera King introduced Mr. Jackson. Remarks by Miss Pauline Smith, sponsor of the club and Principal Charles Allen Brown rounded out the program. Dr. E. Paul Jones, director of the Division of Negro Education, Jefferson County Public Schools, witnessed the program. gram.

Theme of the observance was "The Negro Press — Guardian of Your Freedom." Negro Newspaper Week was celebrated March 15-22.

32b 1959

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Need For An Up-Turn

Pharmacists Will Give Aid To Worthy Students

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 8-22-59 p.14

32b

NEWARK, N. J. — Realizing the great shortage of manpower in the pharmaceutical field, the National Pharmaceutical Association has approved a resolution to give financial assistance to competent students desiring to enter the field.

At the association's recent convention here, it was pointed out that unless there is a decided up-turn in pharmacy enrollment among colored students, there is the strong possibility that many drug establishments may close at the death of retirement of present owners.

GOODSELL F. WATERS of New Jersey, in his presidential address, emphasized the importance of each pharmacist assuming a greater responsibility in community and civic affairs, pointing out the need for student recruitment programs.

Dr. Louis D. King, assistant dean of the College of Pharmacy at Rutgers University, urged the establishment of more meaningful internship program; an intensified search of highly competent recruits; additional aid in scholarships for undrgraduate education.

OTHERS APPEARING on the program were: Dr. John L. Voigt and Michael Iannarone, both of Rutgers; H. Naylor Fitzhugh of Howard university, Charles R. Meyers treasurer and general manager of the New Jersey Wholesale Drug Company; Louis E. Kazin, editor of Drug Topica; Henry R. Peters, retail pharmacist; and R. N. Berkefeldt, of the National State Bank of Newark.

Newly elected officers for 1959-'60 are: Lloyd H. Williams of Tulsa, Okla., president; Emile La Branche of New Orleans, president-elect; William W. Goode of Pittsburgh, first vice-president; Thomas A. Gorgas of Englewood, N. J., second vice-president; William S. Woodard of Newport News, Va., treasurer; Chauncey I. Cooper of Washington, D. C. executive secretary; Joan K. Strong of Detroit, recording secretary; Goodsell F. Waters of Jersey City, N. J., Ulric W. Pryce of Lake Charles, La., and A. L. Fielder of Meridian, Miss., members at large of the executive committee.

Urban League sees progress in report

Write for

Afro-American

32b

Baltimore Md

Sat 5-9-59

p.19

NEW YORK — Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, last week announced publication of a three - year report of the league's interracial service activities.

Titled "Building for Equal Opportunity," the 44 - page report catalogues and interprets the League's achievements and sets back the race relations front during the historic and turbulent 1956 - 1958 period.

Divided into chapters on housing, public information, research, vocational guidance, health and welfare, and employment, it presents a sharply detailed picture of the organization at work in 63 American communities served by local Urban Leagues under the general direction of a national headquarters at 14 E. 48th St., New York City.

In spite of increased tensions in many areas, the report indicates a strong national tide of sentiment against discrimination and a widespread willingness to work toward interracial understanding.

"Improvement of the economic position of the colored wage earner continued to be the Urban League's primary concern," Mr. Granger states in his introduction to the report.

Most widely publicized of the League's activities during the three - year period were its annual Equal Opportunity Day observances on November 19, launched by proclamations from governors of many states and by President Eisenhower.

Mr. Granger states the goal of the Urban League as "equal opportunity based on merit. It concentrates on job opportunities and better training and guidance for youth.

The League program seeks solution of serious racial housing problems and works for improved use of public services made freely available. For the nine million colored people who live in cities, the league is a strong influence for improved family life and better neighborhood conditions."

National Urban League

800 Delegates To Attend D.C. Meet

Defender Chicago, Ill.

8-26-59

p.22

32b

"Community Planning For Equal Opportunity" will be the theme of the 1959 annual Urban League Conference which will convene from Sept. 8 through Sept. 10, at the Sheraton Park hotel in Washintgon, D. C.

Over 800 delegates from 63 Urban League affiliates across the country are expected to attend the conference of the League, a national organization devoted to bettering race relations and improving economic and social opportunities for Negroes in America.

Highlighting the Tuesday session will be the keynote address by Executive Vice President James E. Lash.

On the same day will be panels on School Integration, led by Alexander J. Allen, Urban League of Pittsburgh; Equal Opportunity The American Dream, Robert W. Dowling, League trustee and president, City Investing co.; The Impact of Urban Sprawl on Urban League, with speakers Whitney M. Young, jr.; Atlanta university School of Social Work and Edwin C. Berry, Chicago Urban League.

Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, will speak on strengthening Family Life in our Metropolitan Areas, followed by a luncheon address by Charles S. Zimmerman, Urban League trustee and chairman of AFL-CIO Civil Rights committee.

A panel entitled Planning for Equal Opportunity—A Call for Statesmanship, will be held Thursday. Included on the panel will be Frederick W. Richmond, NUL trustee; Albert F. Watters, vice-president, General Foods corp., and Frank L. Stanley, president, The Louisville Defender.

The annual banquet and reception will conclude the program Thursday evening.

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and a number of prominent persons will speak at the sessions.

The principal speaker will be Arthur S. Fleming, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Other speakers include the Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., chairman of the President Committee on Government Employment Policy and pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church, Chicago; Joseph D. Lohman, Treasurer of the State of Illinois; Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, and Frank Stanley, president of the Louisville Defender.

Lester B. Granger is executive director of the National Urban League.

Nat'l Urban League Meet In Capital

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

9-12-59

P.11

32b

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The 49th annual National Urban League conference, bringing together delegates from 63 Urban League centers throughout the nation, will be held at Sheraton Park Hotel, Sept. 8-10.

An institute for staff and board members also will be held at the Sheraton-Park, Sept. 5-7.

Theme of the conference—to deal with such topics as changing neighborhoods and school integration — is "Community Planning for Equal Opportunity."

■

A TOTAL OF 800 persons is expected to attend the conference,

RIGHTS BILL ASKED BY URBAN LEAGUE

Times

Group's President Demands Action Now—'Precedent' in Labor Act Cited

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Wed 9-9-59

32b

p.22

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Theodore W. Kheel, president of the National Urban League, called on Congress today to pass immediately a bill to guarantee Negro voting rights.

He told the opening session of the league' annual conference at the Sheraton Park Hotel that Southern members of Congress had set a precedent for such "civil rights" legislation by their votes for the new labor-reform bill.

"The most enthusiastic supporters of this bill for the protection of union members came from states in the south where upnion membership is practically non-existent," he said.

He noted that Title I of the new labor bill was called "Bill of Rights of Members of Labor Organizations" and said logic should insure a similar "Federal" bill of civil rights for "the members of the most important union of them all, the 'more perfect union'."

Redevelopment Aired

The Urban League is an interracial organization that stresses education in a nation-wide effort to obtain equal opportunities in employment, education and housing, and in health and welfare services. It sponsors urban redevelopment through American Council to Improve Our Neighborhhoods, known as ACTION.

James E. Lash, executive vice president of ACTION, and formerly an executive of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, challenged the theory that "downtown is dying."

"Never before in the history of the American city have the people who live in the city had such powers, facilities and the potential for organization and leadership to make their city what they want it to be," he said.

He asked members of the Urban League to contribute their special knowledge on how to lessen minority tensions to the remaking of cities.

Integration Panel

A panel report on school integration from four cities stressed the advancement of academic achievement of minorities through integration, and not merely "bringing in Negro children to sit beside white children."

Alexander J. Allen, director of special projects for the league, said that in many city school systems throughout the nation the problem of cultural lag in Negro areas was growing faster than it was being solved. He recommended surveys, curriculum improvements, remedial reading and intensified guidance services.

He said that in Pittsburgh, his home city, the superintendent of schools had become a member of the Urban League's executive board and was seeking to meet the needs of the children who had been culturally handicapped.

Dr. Charles Atkins of Oklahoma City said that in his state all-Negro high schools had been reduced from ninety to thirty-five, junior high schools from forty-three to thirty-five and elementary schools from 229 to 135. He added, however, that transfer policies and redistricting had reduced the results of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to "token" integration.

J. Harvey Kerns, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, said fears of fights, moral corruption and disease had interfered with desegregation.

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, predicted that the proposal to shift 400 Brooklyn Nesgroes to a school on Glendale, Queens, would be accomplished without incident.

Racial Ties Called Good; 'Errors' Hit

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI)—~~The executive~~ director of the Urban League said Saturday race relations had improved impressively in the past 50 years despite "bungling and cynical exploitation" of the issue.

Sun 9-6-59

Lester B. Granger said the race problem had been used since the Civil War "by unscrupulous elements cleverly to advance their own interests, whether they be financial or political or merely the release of neurotic and psychotic impulses."

* * *

GRANGER TOLD the opening session of the league's annual meeting:

"The wonder is not so much that a racial problem still remains today in dangerous proportions as that so much impressive progress has been made during the past half century in the face of bungling and cynical exploitation of the issue of race," he said.

The Urban League is an interracial organization which seeks to better relations between whites and Negroes and tries to improve Negro opportunities in employment, education, housing, health and welfare.

The league's annual conference starts Tuesday. A three-day staff and board institute opened Saturday. The main speaker at the conference will be Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

32b 1959

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Negro Historians Take Offense Against Enemies

False Propaganda Against Race Is Refuted By Facts

37-6

Dr. Charles Wesley And Dr. Merl Eppse, Among Leeders who Launch Drive To Relate Americans Of United States To Ancient Egyptians In More Realistic Presentation of Negro History Week; He Call It "A Foundation For A Proud America"

Negro History Week was set to be observed from Feb. 8-15 this year by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the emphasis was stated as NEGRO HISTORY—A FOUNDATION FOR PROUD AMERICA."

Of interest to Negroes in Nashville in particular, this year is the amount of zeal that is being put into the drive this year indicating that more and more determination is to be put into getting over to the paoliticians in particular and otherse the fact that the Negroes as a race have a history that deserves more publicizing and that the existence of Negro schools are definitely more "usable" for the advancement of the race than they have ever been thought to be.

It is safe to forecast that in coming years, there are going to be held annual conventions and that these conventions will be made up of delegates from local units which will raise money for the purpose of sending young persons in particular to annual meetings.

An item of Negro History can even be gathered from the fact the Association is now under the presidency of an able Negro college president. He is Dr. Charles H. Wesley, who holds the Ph Degree from Harvard University as was the case with the originator of Negro History Week, Dr. Carter Woodson. Dr. Wesley is rated an eminent historian. Many Nashvillians will recall that some twenty years ago, Dr. Wesley barely missed becoming the president of Fisk University.

He was a candidate for the Fisk presidency at the time a special committee of the trustee board chose Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones. The committee was composed of five members—three whites and two Negroes. The committee divided along racial lines strictly, with the two Negro members standing for Dr. Wesley, who is a Fisk alumnus, and the three whites standing for Dr. Jones, who also is white.

Dr. Wesley is now the president of Central State College, located at Wilberforce, Ohio. This college is supported by the state of Ohio and is one of the units of the Ohio State Educational system.

Dr. Wesley wrote one of the most interesting pieces ever published in connection of the observance of Negro History week for this year's observance. It was published in the magazine section of the Baltimore Afro-American.

As if beginning a real crusade to acquaint the Negro with truths about his own race, Dr. Wesley at the same time calls upon all literate Negroes to become acquainted themselves, with the amount of false propaganda that enemies of the Negro race are eagerly putting out at this time with probable intention of showing that egroes as a whole are unfitted for integration with the white race in public education, notwithstanding the recent decisions of the Supreme Court calling for desegregation in schools.

Dr. Wesley calls upon his people to refute the false history that enemies of the race are putting out

He secured the cooperation of Mr. Carl Murphy and they point out the fact that the ancient historian Herodutus shows that Egyptians were Africans 450 years before the birth of Christ and that they were "black with wooly hair."

Enemies of the Negro readily concede that Herodotus was an eminent historian of ancient times but they shy away from any evidence that Herodotus saw and knew Egyptians and was able to describe them as black with wolly hair, and were Africans.

What seems to have riled scholarly Dr. Wesley were speeches and writings from White Citizens Councils.

Mr. Carl Murphy recommended three books which he says it is timely for Negroes to read. They are Rand-McNally History which shows that Egyptians (Africans) ruled the world from the year 2000 to 1150 Before Christ's birth.

Also recommended is a $2.50 book "Hedodotus writing of 2400 years ago.

The Afro quotes Benjamin Disraeli, prime minister of England after he had been sneered at because he was a Jew. Disraeli retorted, "Yes I am a Jew and when the ancestors of the Right Honorable Gentlemen (members of the British parliament) were brutal savages in an unknown island mine were priests in the temple of Solomon."

A book by an Englishman, V. Gordon Child costs only 35 cents we are told.

Mr. Child cites the fact that 16 great discoveries were made in the years 5000 and 3000 years before Christ and that they came from only two places—Egypt and Sumeria.

Thus future studies in Negro History aim to identify American Negroes with their ancient kin people, the Egyptians, and to do it persistently.

What Dr. Wesley and other scholars are doing about Negro history seems to emphasize the fact that they were right when the drive was launched to do away with all Negro schools, they insisted that should not happen to Negro colleges.

They held that Negro colleges were a necessity, despite desegregation. And for the way the White Citizens Council seem determined to propagandize that colored people have never made any positive contributions to any civilization, it is clear that Negro schools will be needed for a long, long time in the future.

All that can be said in glorification of the laws commanding desegregation, they do not provide for anything more than token desegregation. Negroes must learn many of the real facts of life from Negro teachers in schools, colleges churches and their own printing and publishing houses.

Globe
Nashville
Tenn
Fri 2-26-59
P 8

32b 1959

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Varied Program Features Negro History Week Event

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Adv. 2-15-59

P. 2D

By INEZ J. BASKIN

The History Club of the Booker Washington High School presented its annual Negro History Week program Wednesday. This group of high school students is an organization formed as an affiliate of The Assn. For the Study of Negro Life and History, founded by Carter G. Woodson in September, 1915.

Following the pledge of allegiance led by Albert Meadows, served as master of ceremonies. Dorothy Crowe stated, "that the magic lamp of our times is education, especially in the areas of philosophy, by which we reason; science, thrugh which we establish a hypotheses and history, by which we shape our destinies, as these are motivating forces related to our daily living." She also listed reasons for the organizing of the Assn. For the Study of Negro Life and History, I.E., to encourage reasearch, organize clubs among students so that Negroes will better understand their heritage and their challenges; to realize that it is in the Negroes' power to change his status and to know why he is like he is. The speaker stated that the Negro History Week movement was a missionary venture, where everyone should try to become a part of it.

Bernard Williams likened history as second to religion in that, "history knows the answer to man's profound problems." It was also revealed that some of the basic purposes of the History Club were: to set the stage for reexploring changing concepts and values, and "Proud American Day" observed to strengthen our pride, as inspired by the lives of present and past great men and to examine the past.

A high light was the presentation of "This is Your Life," by Dr. H. Council Trenholm. Different periods were narrated by John E. Williams (childhood); Melvin Gray (school days); Nathaniel Nathan, college; James Jackson and John Davis, narrated his being elected as president of the ASC, Aug. 3, 1925, and the beginning of his family life Aug. 21, 1929. Singing appropriate music, the History Club trio, Juanita Harris, Juanita Wright and Janice King, included in the selections "Lullaby," "Good Morning Teacher," and "Let Me Call You Sweetheart."

After a resume of the organizations of which the honoree is a member, he was presented a plaque, which read in part: "Presented to Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the Alabama State College; A man with indomitable courage, enthusiasm and an invincible spirit of adventure." It was signed by Principal C. T. Smiley; adviser Mrs. Josie S. Lawrence, and History Club President John Williams. Gifts were presented Dr. Trenholm.

During remakrs of acknowledgement by the president, his face mirrored surprise and appreciation. Harper, son of the honoree, also shared the occasion and the giftst. Mrs. Ollie Brown and Mrs. R. D. Crockett, cousins of the president, were presented gifts by the History Club.

Mrs. Thelma S. Morris, recently listed in "Who's Who in America 1959," was preented tokens and a plaque by Miss Dorothy Crowe, who stated in presenting the gifts, "Opportunity taken at flood leads on to the destiny of men" and compared the accomplishments of the principal of William B. Paterson Elementary School as "taking advantage of her opportunities at flood time." Mrs. Morris stated, "that the plaque would be a constant reminder not of the things I have achieved, but what I may achieve."

Furnishing music were: Alabama State Chorus, under the direction of Prof. Robert Williams, "Listen to the Lambs"; Booker Washington Chorus, under the direction of Miss G. Ross, "Lord I Want to be a Christian," with Larry Brown as soloist. High light of the musical renditions was the rendition of W. C. Handy's "St. Louis Blues," with Calvin Scott, blind student from Talladega School for the Blind as pianist and John Patrick, History Club member, as trumpeter. The blind visitor also previewed for the talent show which was to be held Wednesday night, with a novel rendition, "High Blood Pressure."

Climaxing the program and "Proud American Day" was a poetic expression by Juanita Wright, entitled "I'm A Proud American." She gave the reasons for being a proud American.

Approximately 25 parents and instructors shared the occasion, among them Miss Sadie Lee, retired school teacher; Profs. R. H. Dobbins and Ed Stevens, principals of Loveless Elementary and McDavid elementary schools respectively; Father Robert E. DuBose and Mrs. Maggie Y. Forte, Jeanes supervisor of instruction.

Trenholm Urges Students To Study Negro History

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Adv. 2-15-59

P. 7-D

President H. Councill Trenholm addressed the upper college assembly at Alabama State College Thursday. The occasion was the final in a series of presentations incident to the annual observance of Negro History Week. Dr. Trenholm, who is also vice president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and president of the Associated Publishers, gave an account of some of his experiences in a recent visit to three countries in Africa: Ghana, Nigeria, and Liberia.

He pointed out the opportunities available to the students at Alabama State College to become more conversant with facts about the history and the accomplishments of the Negro. He mentioned specifically the courses in the history of the Negro in Africa, the history of the Negro in the United States, Negro literature, and the geography of Africa.

He said contributions of Negroes are overlooked because people are not informed. He urged that students themselves be informed as to the facts, make every effort to inform others, and seek to disseminate available materials as sources of authentic records. The college president urged his listeners to be humbly proud of their heritage and to seek to use their circumstances as Negroes in America as a challenge to help our country to see herself if she would achieve the status rightfully hers and be the kind of country the founding fathers conceived.

The speaker said Africa is not a single country but is many countries with different and varied backgrounds of culture. He spoke of Africa and her unlimited resources as a great challenge as she becomes increasingly important in world affairs.

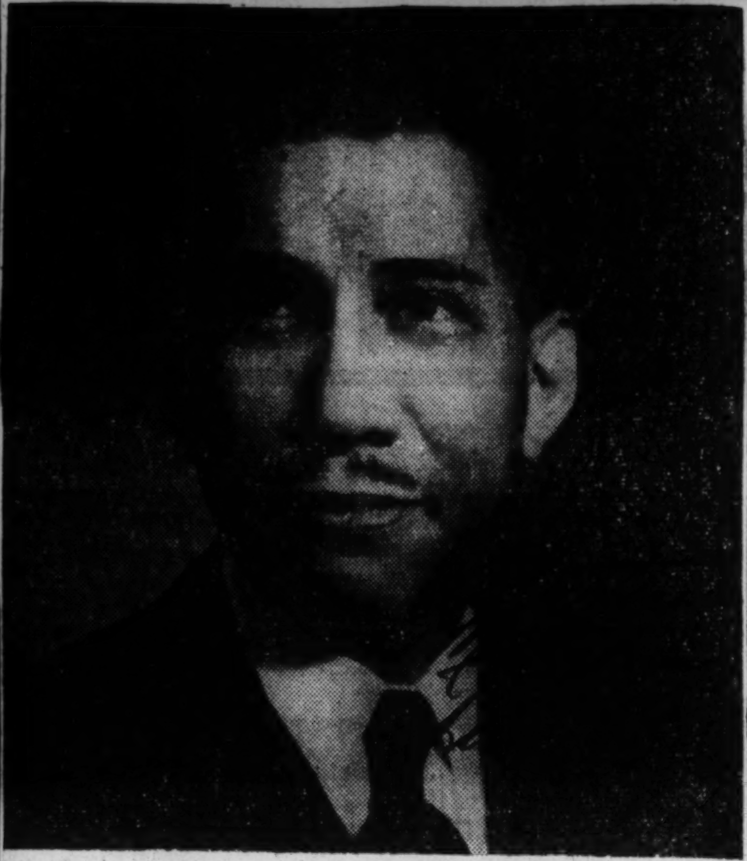
Introducing Dr. Trenholm was Charles Varner, senior in the college of elementary education and a native of Montgomery. Dr. J. M. Brittain was presiding officer.

A special feature was the first performance of a musical composition by John Duncan, acting chairman of the department of music and college registrar. Leonard R. Ballou, teacher of the organ, played the "Fuguing Tune and Ceremonial Piece" as Duncan's first composition for the organ. The organist said the registrar had won acclaim in the field of composition. The selection was well received by the students who were delighted over the fact that it was performed for them as the first listening audience.

Other music included a group of selections by the noted composer Nathaniel Dett and sung by the combined college choirs under direction of Robert Williams. Negro history week at Alabama state College opened with the formal recital by Hazel Harrison before a mammoth crowd and Sunday afternoon closed with a coffee hour sponsored by the college's History Club, of which Charles Varner is president, on Friday night.

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN

The Ten Times One Is Ten Club, with Mrs. Lovie M. Rainbow, president, is presenting Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, above, of New York City, Sunday, Feb. 22 at 4 p.m. Mrs. Hedgeman is associate editor of the New York Age and has served as teacher, YMCA executive in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Citizens are invited.



MEN'S DAY SPEAKER

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College will deliver the annual sermon for the Men's Day observance at the Holt Street Baptist Church, at 11 a.m., Sunday, March 15. Theme is: "Man's Dexterity Magnified Through Spiritual Guidance." The speaker is a graduate of Talladega College, Talladega; and of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago. He is a member of the board for home missions of the United Church of Christ; vice president of the Alabama Council of Human Relations; a corporate member of the Congregational Board of Foreign Missions; a member of the Division of Christian education of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Before coming to his present position, Dr. Gray served as assistant to the president of Talladega College; minister of Plymouth Congregational Church, Washington, D.C., and minister of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Congregational, Chicago, Ill. Also sharing the program will be the Rev. G. Franklin Lewis of the First Congregational Church and Dr. W. D. Pettus, of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Dr. Trenholm Speaker For Upper College Assembly

Birmingham World

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Birmingham World

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Wed. 2-18-59

In his preliminary remarks, he pointed out the opportunities available to the students at Alabama State College to become more conversant with facts about the history and the accomplishments of the Negro. He mentioned specifically the courses in the history of the Negro in Africa, the history of the Negro in the United States, Negro literature, and the geography of Africa. The speaker also pointed up the fact that often the contributions of Negroes are voreooked because people are not informed. He urged that students themselves be informed as to the facts, make every effort to inform others, and seek to disseminate available materials as sources of authentic records. The college pre-eek to use their9IVOOO OOOOF sident urged his listeners to be humbly proud of their heritage and to seek to use their circumstances as Negroes in America as a challenege to help our country to see herself if she would achieve the status rightfully hers and be the kind of country the founding fathers conceived.

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Negro History Week at Alabama State College opend with the formal recital by Hazel Harrison before a mammoth crowd on Sunday afternoon and closed with a coffee hour sponsored by the college's History Study Club, of which Charles Varner is president, on Friday night.

Negro History Week To Be Observed Feb. 8-15

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Americans everywhere will join in the 34th annual [illegible] Negro History Week, Feb. 8-15, 1959. The theme of the observance will be "Negro History — A Foundation for a Proud America."

A special feature of the 1959 Negro History Week will be the second celebration of Proud American Day, which is slated to occur on the birth dates of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass.

Negro History Week is sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, a non-profit, educational organization founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and dedicated to the dissemination of information about Negroes and Negro life.

Acompanion organization, the [illegible]

The Association for the Study of Negro life and History had its origin in 1926 and was headed for many years by Harvard-trained Dr. Woodson.

2-11-59

P. 9

Present officers include, as association's president — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, another Harvard Ph. D. holder and eminent historian of Wilberforce, Ohio; first vice-president, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala.; second vice president, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Atlanta, Ga.

The executive of the headquarters office is Albert N. D. Brooks, Washington, D. C., who is nation secretary-treasurer. Other members of the national executive council of the association are: Dr. J. Rupert Picott, vice president and promotional director, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Merl R. Eppse, Nashville. Tenn.:

Request Ike To Proclaim History Week

Courier

CHICAGO — President Eisenhower has been asked to proclaim Negro History Week, Feb. 8-14, 1959.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The request was made at the request of the membership of the Afro-American Heritage Association through its president, Miss Leo F. Sparks.

Negro History Week has been observed for 32 years, having been started by the late Carter G. Woodson in 1926.

32b

Sat. 1-3-59

NEVER HAS the week been proclaimed by a President of the United States, although many state Governors and city Mayors have proclaimed Negro History Week for states or for cities.

Miss Sparks sent a suggested draft of a proclamation to the President.

In the letter requesting the proclamation, Miss Sparks declared, "We, in the Afro-American Heritage Association, feel that such a proclamation is a great opportunity for the President of the United States to say to Americans and to the world that the Chief Executive of the United States, and the people thereof, are making forward strides in the matter of proper recognition of the heritage and history of Americans of African descent in these United States. It is in the interest of all Americans; it is in the interest of freedom; it is in the interest of world peace."

Slate Negro History Week For Feb. 8-15

Courier

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Pittsburgh Pa.

The theme of the observance will be "Negro History—A Foundation for a Proud America."

A special feature of the 1959 Negro History Week will be the second celebration of Proud American Day, which is slated to occur on the birthdate of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, Feb. 12 and Feb. 14, respectively.

32b

Sat. 1-3-59

Negro History Week is sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, with general offices at 1538 Ninth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

The association is a non-profit educational organization, founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and dedicated to the dissemination of information about Negroes and Negro life. A companion organization, the Associated Negro Publishers, with offices also in the nation's capitol, serves as a medium for printing and distributing books, pamphlets and other material about the race in the United States and foreign countries.

Dr. Bunche To Be Negro History Week Speaker

32b

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Undersecretary of the United Nations, is scheduled to be guest speaker at the annual Negro History Week forum sponsored by the Periclean Club on Friday night, Feb. 13, at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, pastored by the Rev. Luke Beard.

World

This will be Dr. Bunche's first Birmingham appearance since he skyrocketed to fame as a peace specialist.

Mrs. E. H. Murphy, president of the club, urged citizens to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Dr. Bunche who in the face of grave dangers found a formula for solving the Near East problems. His message is expected to spotlight the crucial issues facing the world today.

Birmingham Ala.

One time professor of government at Howard University, Dr. Bunche has been the recipient of numerous honorary degrees and awards. Among the latter were Phi Beta Kappa, the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950, the Spingarn Medal in 1949, the Four Freedoms Award in 1951, and the Peace Award of the Third Order of St. Francis in 1954.

Sa 1-24-59

Citizens are urged to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to see and hear the man who in the face of grave dangers solved the Near East problems.

The Periclean Club which was founded in 1927 by the late Mrs. H. C. Bryant has been outstanding in bringing to Birmingham, members of the race who have achieved distinction in the fields of education, religion, music and government.

Other members of the club are: Mesdames M. E. Chambliss, A. G. Gaston, C. S. Giscombe, D. V. Guice, H. D. Gregg, C. W. Hayes, E. Paul Jones, S. J. Jordan, Mabel L. Neely, E. J. Oliver, A. W. Plump, W. L. Turner and R. O. White.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK TO BE OBSERVED THROUGHOUT NATION

Americans everywhere will join in the 34th annual celebration of Negro History Week, Feb. 8-15, 1959. Theme of the observance will be "Negro History—A Foundation For A Proud America."

Sat. 1-17-59

32b

A special feature of the 1959 Negro History Week will be the second celebration of Proud American day, which is slated to occur on the birth dates of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, Feb. 12 and Feb. 14, respectively.

Negro History week is sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, with general offices at 1538 9th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. A non-profit, educational organization, it was founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and is dedicated to the dissemination of information about Negroes and Negro life.

A companion organization, the Associated Negro Publishers, with offices also in the nation's capital, serves as a media for printing and distributing books, pamphlets and other material about the race in the United States and foreign countries.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History had its origin in 1923 and was headed for many years by Harvard-trained Dr. Woodson.

Present officers include, as association president: Dr. Charles H. Wesley, another Harvard Ph.D. holder and eminent historian of Wilberforce, Ohio; first vice president, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Montgomery; second vice-president, Dr. Benjamin Mays of Atlanta.

Sat 1-17-59

Albert N. B. Brooks, Washington, D. C., is national secretary-treasurer and other members of the national executive council are: Dr. J. Rupert Picott, vice-president and promotional director, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Merl R. Eppse, Nashville; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Chicago; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, Jefferson City, Mo.; Dr. C. A. Jackson, Okmulgee, Okla.; Dr. Harvey C. Jackson, Detroit; James H. Jackson, Chicago; Atty. Louis R. Mehlinger, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Baltimore; Dr. William P. Robinson, Houston; Dr. A. M. Schlesinger, Sr., Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler, Houston; Dr. William M. Brewer, Washington, D. C.; John H. Johnson, Chicago; Mrs. Vassie D. Wright, Los Angeles; Mrs. J. J. Hannibal, Kinston, N. C., and Dr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta.

Sat 1-17-59

The association issues a monthly magazine, The Negro History Bulletin, edited by Brooks and the Journal of Negro History, a quarterly, edited by Dr. Brewer.

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MONOLOGUIST LATOUR, BAHA'I ASSEMBLY FEATURE — NEW YORK, N. Y. — The New York Baha'i World Faith Assembly will acclaim Negro History Week, 1959 with a showcase of guest artists featuring Lou La Tour, noted dramatist and one of America's foremost monologuists, in a mono-drama depicting the life of Phyllis Wheatley "From African Waif to American Poet."

Daily World
Atlanta Ga
1-23-59

World Traveling, Honor Loaded Dr. Bunche To Speak Here Feb. 13

World-traveling, honor - loaded, scholarship-sharp Ralph J. Bunche is expected to attract a capacity gathering when he speaks on the annual Negro History Week forum of the Periclean Study Club at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at eight o'clock Friday night, Feb. 13.

Admission is free.

Dr. Bunche, world famous peacemaker, has held many positions of honor and responsibility. He will be coming to Birmingham for his first major speech. His message is expected to touch upon many of the agonizing problems facing the United States and the world today.

He has traveled in almost every part of the world as a representative of our government.

After serving with the office of strategic services in 1944 he was transferred to the State department where he successively held the positions of: Area Specialist (Dependent Africa and Dependent Division Areas) in the Division of Territorial Studies; Acting Associate Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, Office of Special Political Affairs; Associate Chief and Acting Chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs. He served as a member of the United States Delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944, the United Nations Conference on International Organizations at San Francisco in 1945, the Executive and Preparatory Commissions of the United Nations in London in 1945, and the First General Assembly of the United Nations in London in 1946.

In 1946 the United Nations requested his services on loan from the State Department and he subsequently accepted a permanent post in the United Nations Secretariat, resigning from the state department.

After the death of Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator in the Palestine dispute, Mr. Bunche was appointed by the Security Council as Acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, thus leading to the negotiations resulting in the four armistice Agreements between Israel and the Arab States in discussions at Rhodes and elsewhere which began in January 1949 and ended in July of that year.

World
Birmingham Ala.
Sat
2-7-59
p. 1
325
2-10-59

Negro History Week Designed To Create Pride In Race

Negro History Week has been celebrated during the second week in February since 1926. This years celebration is the 34th anniversary.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc., founded by Carter G. Woodson September 9, 1915, has engaged in research to discover the truth about the past and present status of the American Negro.

For over forth years the Association has sought to fit into the story of civilization the pieces of Negro life. It has published magazines and books. It has organized study clubs and encouraged research projects.

College Courses

A few years after the founding of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, scolleges teaching Negro all over country.

Unfortunately, individual Negroes in America, whatever their qualifications, are believed to be unworthy to compete with all other individuals for the fullest enjoyment of life in the most favorable areas of our country. Based on color of skin alone, the most qualified Negro who seeks complete social equality are considered to be an "upstart" or "troublemaker." Even members of his own race who have been brain-washed will consider him so.

This is where Negro History Week becomes necessary. Difference in levels of advancement by groups of individuals must be recognized, studied and defects of environmental influences corrected. Negro History Week enables Negroes to understand why they don't always achieve at the levels of others. They are taught it is within their power to change conditions of environment and advance at a faster rate.

Must Be Circulated

Because of the strength of forces seeking to block advancement of the Negro, it is imperative that the Negro history point of view be circulated widely and theaccomplishments of Negroes in the snaping of America be outlined.

To accomplish this end, Pround American Day was initialed last year. The second celebation of this occasion will be February 12-14.

The birthday of Frederick Douglass was chosen for "Proud American Day" because the life of Douglass is typical of what the celebration commemorates. Douglass came out of the "American Melting Pot" and rose from the depths of slavery to high positions in government.

America is a land to whose greatness the individuals of many races have made significant contributions. The music of America features the Negro idiom and most phases of the other arts show the Negro influence. It would be hard to imagine the greatness of baseball without Jackie Robinson, of track without Jessie Owens, of basketball without Bill Russell or Elgin Baylor, of football without Ollie Matson or Jim Brown.

In every part of America, the Negro has made contributions. If America is great, the Negro has played his part in making it great. He, like members of all other races who have combined to make this what it is, is not only proud of America, but is also a "Proud American."

True pride is fortified with knowledge. Ignorance destroys pride. False beliefs related to sterotypes of race support feelings of insecurity rather than pride. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History seeks to fortify racial pride by supplying factual know ledge concerning racial heritage.

Negro History Week has done much to erase the false beliefs of racial inferiority. It is important that this movement receive the full support of all Americans. It will be to the advantage of the country as a whole when Negroes realize their fullpotential.

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Defender
P. 15
Louisville Ky
March 2 59

Solons Asked To Support Ike's Plan For Negro History Week Observance

Atlanta World
Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 1-27-59
P. 4

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Senators and Congressmen were asked Tuesday to introduce a resolution in the Congress calling for the President to proclaim Negro History Week, February 8-14.

The appeal was made after an announcement from the White House addressed to Senator Joseph C. Clark, of Pennsylvania, indicating that the President would like to have a resolution from Congress before the proclaims Negro History Week. The appeal for such a resolution was addressed to Senators Joseph S. Clark, Paul Douglas, Everett M. Dirksen; and to Congressmen William L. Dawson, Edward Barrett, Charles Diggs and Adam Clayton Powell.

Negro leaders and friends of freedom among American Whites were called upon to appeal t their Senators and Congressmen for action and support to have the Congress pass the resolution.

CHURCH IN NEW YORK STARTS CLASSES IN NEGRO HISTORY

In New York City at the Concord Baptist church of Christ a Negro History course was started for the public. The classes are under the supervision of Mrs. Carrie E. Smith, a teacher in the public school system, and Dr. John Clark, teacher of African studies, at the New School f African Research.

The importance of observing Negro history week was pointed out by a community leader who said: "The history and heritage of the Negro people is a must and a necessity if we are going to win the battle against racism and if the American people are going to enjoy a legitimate and rightful place among the sincere democratic people of the world. The prolaiming of Negro History Week by the President will be a great step in these directions."

HISTORY WEEK

February 8-14, 1959

To Establish TRUTH Upon Which RIGHT in The Future Mav Be Built

PROCLAMATION

From Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the United States.

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
32b
Sat. 1-17-59
P. 7

Whereas in this great atomic Sputnik and Missile Age, racism and national narrowness must be subordinated in the interest of world peace and the survival of mankind on the face of the globe, and

Whereas the contributions and historical role of Afro-Americans and people of African descent in America and the world loom in increasing and decisive importance in world affairs, and

Whereas wide-spread knowledge of the history and heritage History Week, and

Whereas many of our colored citizenry, along with whites, are sponsoring extensive programs for the week, February 8 through the 14, 1959, throughout the United States,

* * *

NOW THEREFORE I Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of February 8 through the 14 of the present year of our Lord, Nine Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Nine, as Negro History Week throughout the United States and the territories and request our citizens, both as individuals, and through their organizations, to join in appropriate observances of the occasion.

of colored and people of African descent, furthered and made possible by such important occasions as Negro History Week,

* * *

WHEREAS THE contributions of American colored people to our nation's political and economic welfare, have long been notable and are becoming increasingly important, and

Whereas the week of February which includes the birthdays of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln has for many years been observed as Negro

---

Request Negro History Week Resolution

Defender
32b
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 1-3-59
P. 3

U. S. senators and representatives have been asked to introduce a resolution in Congress requestiong the President to proclaim the week Feb. 8-14 as Negro History Week.

The appeal was made, after Sen. Joseph S. Clark, of Pennsylvania, indicated that the President would like to have a resolution from Congress before he proclaimed Negro History Week.

The request, sent by the Afro-American Heritage assn., was addressed to Sen. Clark, Sen. Paul Douglas and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, both of Illinois; and Reps. William L. Dawson, Edward Barrett, Charles Diggs and Adam Clayton Powell.

A spokesman for the Afro-American Heritage Association said that "the history and heritage of the Negro people are a must and a necessity if we are going to win the battle against racism.

The group, along with other community organizations, will hold a Negro History Week meeting at 2:30 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 15, at the Packinghouse Workers center.

1318 Arnold, a girl, Adrienne Yvette. December 31, 1958.

Music Group To Hold Negro History Event

32b
Defender
Chicago Ill.
P. 21
Sat. 1-31-59

In addition to compositions of four distinguished musicians, W. C. Handy, William Grant Still, Edward Margetson and J. Rosamond Johnson, to be performed at the "Musical Portrait" to be given by the Chicago Music Association, Sunday, Feb. 1, at 4:30 p.m., at Coppin AME church, 5633 S. Michigan ave., the internationally famous singer, actress and speaker. Etta Moten will appear.

Miss Moten will be the principal speaker on the annual Negro History observance which the association has planned with Miss Alethea F. Baham as chairman and following the program an exhibit of "Music and Musicians" will be held in the lower auditorium of the church.

William A. Robinson and Sylvester Johnson, are in charge of the exhibit which will include pictures of artists, musicians, composers and several African instruments from Miss Moten's extensive collection will also be on display.

The committee has arranged to exhibit several original manuscripts and quite a variety of musical compositions by outstanding Negro composers.

Some of the participants slated to appear in the Musical portrait are Dorothy Jordan, soprano; John A. Martin, pianist; Florence Stith, organist; Nathaniel McLin, baritone, and the CMA Chorale, directed by Gertrude Jackson Taylor.

The Jackson Park Fieldhouse Chorus, Lena McLin, director, will be heard on the program.

The program presented in celebration of National Negro History observance is given in cooperation with the National Association of Negro Musicians Inc., Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, national president.

Distinguished guests of honor to attend the musical include Prof. and Mrs. J. Wesley Jones, Charles Elgar, Atty. and Mrs. Rufus Sampson, Betty Jackson King, composer; Elmur A. Simpson, composer; Prof. and Mrs. T. T. Yarbrough; Dr. E. Milton Johnson, Dr. William Francis Bergmann and Dr. Leonardis Berry.

The association's president, Theodore Charles Stone, will present a citation to Miss Baham during the program for her outstanding work in the community.

Johnson

Handy

Faces To Remember Negro History Week

[illegible] P. 9 Chicago Def. Sat. 2-14-59

32b

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK will be celebrated this year from Feb. 8 through 15, and pictured above are three Americans who have figured prominently in the advancement of the Negro in this country. At left is the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, is seen in center. It was he who began sponsoring "Negro History Week" in 1926. At right is Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., and who served as advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on youth matters. "Proud American Day," which is part of Negro History Week, will be observed this year from Feb. 12 through Feb. 14. (See full page of pictures on prominent Negroes in history on Page 9.)

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK SPOTLIGHTS 16 OTHER FAMOUS RACE FIGURES

32b

Globe Sat. 2-13-59

In this newspapers humble recognitionu of Negro History Week (February 8.15) we publish here some other famous Negro personalities of history for your consideration and study.

Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, Fisk University's world famed sociologist and her first Negro president, is included in the 16 men and women presented.

Here is the List:

John M. Langston, Virginia born, 1829: Howard University Law Dean, member of the United States Congress.

Dorrie Miller—Received Navy Cross in 1942 for heroism during Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mme. Azalia Hackley, Tennessean; first Negro graduate of Denver University Music School; pioneer Negro music teacher.

Richard Allen—Though born a slave, educated himself and later became first bishop of the AME Church.

Charles Drew—(1904-1950) Was Howard Medical School teacher, authority in surgical shock, fluid balance in surgery, and banked blood.

Charles S. Johnson—(1893-1956) President of Fisk University and was responsible for much of progressive interracial relations.

Louis E. Fry (1903)—Howard University architect professor; helped design many of Howard's buildings.

Carl Diton (1886)—Musician, composer, conductor; was the first Negro pianist to tour the United States.

Phillis Wheatley—One of the greatest poets and correspondents of men of distinction; wrote "An Evening Prayer," and other poems.

Lucy C. Laney (1954-1933)—Brilliant Georgia educator; founder of Haines School of Augusta though under social pressure.

Frances E. W. Harper—Lectured against slavery until her death in 1911; authored novel. "Iola Leroy" was first of race to write short story.

Alaine L. Locke (1886-1954)—Harvard graduate; only Negro Rhode. scholar; noted author; encouraged 'Negro Renaissance."

William C. Handy (1873-1957)—Musician; generally acknowledged as "Father of the Blues"; was great composer.

Marion Anderson— Philadelphia born; started singing in church choir; recognized as one of the greatest contraltos of all times.

Martin L. King—Minister, author, humantarian; best known for his non-violence code in the fight for complete freedo mfor the Negro.

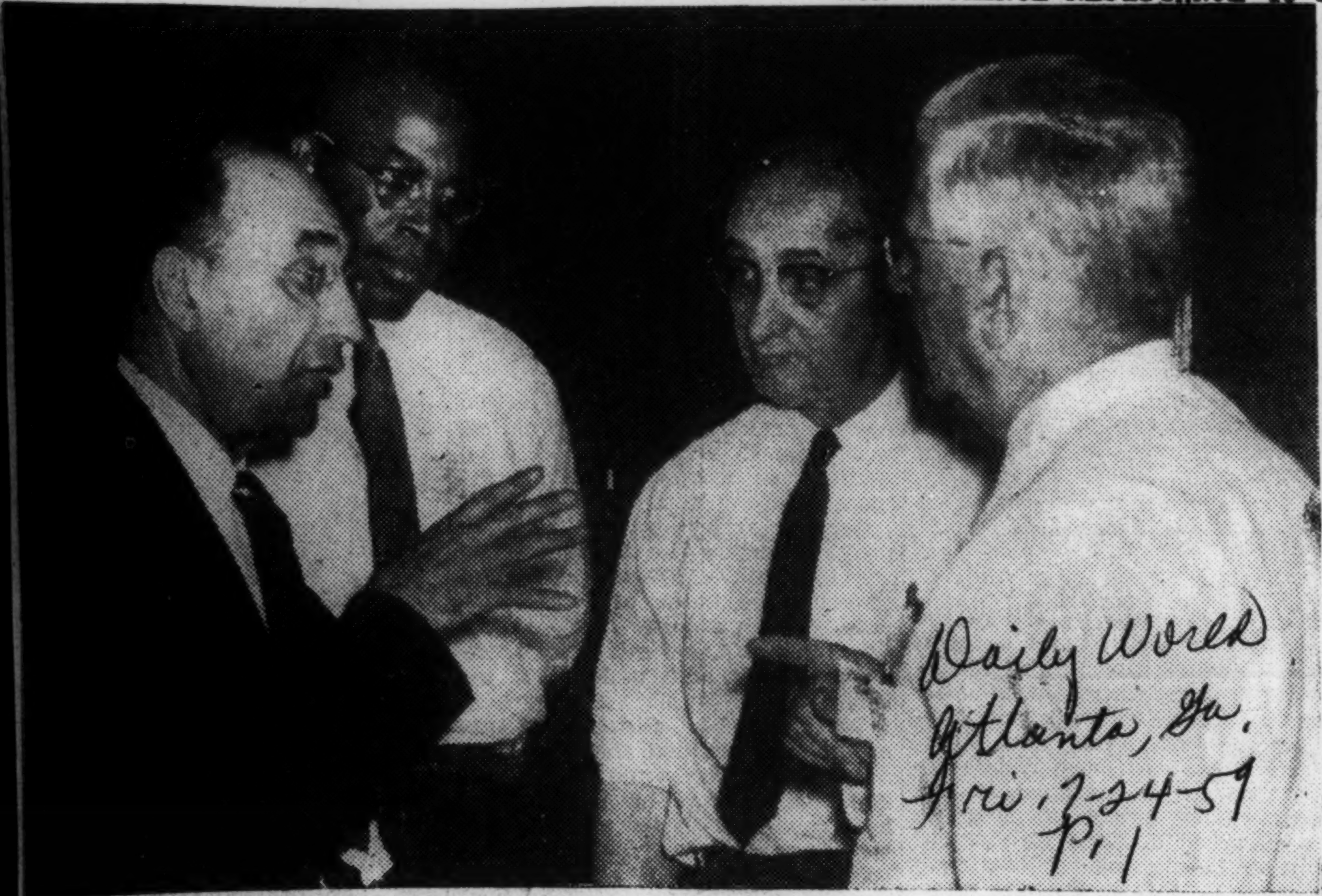
Mary C. Terrell—Was famous educator, lecturer and reformer; fought bravely in struggle to educate Negro.

P. 18 Sat. 1-31-59

To Be Featured

The New York Baha'i World Faith Assembly will acclaim Negro History Week, 1959, with a showcase of guest artists featuring Lou La Tour, noted dramatist and monologuist, in a mono-drama depicting the life of Phyllis Wheatley "From African Waif to American Poet."

32b



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri, 7-24-59
P, 1

N INFORMAL DISCUSSION following the evening session of the first day of the Southwide Institute on Non-Violent Resistance to Segregation draws the attention of Dr. J. C. Forester, Dr. Chester K. Lehman, and Rev. Guy F. Hershberger as they listen to Howard University Dean Dr. William Stuart Nelson. Dr. Nelson (left) spoke on Philosophy and Ethical Roots of Nonviolence. The Institute closes out a three-day meet in Atlanta Friday.

(Photo by Perry)

irst Southwide Institute

Non-Violent 'New Attitude' Not Weakness, Leaders Told

Daily World

By JOHN BRITTON

comparison, the strict caste system of India is much worse than the segregation practiced against minorities in America, but India "has far outstripped America in conquering caste in comparison with our conquest of racism," according to a recent visitor to India.

Atlanta, Ga.

Speaking before a gathering of leaders against segregation who pattern their actions in the mold of the late, great Indian leader Ghandi, Dr. L. D. Reddick said India's effort to rid itself of the "untouchable" caste is "a wonderful example for us and the rest of the world."

Reddick, professor of history at Alabama State College in Montgomery and author of numerous historical articles, noted that there were four ways that India's followers of the Ghandi non-violent doctrine have set about conquering their caste.

Fri, 7-24-59
p, 1

Reddick told the interracial audience at the First Southwide Institute on Non-Violent Resistance to Segregation meeting at Spelman College's Rockefeller Hall Thursday that the crack in India's caste came by:

1. Great personal leadership, that was willing to act as well as talk.
2. The use of law to regulate behavior.
3. Positive assistance in overcoming the accumulated handicaps of deprivation.
4. Voluntary as well as official efforts to create social acceptance of the new idea.

Reddick said "as I see it, India's fight for the dissolution of the "untouchable" caste is a lesson from India on the question of the integration of all elements into one nation or one social order."

Reddick added that "it is difficult to exaggerate the impact on the society of this effort to bring about social change that the government and people of India are supporting."

OFFICIALS QUIET

"Today it is not possible to get any public official or any prominent person to come out publicly in favor of untouchability (an attitude once prominent in India that the persons who did the dirty work' were undesirable and 'untouchable)," Reddick said.

'This is not to say that some of them do not privately favor untouchability, but no one would dare say so publicly. Is the same true of racial segregationists in this country?"

Pointing out that the government of India had taken an "affirmative" view for the equality of opportunity, Reddick concluded that the United States could well take a lesson from the efforts of India to raise the standards of all her citizens.

Later that afternoon at the Institute, Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of Montgomery's First Baptist Church and co-leader with M. L. King, Jr., in the famous bus boycott, sounded the cry of all Negroes who "want to be free."

USED TO RUN

Daily World

Abernathy said there was a time when the mention of jail would cause an outspoken Negro to run to the hills, but the minister said, "the new Negro is willing to fill every jail in the country if that will aid his bid for total freedom."

Atlanta, Ga.

Abernathy said "all" Negroes want to be free, and not just those few men who prejudiced whites label as rabble-rousers and agitators. And, added the minister, the movement towards total freedom for Negroes cannot be stopped "by shooting Roy Wilkins or stabbing Martin Luther King, Jr."

But, the minister cautioned, the movement toward freedom must be one saturated by a non-violent attitude, and that teaching must be delivered to the masses by the leaders of the people.

It seems that today we are "well blessed" by a leadership who teaches non-violence in pushing the fight for freedom, despite the bombings and lynchings of some at the hands of whites, Abernathy said.

NOT WEAKNESS

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Abernathy warned that the opponents to Negro freedom would not be lulled into thinking that the new attitude of non-violent retaliation to injustice is a sign of weakness. He said that Ghandi proved the power and strength of non-violence.

Dr. M. L. King, Jr., a member of the afternoon panel, spoke briefly of the example of non-violence set in America by the Montgomery bus boycott.

He noted that non-violence is a religion and a way of life. "People who can't accept it as a way of life can at least accept it as a means toward social transformation," King advised.

"We have a great duty to x,gk e selves, and the white man, "King said. "We must free ourselves from bondage and at the same time free the whites from the cancerous bondage of prejudice thinking and discrimination," the non-violence proponent proposed.

National Leaders In Non-Violence Institute

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Daily World p. 6

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 7-23-59

On July 22-24, there will be a national conclave on Non-Violence Resistance to Segregation on the campus at Spelman College.

This institute will attract leaders from every walk of life all over the country and should at this time be of great service on a soil so pregnant with a sentiment of school closing and means and methods of depriving Negro students from the free and full exercise of their rights in securing the type of education afforded to other racial groups.

It is of great local interest to note that Dr. M. L. King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., will be the keynoter of this session at its Wednesday's meet. It is also noted that Dr. Charles R. Lawrence, professor of sociology of Brooklyn College, will be dean of the three-day meet.

Many topics for the treatment of local conditions affecting the racial group will come under the scrutiny of specialized consultants.

Under the discussion of the Negro church, Dr. Samuel W. Williams, Morehouse professor and Friendship pastor, will lead the discussion.

Many notables from their various public stations in life will be on hand for those panels so essential to the well being of all groups.

It is certain that Atlanta will be well represented in this three-day meeting which comes to us in the tone of non-violence in massive resistance.

Non-Violent Resistance Institute Is Scheduled

Journal & Guide p. 20

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 7/11/59

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ATLANTA — (ANP) — A three-day south-wide leadership institute on "Non-Violent Resistance to Segregation" will be held on the campus of Spelman college here July 22-24 under the joint sponsorship of the Southern Christian Leadership conference and the fellowship of Reconciliation.

Sponsors point out that it is the first south-wide institute on non-violence to be held and it will provide an unusual opportunity for southern leaders to explore and discuss the meaning of this relatively new approach to the present crisis in race relations.

THE MEETING is designed to set the pattern and help train leaders for similar institutes on state and community levels.

Among those who have agreed to participate are: Dr. William Stuart Nelson dean of the faculties of Howard University Washington; the Rev. Glenn Smiley, national field secretary, the Fellowship of Reconcilation; Charles R. Lawrence, national chairman of the fellowship and professor of sociology Brooklyn college.

ALSO RICHARD Gregg friend of Gandhi and author of many books including "The Power of Non-Violence"; the Rev. James M. Lawson field secretary of the southern office of the fellowship of Reconciliation; Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference and author of "Stride Toward Freedom" which recounts the successful use of the non-violent technique in the Montomery bus boycott.

Old North State Medical Society Slates 72nd Meet

Journal & Guide Sat. 5-30-59

Norfolk, Va.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The 72nd annual meeting of the Old North State Medical Society to be held here at A. and T. College, June 9 - 11, will draw the largest delegation in the history of the organization.

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Meeting simultaneously with the medics are the pharmacy section and their woman's auxiliary and the total turnout for the three groups is expected to exceed 300 persons.

P. 13

DR. R. STILLMON SMITH, Macon, Ga., president of the National Medical Association, will keynote the three - day meet. He is scheduled to deliver the main address at the President's Banquet set for Wednesday evening.

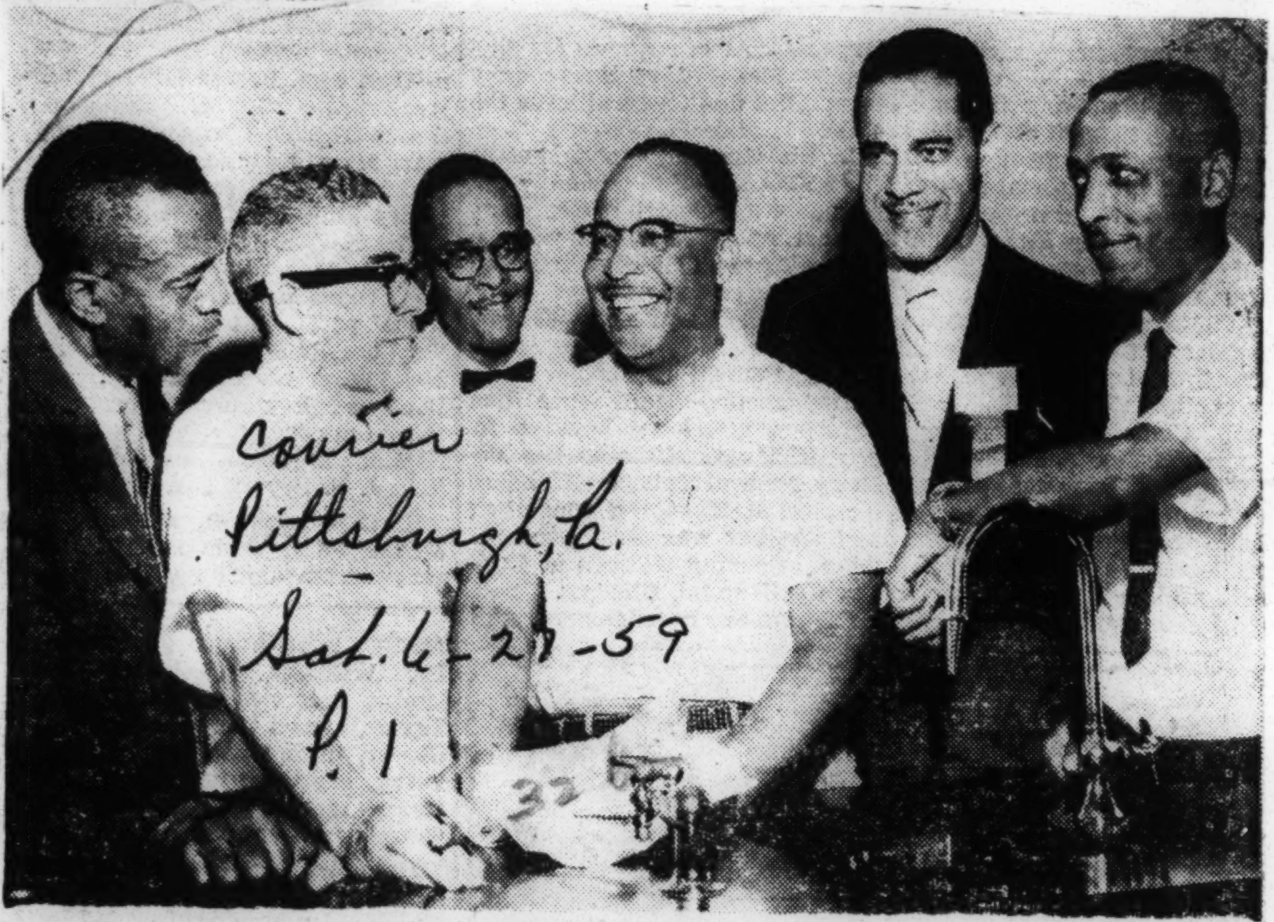
Dr. W. C. Shanks, Burlington, retiring president, will deliver his annual address at the opening business session set for the Carver Hall Auditorium on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Dr. E. L. Rann, Charlotte, president elect, will be formally installed at the closing business session on Thursday at noon.

OTHER OFFICERS include: Dr. C. D. Watts Durham, first vice; Dr. Roy S. Wynn, Charlotte, second vice; Dr. Joseph S. Colson, Oxford, recording secretary and Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky-Mount, secretary - streasurer.

The Woman's Auxiliary meeting will be conducted along the theme,, "Dynamic Guidance of Youth." It is headed by Mrs. K. W. Jones, Reidsville.

Their program calls for "Youth on Parade," a talent show and a reception, both on Tuesday night, business sessions and the annual luncheon on Wednesday and a closing business session on Thursday morning.



Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-27-59 P. 1

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NEW OFFICERS—Newly elected officers to serve the Old North State Medical Society during the coming year include from left to right: Dr. R. S. Wynn, Charlotte, second vice president, Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mount, secretary-treasurer; Dr. W. W. Hoffler, Elizabeth City, first vice president; Dr. E. L. Rann-Charlotte, president; Dr. C. D. Watts, Durham, president-elect, and Dr. J. S. Colson, Oxford, recording secretary. They were installed at the 72nd annual convention, held at A. and T. College in Greensboro last week.

Group Supports NAACP Protest

The Evening Star

Washington D.C.

Apr. 24-5

13

The Oldest Inhabitants, Inc., last night unanimously pledged their support of a protest by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against employment discrimination allegedly practiced by two local firms.

Pointing out that "unions, too, may be at fault," William D. Nixon, president, said, "No wonder we have so many unemployed on the street corners waiting for work they can't get."

In other business, the group considered the need for preserving documents illustrating Negro history.

Citing the discovery of a bill of sale certifying the freedom of his father, Mr. Nixon told how his father subsequently struggled to buy his mother out of slavery.

"The present generation," he said, "considers that a fairy tale—but it shows how far we have come."

32b 1959 RACE PROGRESS DAY

'Negroes Must Fight'-Randolph

FOR RACE PROGRESS—Following the eighth annual Race Progress Day celebration, Nov. 8, at New Bethel Baptist Church in Winston-Salem, N. C., L. R. King (second from left) presents checks totaling $400, from the Sunday School and Effort Club, to Dr. F. W. Jackson for the NAACP Fighting Fund for Freedom. Looking on, left to right, are E. L. Jackson, A. Philip Randolph, guest speaker for Race Progress Day; Glennie M. Hall, president of the Effort Club and Dr. Jerry Drayton, pastor. Mr. King is superintendent of the Sunday School which gave $200 of the money. Dr. Jackson is president of the Winston-Salem Branch of the NAACP. E. L. Jackson is a national representative of the AFL-CIO.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Negroes must fight for their freedom if they desire to attain first-class citizenship, A. Philip Randolph declared. He addressed an overflow crowd of nearly 2,000 persons at the eighth annual celebration of Race Progress Day at New Bethel Baptist Church.

Courier

Mr. Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and civil rights leader of world fame, discussed "The Negro's Fight for Freedom."

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P. 1 Section 2

"We are here because Negroes are not yet fully free," he declared. "Negroes are not yet fully free because the Civil War revolution was never completed . . . The major rights of Negroes were systematically nullified and virtually cast into the ash can of history after the Civil War."

NEGROES MUST counter the attack on the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, declaring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional, he said. He noted three pitfalls facing Negroes seeking first-class citizenship:

Sat. 11-21-59

1. The Northern press is "not only making a fetish of moderation . . . but is definitely in retreat from the cause of desegregation of public schools." The press is accepting "the notorious pupil placement laws, which virtually constitute a trend toward the nullification of the Supreme Court decision."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. "Liberalism is in collapse. "There is little, if any, fight left in it for civil rights, North or South."

3. A "corrosive deadening state of dejection, defeatism and despair" is plaguing Negroes. "This is a greater danger to the cause of civil rights than the Dixiecrat South."

To offset these "dark clouds," Randolph said:

"First, let us beware of the high-powered propaganda campaign, not only to isolate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from the main stream of public affairs by legislation in the South, but also to frighten the Negro away from it by violence and intimidation." Negroes must support the NAACP with millions of "Negro dollars."

—more for your money in The Courier—

THE 1960 LINE of Dodge trucks offers 140 basic models, including conventional, cab-forward, 4-wheel-drive, forward-control, school bus chassis and tandem units.

Negro Civil Rights Theme Of Meeting

Commercial Appeal

Mound Bayou Will Be Site Of Annual Session

Memphis, Tenn.

4-3-59

p. 11

Special to The Commercial Appeal

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., April 2.—The Regional Council of Negro Leadership, a grass-roots civil rights organization composed entirely of Mississippians, will hold its annual meeting here April 24.

Announcement of the meeting was made Thursday by Aaron E. Henry of Clarksdale, secretary.

"The program for the meeting will center around the theme "Youth, Our Sacred Heritage."

Officials said the meeting will point out various problems and possible corrections in the field of interracial relations.

"Our responsibility to the youth of our area, our desires for them and their responsibility to society will be the general information gained from the meeting," Secretary Henry said.

Keynoting the meeting will be Rev. T. J. Jemison, secretary to the National Baptist Convention, composed of 4,500,000 Baptists.

Also to speak will be B. L. Hooks, attorney of Memphis, who will discuss rights of American citizenship.

A youth panel from the youth division of the Coahoma County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will "inform the body of the aspirations and desires of modern youth," Secretary Henry said.

The program is open to the public.

Rev. Theodore Trammell of Clarksdale is president of the Regional Council. Dr. T. R. Howard, formerly of Mound Bayou and founder of the organization, is president-emeritus.

Dr. S. N. Sisson of Greenville is vice president and James Edward of Greenville is treasurer.

State Negro Leaders Group To Meet In Mound Bayou

Advocate

Rev. T. J. Jemison Sec. Nat'l. Baptist Convention Is Guest Speaker

Jackson Miss.

Sat. 4-11-59

p. 1

Mound Bayou, Miss., April 7—The Regional Council of Negro Leadership announced today that its annual meeting will be held Friday, April 24, 1959 in Mound Bayou, Mississippi. The Regional Council of Negro Leadership is a grass-roots civil rights organization composed entirely of Mississippians whose purpose is to create a better way of life for all the people of Mississippi. This year the program will center around the theme—"Youth, Our Sacred Heritage," and will point out various problems together with possible corrections in the fields of interracial relations. Our responsibility to the youth of our area, our desires for them, and their responsibility to society will be the general information gained from the meeting.

Scheduled to appear on the program will be the nationally prominent speaker Rev. T. J. Jemison, Secretary to the National Baptist Convention, an organization that takes in 4,500,000 Baptists in the United States. Also on the program is Attorney B. L. Hooks of Memphis, Tennessee, who will discuss the legal aspects of securing for our children the rights and blessings of American citizenship. A Youth Panel from the Youth Division of the Coahoma County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will inform the body of the aspirations and desires of modern youth. This program will be open to the public. Everyone is invited.

The Officers of the The Council are: Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Chicago, Illinois, President-Emeritus; Rev. Theodore Trammell, Clarksdale, President; Dr. S. N. Sisson, Greenville, Vice President; Aaron E. Henry, Clarksdale, Secretary; James Edward, Greenville, Treasurer; and Levye Chapple, Greenville, Public Relations Counsellor.

Board of Directors are: R. L. Drew, Clarksdale; Aaron E. Henry, Clarksdale; John C. Melchor, Clarksdale; James Gillian, Clarksdale; S. J. Johnson, Joneston; Dr. E. P. Burton, Mound Bayou; Levye Chapple, Greenville; James Carter, Greenville; Dr. S. N. Sisson, Greenville, and T. V. Johnson, Belzoni.

Ministers' Conference, Rev. J. F. Redmon, Greenville, Chairman; Rev. G. R. Haughton, Jackson, Co-Chairman.

NEGRO GROUP TO MEET

Commercial Appeal

Organization Sets Session At Mound Bayou

Memphis

Tenn.

4-24-59

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., April 23.—(UPI)—The Regional Council of Negro Leadership, a pro-integration organization, will hold its annual meeting at this all-Negro community Friday.

Speakers will be Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., a New Orleans Baptist minister, and Atty. B. L. Hooks of Memphis.

Aaron E. Henry of Clarksdale, the group's secretary, said the meeting will "point out various problems together with possible corrections in the field of interracial relations."

He said the theme of the meeting would be "Youth, Our Sacred Heritage" and a panel discussion would be presented by the youth division of the Coahoma County branch of the NAACP.

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Tues, 12-8-59

Mapping plans—

Negroes meet here in integration push

BY DANE HARRIS
News staff writer

Negro integration leaders from seven Southeastern states met here today to plan "stepped-up action on all fronts against segregation."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, ~~secretary of the~~ Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which ~~is sponsoring the meeting~~, said the board of directors was scheduled to meet at 10 a.m. to draw up plans to be presented at a mass meeting tonight.

He said the conference is planning to take particular action on voter registration. The civil rights fight in general will also be covered, Shuttlesworth added.

THE BOARD meeting today was closed but tonight's mass meeting will be open to the public, Shuttlesworth said. It will be at St. James Baptist Church.

Shuttlesworth said the two recent federal court cases here in which Negroes lost a suit against Birmingham Transit Co., and in which they lost a terminal waiting room decision, make it particularly appropriate that the meeting be held in Birmingham.

Board members here for the meeting today included the Rev. Martin Luther King, the Rev. Solomon Seay and the Rev. Ralph B. Abernathy, all of Montgomery; the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Petersburg, Va., who led a mass march on the governor's mansion in Richmond when schools were closed there; the Rev. C. K. Steele, who led a bus integration movement in Tallahassee, Fla., and Ella J. Baker, the group's executive secretary from Atlanta.

Representatives from Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas and Mississippi were also here for the meeting.

Christian Conference Lauds U.S. Civil Rights Commission

B'ham World

B'ham, Ala.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Southern Christian Leadership Conference closed its fall meeting here Oct. 1 with a resolution commending the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights for its recent report to Congress, as "a step in the right direction."

10/1959

The SCLC voted suport for a commission proposal for a constitutional amendment "to establish a free and universal franchise throughout the United States." It also approved a commission plan for appointment of federal registrars where local authorities refuse to register citizens to vote because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

P. 1

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Delegates to the three-day Southwide conference also favored federalizing of public schools where local officials refuse to provide education for all without discrimination, as in Prince Edward County, Virginia. They urged withholding of federal funds from schools that practice discrimination.

OTHER ACTIONS

In other actions, the delegates:

1. Declared that "token" or "restricted" integration may be a step in the right direction "but it is only a beginning and not the end, and we urge that the struggle for complete desegregation be continued."

2. Endorsed and supported "the unrelenting efforts of the NAACP to bring about complete desegregation and full integration of the public schools in accodance with the rulings of the federal courts."

3. Urged that "the burning demands of the Negro people be placed squarely and dramatically before the 1960 political conventions. We empower our president (Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala.) to join with other elements in our nation similarly concerned to the end that an appropriate mass action program be developed to achieve this purpose."

B'ham World

4. Expressed confidence in A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL-CIO), who "has been viciously attacked in a national organization meeting." This referred to an exchange between him and George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, at the recent convention in San Francisco.

B'ham, Ala.

10-10-59

P. 8

32b

5. Deplored attacks on Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, and called upon Gov. Buford Ellington and other state officials "to take steps to end this obvious persecution of the school and of Mrs. Septima Clark, its educational director. These attacks are apparently at bottom inspired by the progam ofr integration caried on at the school"

6. Urged immediate action by the federal government to restore public education in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

7. Reaffirmed their devotion to "the principal of social change through non-violent action." Also supported the "right of all men to worship God in any church or synagogue of their choosing without regard to restriction based on color, race, nationality or economic status." Dr. J. M. Dabbs, author of the "Southern Heritage, addressed the conference Thursday afternoon. His subject was Quick Ye Like Men Be Strong."

32b

Martin Luther King Heads SCLC Registration; Voting Plans In Ala.

75 Alabama Leaders, Representing Cross Section Of Community Life, Urge Firm Action Of President and Congress

Globe

P. 1

Nashville

Fri. 2-6-59

Montgomery, Ala.— Seventy-five (75) Alabama Negro leaders from all sections of the state and representing a cross section of the religious, civic, fraternal and labor interests of thousands of residents met in Montgomery on Saturday, Jan. 24, to evaluate their present potential for increased voter-registration.

Following brief but pointed discussions on the significance of the Alabama hearings of the Commission on Civil Rights, and the present voter-registration picture in Alabama, the full afternoon session was devoted to developing a coordinated action program that would make the maximum use of such Federal agencies as the Civil Rights Commission and the Department of Justice and best utilize existing leadership, organizational and public isterest resources to increase the number of qualified Negro voters.

The meeting was held at the First Baptist Church, pastored by Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, chairman of the executive board of the Montgomery Improvement Association and treasurer, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and was jointly convened by Rev. K. L. Buford, acting president, Tuskegee Civic Association, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Mr. W. C. Patton, president, Alabama State Coordinating Association on Registration and Voting.

Among those attending the meeting were Rev. M. L. King, Jr., Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Mr. W. C. Patton, Mr. W. P. Mitchell, secretary, Tuskegee Civic Association; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, dauntless Birmingham leader and president, Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Mr. W. C. Shortridge, Birmingham businessman and civic worker;

Rev. J. E. Lowery and Mr. John L. LeFlore, president and research director of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association, Mobile; Rev. E. H. Hicks, presiding elder CME Church, Talladega; Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, Talladege College; Rev. Ceasar Gibson, Talladege; Rev. H. Oscar Swanson, president, Interdenominataional Ministerial Alliance, Mobile; Mrs. Sara Dickerson, president, National Council of Negro Women, Mobile; Mrs. Jesse Thomas, Women's Federated Clubs, Mobile.

Also, Mr. George Dixon, president Local 1410 International Longshoreman of America, AFL-CIO, Mobile; Mr. Jesse Thomas, vice president Alabama, Labor Council, AFL-CIO; Mr. Joseph Malone, Sr., Democratic County Committeeman, Mobile; Mrs. Fannie Allen Neal, vice president, Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Mr. Rufus A. Lewis, chairman, voter-registration committee M. I. A.; Mr. S. W. Boynton, Selma Civil Rights Chairman of Elks in Alabama; Mr. Earl Davis, field representative COPE., AFL-CIO; Rev. Joseph E. Boone, Rev. Cleveland James and Rev. W. W. Beamon, Anniston.

Globe

Others in the Mobile delegation of twenty persons were Messrs. T. E. Williams, Cleveland Wolfe, Mach Coates, Eddie Lynch, Arthur Whitfield, Albert Le sure, M. L. Brown, William James, C. E. Powell, Rev. S. M. McCree, Mesdames Leatha Thornton and E. K. Carter, officers and members of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association.

The Montgomery Improvement Association, Rev. Solomon S. Seay, executive secretary, was host organization and the meeting was planned and coordinated by Ella J. Baker, Associate Director, Southern Leadership Conference.

Firm Action Urged Upon President Eisenhower, Congress and Justice Department by Negro Leaders

The seventy-five (7$) Negro leaders who met in Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, January 24, unanimously voted to petition the President, Congress, and the Department of Justice to evidence "more concern for the present state of racism in Alabama" and "to act with firmness" and provide "Federal protection of Negro citizens' rights to vote without fear of bodily harm or economic reprisals, and to assemble without police interference."

Telegrams were sent to the President, Attorney General William P. Rogers, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dickerson, House Speaker Sam Rayburn and House Minority Leader Charles Halleck.

The full text of the telegram was as follows:

"Seventy-five (75) Negro leaders from all sections of Alabama, meeting in Montgomery, Saturday, Jan. 24th voiced vigorous protest against continued emasculation of their citizenship rights, defiance of Federal Courts and the breakdown of law and order as regards racial justice.

These citizens unanimously voted to petition the President, Congress and the Department of Justice to manifest more serious concern for the potentially dangerous state of racism in Alabama, to act with firmness consistent with the noblest democratic traditions of America, and make real for Negroes their rights guaranteed by the P. S. Constitution.

Especially emphasized was the need for Federal protection of Negro citizens' rights to vote without fear of bodily harm or economic reprisals, their freedom to assemble without police interference and the security and sanctity of their homes.

The meeting was jointly called by the undersigned leaders.

Rev. K. L. Buford, president Tuskegee Civic Association

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president The Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Mr. W. C. Patton, president Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting.

In a determined effort to re-register the ten thousand (10,000) Negro voters who weret purged from the rolls in recent years, and to enroll all eligible ne wvoters, registration drive in a number of North Louisiana parishes will be intensified during the month of February when Miss Ella J .Baker, associate director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will devote full time to this area.

The concerted pressures exerted by Citizens Councils to force Negroes from voter lists greatly reduced the number of registered Negroes in some northern parishes. For example, in Ouachita, the number dropped from 5,700 in 1956 to only 776 in 1958; in Natchitoches the decreases was from 2,800 to 1.300 and in Minden, Webster parish only 76 Negroes had been restored to the voter-lists in July, 1958, after approximately 1,700 had been dropped.

The February "push" will be spearheaded in Sheveport and Caddo parish b ythe United Ctiizens Movement, Inc., of which Dr. C. O. Simpkins is president. Special effort will be made to double the approximated 2,000 increase of 1958 there; and definite goals for other parishes will be set by the Coordinating Council for Northern Louisiana.

The Southern Christian Leadership Congress Resolves

[illegible] 3-24

Tues. 10-13-59

P. 4

It was well that the Southern Christian Leadership Congress went on record in its deep South Carolina session recently with a resolution commending the United States Commission on Civil Rights for its recent report to Congress approving the proposal of a constitutional amendment "to establish a free and universal franchise throughout the United States." It also approved a commission plan for the appointment of federal registrars where local authorities refuse to register citizens to vote because of race, creed or color, or national origin.

The delegations to this Congress are to be highly commended for another bold step which provided for the federalization of public schools where local officials refuse to provide education for all without discrimination as in Prince Edward County, Virginia. They also urged the withholding of federal funds from schools that practice discrimination.

The plea of the delegations meeting at Columbia paves the way for a serious beginning of the implementation of what the court meant when it said "with all deliberate speed." It is a timely warning to a certain section of West Virginia where Negro children are being forced to make a 160-mile per day round trip to and from a segregated school, or else attend school in a damp church basement.

The Southern Christian Congress has always been forward and consistent in its resolutions and pleas; it has an outstanding record of being on the legal side and in reason in its contentions of removing those un-American activities which invite the finger of scorn and guilt when and wherever our nation under God seeks to inquire into conditions unbecoming to the democratic principles

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Racial Issues To Be Injected In Conventions

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 10-2-59.

32b

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—A group which includes Negro leaders from throughout the south has served notice of a move to bring racial issues before both national conventions in ~~1960~~.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference urged in a resolution Thursday that "the burning demands of the Negro people be placed squarely and dramatically before the 1960 political conventions."

P. 2-A.

The conference president, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., was authorized to join forces with other groups with similar aims to promote a program to bring racial issues before the conventions.

Other resolutions passed at the concluding session of the three-day fall meeting supported a U.S. Civil Rights Commission proposal to "establish a free and universal franchise throughout the United States."

The delegates favored federal registrars where local officials refuse to register qualified voters. They also called for federalizing public schools "where local officials refuse to provide education for all without discrimination."

The group viewed token integration as perhaps a step in the right direction, but said:

"It is only the beginning and not the end. We urge that the struggle for complete desegregation be continued."

Call Indictment Of Rev. Jemison 'Malicious' in La.

REV. JEMISON

32 b

Pittsburgh Courier

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

Pittsburgh Bar

Sat

BATON ROUGE—Officials of Mount Zion Baptist Church have issued a signed statement branding the East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury's indictment last week of the Rev. T. J. Jemison, pastor, as "malicious, untrue and unwarranted."

The militant, outspoken and nationally known minister is charged, by the grand jury, on four counts of theft. He is accused of using $400 of the church's funds as campaign contributions to an unnamed candidate in the August, 1958 school board election.

• The Rev. Mr. Jemison, secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., was free under $2,000 bond.

The grand jury did not give details concerning its charges against the minister.

P 3

32 b

■

OFFICIALS OF the church released a signed statement to The Courier last week following the grand jury action.

Signers of the petition are Julius L. Kraft, chairman of the board of trustees; Jesse Jones, chairman of the board of deacons; John G. Lewis Jr., church treasurer; R. U. Clark, chairman of the building fund; Mrs. Anna Baker, chairman of the board of deaconesses; C. C. Lockett, treasurer of the board of deacons; Miss C. Marie Collier, Mrs. Audrey S. Boykin and Raymond P. Scott, members.

The Rev. Mr. Jemison told The Courier in a telephone conversation, "The indictment came as a complete surprise. Those who indicted me know that I am innocent."

■

THE STATEMENT from Mt. Zion Church officials points out:

• We, the undersigned, representing all of the officials boards and the membership of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, are aware of the facts presented to the East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury resulting in the indictment of our pastor, the Rev. T. J. Jemison.

"We believe that Christians of today must express their loyalty to God and to Christ through more enlightened citizenship if our country is to remain free.

"For many years, the Rev. T. J. Jemison has not only been the pastor of this church but a community leader who has sought and worked for the ideals in which we all believe and who, in doing so, has won the respect and high regard of all the people of the community.

"Under the leadership of the Rev. T. J. Jemison, this church has accepted what it believes to be a Christian responsibility and has sought and contributed funds to be used in supporting candidates for public office in whom we had confidence, as is the accepted democratic practice in the handling of such contributions.

• "The several checks mentioned in the newspaper account received and endorsed by the Rev. T. J. Jemison were properly received, endorsed and administered by him in accord with what the membership of our church believes is in the best interest of everyone.

"We want to emphasize that there has been no misappropriation or unauthorized use of these checks or of any other church funds, and we want to express our full confidence in the Rev. T. J. Jemison's honesty, integrity and Christian attitude, both as a church leader and as a courageous leader of the community.

■

"**WE SEEK** for him God's full guidance in gaining the complete vindication of any wrongdoing whatsoever under the charges which have been returned against him.

• "The secretary of this church is authorized to enter a copy of the foregoing action upon the minutes of this meeting held in the church building at 356 East Blvd., Baton Rouge, La., on this the 7th day of April, 1959."

The Rev. Mr. Jemison is an official of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., also, and a militant leader in the NAAC movement in Louisiana.

Miss Ella J. Baker To Address Rally Here Friday, June 5th

World B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 6-3-59

MISS ELLA J. BAKER

Newly Appointed Associate Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

p. 1

Miss Ella J. Baker, director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Ga., will be the featured speaker at the third anniversary celebration of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights set for 7:30 Friday night, June 5, at the New Pilgrim Baptist Church, 903 Sixth Ave., So.

32b

She is a gifted speaker and veteran crusader for civil rights. Miss Baker is a nationally known figure. She has held important fund-raising, public relations, and voter-registration stimulation posts.

Graduate of Shaw University where she was a top debater, she has used her speaking talent in the cause of human rights. No stranger to the Birmingham leadership, she will be returning for a major speech.

She will be introduced by Mrs. F. L. Shuttlesworth, wife of the president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

"Youth Calvalcade and Fashion Revue," a feature of the celebration, is scheduled for Wednesday night, June 3. It is under the direction of Nathaniel Lee and Mrs. Viola Hudson.

The wind-up program Friday night will also hear Rev. Shuttlesworth's "Annual Report and Remarks."

Invocation by Rev. Calvin Woods; the occasion by James Armstrong; congregational hymn by Mrs. Annie Horton; three-minute fellowship testimonials on "What the Movement Means to Me." and a solo by Mrs. Janie Lee Phifer Stone will round out the program.

The Rev. Edward Gardner, ACMHR vice-president, will preside. The Rev. Nelson Henry Smith, Jr. is pastor of the host church.

New, Militant Kind Of Leader Seen Emerging In The South

La. dentist heads fight for ballot

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-23-59

By EDWARD PEEKS
Afro Staff Correspondent

SHREVEPORT, La. — This city shows the kind of leadership that is growing in Louisiana and other parts of the South, which is begging for more of the kind in the battle for the ballot.

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326

"People at the grass roots are eager to respond to forthright leadership to deal with their local problems," said Miss Ella J. Baker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Miss Baker cited voter registration response here under the joint leadership of the conference and the United Christian Movement (UCM).

* * *

PRESIDENT OF the latter is Dr. C. O. Simpkins, a 34-year-old dentist, who like others of his kind has not left the leadership field to ministers.

UCM succeeded in registering more than a thousand voters in Shreveport last year, thus shedding light on what's behind the drive by state officials "to purge the roles of 90 per cent of colored voters."

Segregationists have leaped upon this growing citizenship consciousness as a means to further their own political trends.

* * *

"WE HAVE been slowed down some this year in terms of numbers registered, but we have not and will not let up in face of opposition," Dr. Simpkins said.

"The challenge by registrars is no longer such a question as to how many bubbles there are in a bar of soap, but 'can you identify yourself?'" he said.

A driver's license is sufficient for identification in some cases, also deeds to property, but neither is considered adequate in other cases.

"A patient of mine who is registered couldn't satisfy the board that her husband is the man listed on their marriage license," the dentist said, speaking of the husband's difficulty to identify himself.

DR. SIMPKINS said threats over the phone and vile language to him and members of his family have slackened off to a great extent this year as compared with last year and the year before.

"You'll get some calls so long as things stand as they are," he stated.

"I was told last year one evening that I would be killed at 9:30. I didn't run off anywhere. I just kept on about my business."

The friendly smile never left his handsome brown face surrounded by curly hair as he recalled the incident.

* * *

HE HAS an excellent practice in town, where his father, Dr. O. S. Simpkins, is also a dentist. Each has his own office and home.

The younger doctor has a modern air-conditioned office next door to the family home, a white clapboard cottage.

He is assisted in his offices by two receptionists, Mrs. Anna Harrison and Mrs. Pearl Haggerty.

His wife, Mrs Dorothy Simpkins, shows the same type of dedication to civic, community and civil rights activities. She serves as director of a youth group and helps her husband with all his work.

They are parents of Cuthbert O. 2nd, 11; Deborah, 9, and Alicia, 3.

ASKED WHY he devotes all the time he is credited with giving to these activities that don't necessarily help him to earn a living for his family, Dr. Simpkins replied:

"A person has a short time to live. He should try to contribute something toward working out these problems. I don't get tired when I'm working with people."

He said he relaxes when he takes part in activities with others, "say, a box supper at my church. I enjoy things like that."

Dr. Simpkins is a trustee at Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. L. D. Scott, pastor.

King group asks Ike to go to Mississippi

Afro-American P. 7
326

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference meeting here called upon President Eisenhower to go to Mississippi and take personal command of the investigation of the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

The strongly-worded statement alluded to repeated efforts to impress the President and the Justice Department that violence in the south cannot be "merely deplored or ignored" and that "without effective action, the situation will worsen."

The statement, signed by Martin Luther King Jr., president, was endorsed by over 80 leaders from nine southern states.

Sat. 5-23-59

They asked for immediate enactment of legislation to strengthen federal agencies to act with vigor in law enforcement; passage of an anti-lynch law and use of the attorney general's powers to "saturate such danger areas as Mississippi and Alabama with federal marshals and special agents to apprehend law breakers and anticipate future crimes.

* * *

CITING RECENT violences, the group stated:

"It is ironical that these un-American outrages occur as our representatives confer in Geneva to extend democratic principals in international conduct.'

Baltimore.

The statement concluded: "As reasonable people, we can wait a reasonabe time, but if these atrocities continue and nothing is done to stop them, we have no choice but to present our plight to President Eisenhower in person through a southwide delegation of colored leaders.

"It well might be necessary and expedient to appeal to the conscience of the world through the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations."

Negro Agencies To Co-ordinate Harmony Move

Appeal
Memphis Tenn

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 8. — (UPI)—The Southern Negro Improvement Association has named the vice chairman of a similar group chairman of its board of directors in an attempt to "co-ordinate our efforts in promoting peace, harmony and good will between races in the South." Tu, 9-8-59

J. J. Israel, vice chairman of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Committee, was named to the post by the board of directors of the association which claims 5,000 Negro members in Alabama.

The improvement association last week requested President Eisenhower to conduct a poll of Southern Negroes to see whether they want forced integration. The group told the President that "the majority of both whites and Negroes in the South want segregation."

Israel, main spokesman for the Montgomery committee which is attempting to work out a solution to a case asking integration of city parks, said "we don't believe in Uncle Tomism. Any Negro that is going to be used by white people is going to be used by any people.

"We believe in getting along with white men to the best of our ability. We certainly, however, wish to exercise our rights without infringing on his and for him to exercise his rights without infringing on ours."

Both the Montgomery committee and the Southern Negro Improvement Association have voiced opposition to "agitation for integration."

Israel said he does not "believe the majority of the 14 million Negroes in the South choose to push integration. We certainly know that the majority of white people in the South are our friends."

Southern industries "are just as much for agitation as some of these Northern senators," Israel said. "They will not help any organization that promotes peace, harmony and good will between the races."

32b 1959 SOUTHERN NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA

Urge crime war instead—

Negro group attacks pastors' race sermons

News Mon. 6-15-59

Birmingham

Ala.

A Birmingham Negro organization which claims to represent some 15,000 members, has condemned what it terms "self-styled Negro ministers abandoning the Gospel and substituting integration and other social doctrines as a basis of their sermons."

Samuel H. Moore, president of the Birmingham chapter of the Southern Negro Improvement Assn. of Alabama, today said "agitators are substituting political issues for religious doctrines."

32b

THE GROUP HEADED by Moore over the week-end passed a resolution deploring the number of homicides in Jefferson County, and pointed out that 85 per cent of all homicides in the county are committed by Negroes.

The resolution called on "all decent and respectable Negroes to join us in closing the season on unlawful homicides."

THE RESOLUTION, signed by Moore; C. J. Briskey, vice president, and Mae Powers, secretary, in part read:

"After an extensive investigation of homicides, we find that Jefferson County has more unlawful homicides than all other counties in this state. As we look into this deplorable situation, we see that Negroes are committing 85 per cent of the homicides in this county.

"There appears to be what we choose to call an open season for Negroes to murder each other, and they are killing each other almost every day. Many involve Negro teen-agers.

"This is a compound sin and a shame when self-styled ministers abandon the Gospel and substitute integration and other social doctrines as a basis for the sermons they preach.

"WE HAVE never read in the Ten Commandments in any part where it said thou shall not segregate, but we have read a Commandment saying thou shalt not kill.

"Yet, such ministers show that they are acting on their own and without any divine authority. Those that follow such persons can expect destruction along with them.

"WE APPEAL to those few remaining true ministers to direct their sermons against the inhuman slaughter of our people by members of our race.

"We appeal to the solicitor and his staff to prosecute these cases more vigorously and demand the electric chair for a Negro when he is charged with murdering another.

"Last, we ask that qualified Negroes be called to serve on juries especially where one Negro has murdered another."

Negro Group Scores Move Toward Social Doctrines

Advertiser Tues. 6-16-59

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A Negro organization Monday attacked what it called "self-styled Negro ministers" who substitute social doctrines for the Gospel.

Samuel H. Moore, president of the Birmingham chapter of the Southern Negro Improvement Assn. of Alabama, released a resolution urging Negroes to help curb the rising number of homicides in Jefferson County.

The resolution was passed by the group last week end.

32b

"We have never read in the Ten Commandments in any part where it said thou shall not segregate, but we have read a commandment saying thou shalt not kill," the resolution said.

The organization, claiming to represent some 15,000 Negroes, criticized what it called "self-styled Negro ministers abandoning the Gospel and substituting integration and other social doctrines."

Moore declared that "agitators are substituting political issues for religious doctrines."

The resolution said in part:

"We appeal to the solicitor and his staff to prosecute these cases more vigorously and demand the electric chair for a Negro when he is charged with murdering another."

The rising number of homicides in Jefferson county was stressed, and Moore emphasized that 85 per cent of them involve Negroes.

"There appears to be what we choose to call an open season for Negroes to murder each other, and they are killing each other almost every day. Many involve Negro teen-agers.

"This is a compound sin and a shame when self-styled ministers abandon the Gospel and substitute integration and other social doctrines as a basis for the sermons they preach," the resolution said.

Race issue viewed as peril to nation

Afro - American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-18-59

DURHAM, N.C. — Dr. James M. Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council, told a North Carolina human relations institute, Monday, that the problem of race relations in the South is no longer a sectional matter, but has become a grave issue capable of jeopardizing the safety of the entire nation.

P. 19

"In the present world, where race looms so imporant," he declared, "the world doesn't criticize the South for its supposed mistreatment of non-whites, the world criticizes the United States."

Dr. Dabbs, a native of Sumter, S.C., is a former professor of English at the University of South Carolina. He appeared as opening speaker at the institute which was based upon the theme, "Trends in Human Relations: the Southern Scene."

* * *

COMMENTING UPON the stake of Northern and Southern politicians in the racial situation, he declared:

"The Southern politican generally defends the racial status quo because the race problem is his stock - in-trade . . .If the race problem were settled, the Southern politician would have to become a national politician."

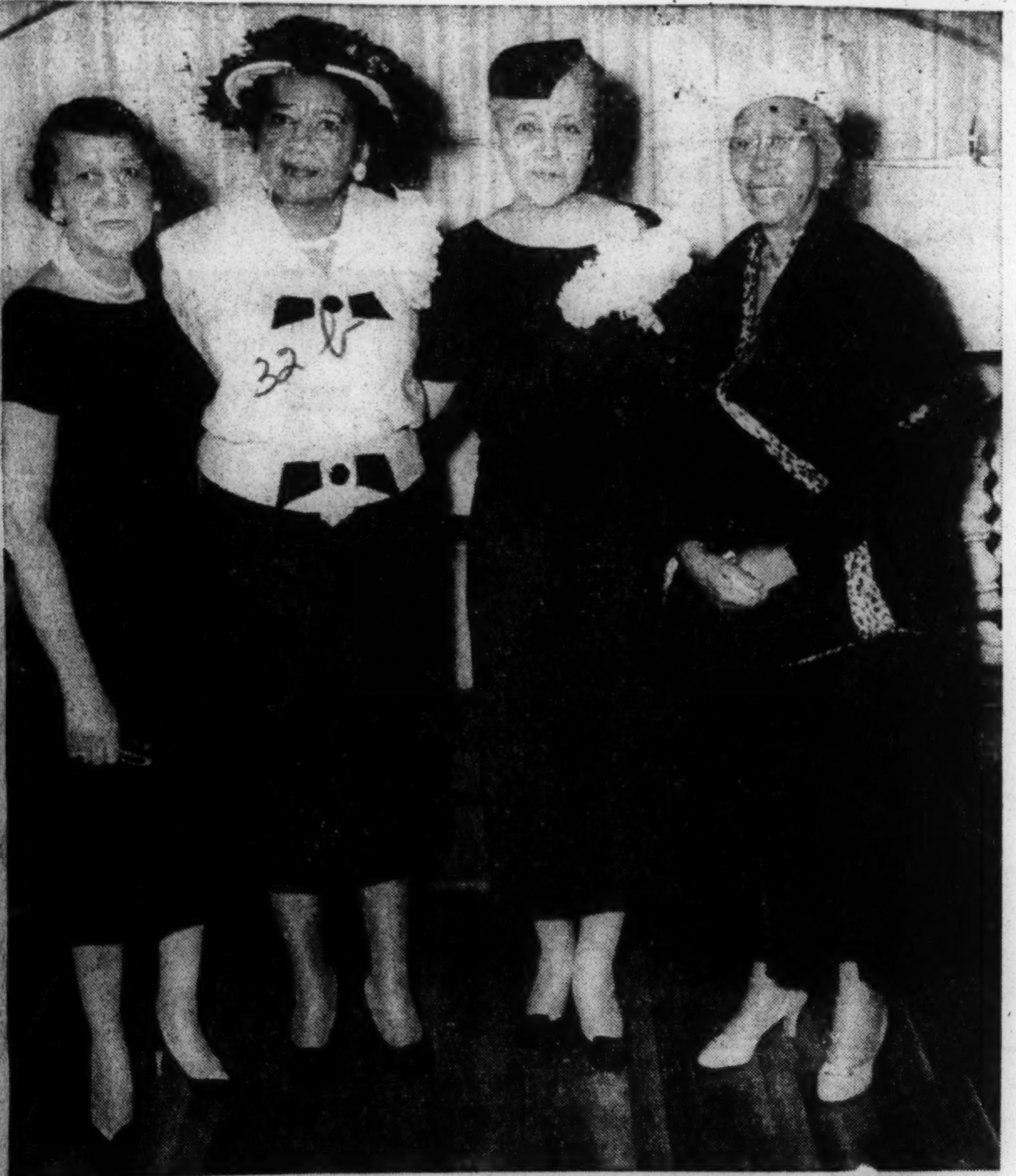
Northern politicians, he pointed out, are subject to pressure from colored bloc voters whose support they must get to remain in office.

These voters' awareness of the revolutions among the colored peoples of the world who are seeking freedom and equality is a force expressed in the United States through the demand for civil rights.

"The South," he concluded, "has become the racial showcase of America . . .In the present world, where race looms so important, the treatment of non-whites in the South either aids or endangers the nation."

32b 1959

TEN TIMES ONE IS TEN CLUB
MONTGOMERY, ALA.


32 b

CLUB LEADERS AND GUEST SPEAKER

32 Montgomery Advertiser
Sunday [illegible]

Pictured during the reception after the 70th anniversary program of the Ten Times One Is Ten Club held at the Alabama State College Sunday are left to right, Miss Willease Simpson (hostess), Mrs. J. H. Rainbow, club president; Dr. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, guest speaker; and Mrs. A. W. West, chairman of the program committee.

32b 1959 UNIVERSAL ASSOCIATION OF ETHIOPIAN WOMEN, INC.

Claim Death Penalty Is for 'Negroes Only'

Pittsburgh Pa

32b

Courier

Sat 9-7-59

9.10

NEW ORLEANS—Mmes. Audley Moore Warner, president, and O. Sela[illegible] secretary, for the Universal Association of Ethiopian Women, Inc., have directed petitions to leading governmental authorities requesting the abolition of capital punishment throughout the United States because race prejudice which is rampant has caused a terrible stigma to be placed upon Negroes, they wrote.

Copies of the petition were sent to the National Committees of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The petition was organized following a recent meeting in St. Mark's Baptist Church here, where the members charged that today in Louisiana they are forced to plead for justice and equity for Negro men who are doomed to die in the electric chair because of "trumped up charges" of "rape" upon white women.

They charge that only Negroes die for rape in Louisiana and that since 1950 some men have languished in death cells, their lives hanging by a thin thread on a daily basis, praying for justice, their pleas going unheeded. The petition asks:

"That every execution pending against our men be re-examined and revoked in the spirit of the the decision of the U.S. Court which ruled in the California case of Yick Wo versus Hokpins, 1886, thusly: 'Though law itself be fair on its face and impartial in appearance, yet if it is appplied and administered by public authorities with an evil eye and an unequal hand, so as to practically make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances, material to their rights, the denial of equal justice is still within the prohibition of the Constitution.'"

NEGRO MINISTER ASSAILS CLANCY

Times New York

Member of Urban League Resigns in Protest Over Testimonial Dinner

Sat. 5-30-59 p.7C

32a

A prominent Negro leader has resigned from the Jamaica branch of the Urban League in protest against a testimonial dinner planned by the league for John T. Clancy, Queens Borough President.

The leader, the Rev. Robert Ross Johnson, said yesterday that he had submitted his resignation because Mr. Clancy "has no visible civil rights record and I believe the league should give testimonial dinners only for its proven friends." The league, an interracial social agency, promotes equal opportunities for Negroes.

Mr. Johnson charged that the Queens Chamber of Commerce, which Mr. Clancy had headed for six years until his resignation this year, had often opposed civil rights measures.

Mr. Clancy, informed of Mr. Johnson's action, heatedly declared that he had "never opposed any civil rights measures." He asserted that he had favored the city's anti-discrimination law in private housing and he charged that Mr. Johnson's statement about the chamber's position on civil rights was "not based on fact."

He noted that he had been cited in 1956 and again last year by the National Conferenec of Christians and Jews for his efforts to promote racial and religious harmony.

Resignation Noted

Mr. Johnson said that his resignation had been submitted as a "matter of principle" and that it had no "political significance." He emphasized that he was not affiliated with any political organization. He is pastor of the St. Albans Congregational Church, which is now constructing a new church building an Linden Boulevard near Merrick Boulevard in St. Albans.

The selection of Mr. Clancy was defended by Hugo Heydorn, president of the league's Jamaica branch. The dinner is planned for September, but no day has been set.

"Mr. Clancy's past record may be open to question," Mr. Heldorn said. "But he has indicated that he has seen the light and is willing to work for equal opportunities for Negroes. I believe him and I belive we should give him a chance to prove it."

Mr. Clancy, a Democrat, is in a bitter intraparty fight among Queens Democrats for the nomination for Borough President in the Sept. 15 primary. He was elected as interim Borough President last Jan. 5 by the Queens City Councilmen to replace James J. Crisona, who was elected to the State Supreme Court.

RAPS CHICAGO AS LEADER IN SEGREGATION

Daily Tribune

Urban League Report Deplores 'Ghetto'

Chicago Ill. Fri. 3-13-59

32a

Chicago practices residential segregation to an extent unmatched by any other large American city, the Chicago Urban league asserted Friday in a report on minority housing in the metropolitan area. The report was presented to the Illinois advisory committee of the Federal Civil Rights commission.

Because of discriminatory practices, the report said, Negroes occupy the greatest share of substandard housing. The report said that Negroes, who in 1957 were 20 per cent of the city's population, occupied 18 per cent of the total dwelling units and 37 per cent of all substandard dwellings. Only 12 per cent of all units occupied by white residents were substandard, it asserts.

Blames "Restrictive Action"

The report said: "While poverty and self-segregation have some effect on the development of Negro communities, restrictive action on the part of the real estate fraternity is the major force behind the maintenance of the Negro ghetto."

P. 13

Edwin C. Berry, league executive director, told the league's ministerial council when he reviewed the report that real estate operators who "manipulate the housing market along racial lines are able to reap great and unfair profits by keeping Negroes segregated."

Berry said there has been no concerted effort by city leaders to promote a free housing market for Negroes and other minority groups.

Cites Financing Difficulties

Among other obstacles facing Negroes, the report cited what it termed the reluctance of major financial institutions to finance housing for Negroes outside restricted areas, and the failure of the Federal Housing administration to withhold financial aid from builders of segregated or closed occupancy developments.

The report also asserted that the relocation agencies directing urban renewal plans have relocated residents on the basis of white and Negro markets. Because the majority of those displaced are Negroes, the report said, the already overcrowded ghetto is forced to absorb even more people.

LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
GOAL 8000 MEMBERS

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-6-59

P. 10

32b

'Hizzoner' Joins Up—Mayor Richardson Dilworth receives Urban League membership button from co-chairman Natalie Hinderas after joining the league with the smiling approval of the board membership co-chairman, Thatcher Longstreth. The 8,000-member campaign ends June 27. The league is a 52-year-old social agency working to improve racial relations in the Philadelphia community.

UL Industrial Department Seeks Job Opportunities On Equal Basis For All

Dispatch Fri. 7-3-59 Oklahoma City, Okla. p. 11

32a

(First of Two Articles)

With summer-into-fall industrial activity booming in the Oklahoma City area, the local Urban League is intensifying its efforts to assure the fullest expansion of job opportunities for qualified Negro workers in all fields of business, industry, government and the professions.

Conducting an all-out campaign to maintain and reactivate the aims and objectives of the Industrial Relations department of the Urban League of Oklahoma City is the agency's Industrial Relations secretary, Napoleon B. Johnson II.

While one of his chief concerns has been with the development of job opportunities. Johnson has been especially active in fields where opportunities for Negro workers are now extremely limited.

Assists, Counsels Youth

This summer the Industrial Relations secretary has been spending considerable time assisting and counseling young people in summer employment.

"The assistance and guidance of our youth toward the securing of adequate educational and vocational training is also viewed as a primary objective of the Urban League," Johnson stated this week. "Our services are aimed toward assisting these youngsters in the utilization of their talents, abilities and skills in the work force of the community."

"The realization of our agency's aims will aid in raising the community standards for all citizens through minimizing or eliminating many acute and costly social problems that stem directly from unequal economic opportunity."

Management Is Serviced

The Industrial Relations secretary also spends many hours giving consultative and advisory services to management, labor and other organized groups in a further effort to stabilize the employment of minority group workers in Oklahoma City.

Johnson pointed out that another service which is an integral part of the total Industrial Relations program is the collection compilation, analyzation, preparation and dissemination of data and information regarding employment, **vocational trends, training opportunities and requirements, and similar material for the promotion of job development and vocational guidance phases of the Urban League's industrial program.**

Anent the activation of its aims, the Industrial Relations department is placing great emphasis on the youth incentive program, "Tomorrow's Scientists and Technicians," according to Johnson.

Designed to Encourage

"This project," he explained, "is primarily designed to increase the number of young people who are preparing for careers in scientific and technical fields ;to broaden the vocational horizons of minority groups ;to help these youth achieve a more meaningful and realistic preparation for careers in tomorrow's economy, and to encourage youth interested in fields other than science and technology."

In its essence, the TST program is geared to reducing the apalling waste of the nation's human resources, Johnson pointed out. To achieve these aims he said close cooperation and good working relations with the schools will be necessary.

32 C

Similarly close working relations must be maintained with local industrial, business and professional leaders in order to maintain the Industrial Relations department's aim concerning the mature adult worker in the community.

(Editor's Note: Next week in the second of this series of articles, the writer will give N. B. Johnson's interpretation of the role of the Urban League in handling job placements. A detailed list of current openings and job opportunities in state and federal government positions will also be given in the forthcoming article.)

League Ends Meeting; Whitney Young Speaks

Defender

Louisville, Ky.

[illegible] 4-27-59

P. 1

32 A

Washington, D. C. — Addressing some 800 persons here recently, Whitney M. Young, Jr., dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, said, "there are two barriers to the elimination of discrimination and the perpetuation of second class citizenship for Negroes."

The educator emphasized that the first barrier has been erected by persons who continue to oppose equal opportunity for Negroes. The second, said Young, is more subtle and difficult to overcome, is the effect of the past on the Negro, who often becomes discouraged and conditioned to discrimination.

Kentuckian

Young, who is the son of Whitney M. Young, Sr., president of Lincoln Institute, spoke before delegates to the National Urban League Conference here at the Sheraton Park Hotel. His remarks came at the opening day's session at which Alfred Firendly, managing editor of the Washington Post and Times, presided.

Continued Young, "my firm conviction is that the Urban League's contribution to America is just beginning. Its value to communities struggling to absorb the continuous stream of people migrating can be the greatest demonstration of this country's democratic convictions, and its skill and know-how in dealing with problems fo human relations as well as problems of technology."

Referring to what he termed as "urban sprawl" in reference to migration and urban population growth, Young said, "that a program was needed to develop incentives, and motivations and to stimulate responsible and thoughtful activity on the part of Negroes.

"So much," said Young, "is at stake than just adjusting minority citizens to urban cities, or improving the social economic conditions of Negro citizens. At stake is America and a truly American way of life, and this is being made quite clear."

The Urban League Conference also voted to endorse the recommendations of the recent report of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. The league resolved to "dedicate and make available to the Commission on Civil Rights and to the city, state and federal agencies all of its facilities of a technical and professional nature."

During the three-day meeting speakers from government, labor and industry, and social work experts presented papers on the problems relating to metropolitan areas and racial relations.

Arthur S. Flemming, secreary of Health, Education and Welfare, detailed suggested changes in the health and welfare laws of the United States which, he said, would help to strengthen welfare services to families. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, presided at the session.

The problems brought about by the vast changes in America's metropolitan area were discussed by James E. Lash, executive vice president of the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods.

According to Lash, "The Nation's rapid growth in urban areas is the greatest domestic challenge we have."

In a report on school integration, Alexander J. Allen, director of special services for the National Urban League, declared "school integration is the immediate objective and focal point around which America's democratic impulses are now concentrated and it is highly important that it be achieved."

Agency Worker Gets New Post

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] 59

P. 10

2

SAN FRANCISCO — Lee A. Merriwether, a former industrial relations field secretary for the Los Angeles Urban League, has been appointed public information and education officer of the Division of Apprenticeship, it was announced recently by John F. Henning, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

Merriwether, 43, graduated from Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, where he majored in social science. A veteran of World War II, he was a public school principal in Texas prior to service in the Army Medical Corps.

In addition to his Urban League experience, Merriwether also served as executive secretary for the National Association of Colored People and owned the public relations firm of Merriwether & Associates.

His appointment was made with the approval of Governor Brown. Merriwether will be stationed in San Francisco and work directly under Charles F. Hanna, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

The function of the Division of Apprenticeship is to develop opportunities for the profitable employment of young job seekers in the skilled trades.

32b 1959 URBAN LEAGUE (OHIO)

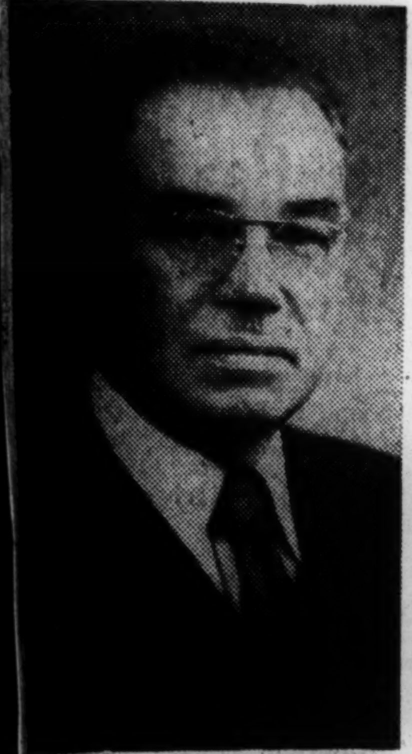
32b

Pittsburgh Courier

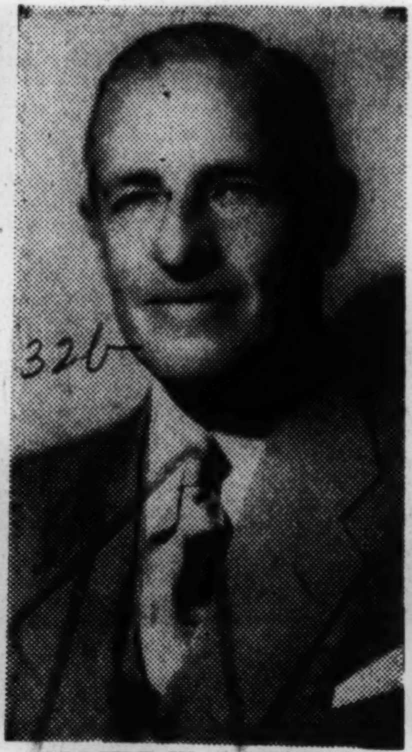
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Appointed—

The board of trustees of the Urban League of Greater Cincinnati has announced the appointment of Mrs. Lois W. Conyers to the position of health and welfare service director. Mrs. Conyers' home is Savannah, Ga.



DR. R. FRANK JONES
Host League President



32b

ROBERT W. BOWLING
League President

WHITNEY YOUNG, JR.
Speaker

Urban League In Annual Conference In Washington

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

32b

WASHINGTON — Under the theme, "Community Planning for Equal Opportunity", the ~~National Urban League is holding its 1959 annual~~ conference this week at the Sheraton Park hotel here.

The meeting opened Tuesday and runs through Thursday. More than 800 persons are in attendance. They represent Leagues in 63 cities in 32 states and the District of Columbia. The Washington Urban League is conference host.

THE URBAN League is an interracial organization working for equal opportunity in employment, education, housing and health and welfare services for all persons.

Leaders of business, industry, labor and government as well as professional social workers are presenting papers on various aspects of the race problems affecting America.

ONE OF THE chief speakers is Arthur S. Fleming, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

He spoke at 11 a.m. Wednesday on "Strengthening Family Life in Our Metropolitan Area."

ARCHIBALD J. Carey, Jr., chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, will address the annual banquet Thursday evening on "The Great Social Forces Affecting Our Future."

Joseph D. Lohman, treasurer of the state of Illinois and former chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, spoke on the need for research and interpretation of the problems of metropolitan areas at the Wednesday morning (Sept. 9) session.

LEAGUE President Theodore W. Kheel, a New York attorney and impartial chairman of the New York Transit Industry, presided at the opening session. Lester B. Granger, a noted social worker and expert on race relations, is executive director of the National League.

Among the other speakers are James E. Lash, executive vice president of the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION); Charles S. Zimmerman, a trustee of the National Urban League and a vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO); Robert W. Dowling, an Urban League trustee and New York financier; Whitney M. Young, Jr., dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; Edwin S. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, and Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO).

'Negro Opportunity' Called Goal Of the National Urban League

Evening Star Wash. D.C.

Mon. 9-7-59. G.1

By PHIL THOMAS
Star Staff Writer

The National Urban League, starting its three-day convention here tomorrow, has a big job cut out for itself—"changing America in so far as urban Negro opportunity is concerned.'"

32b

That's the goal that Dr. Lester B. Granger of New York City, executive director of the organization, has been striving for since he joined the NUL 28 years ago.

He took a look back yesterday as he prepared for the convention to get underway at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

As the top professional of the league's interracial group of 3,500 board and staff members for the past 18 years, Dr. Granger, himself a Negro, has seen more and more of his people move to the nation's cities from rural areas in a constant search for better wages and increased employment opportunities.

Growing Population

It's been his continuing job to help these people—swelling from 10 million in the middle 1920's to more than 18 million today—make an easier transition to urban living.

Since 1910, when the Urban League was founded, the Negro population shift has changed somewhat. At that time the movement was from rural areas to cities mainly in the South. Since World War II the Negro has been leaving his Southern home and streaming by the thousands into the industrial centers outside the Old South.

But the problems of the NUL and its 63 autonimous chapters, the approach to solving those problems, have not changed much since the first major Negro migrations of the 1920s.

The emphasis has been on community organization, attempting to awaken all the people of a given city to the fact that improvement of the lot of the Negro means community improvement.

Shift to City Dwellings

In 1910 about two-thirds of the Nation's Negroes lived in rural areas. Today about 55 per cent of them live in cities.

Unlike the Southern white who moves to a Northern city and "easily is lost in the crowd," Dr. Granger said, the Negro tends to move into existing colored communities.

"He finds himself isolated. He finds it's awfully hard to get out," the NUL leader said.

The overcrowding, ignorance, crime, poverty that result in such circumstances are problems which must be solved by a city as a whole, with the Negro accepting his full share of the job of solving these problems, Dr. Granger said.

Differs from NAACP

"We take on that aspect of the Negro problem that is susceptible to correction by examination, analysis, discussion and negotiation."

Asked how the NUL differs from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Granger said:

"Well, if the Negro is denied his full rights under the law, this is something anybody can understand, and it requires a political-legal solution. That's where the NAACP comes in.

"But NUL handles problems that frequently can't be solved by legislation or judicial decisions. We deal with how a man feels, rather than what the law says.

"For instance," he said, "you can't make a physician or anyone else give equal service to a Negro whom he despises."

He said the NUL seeks to improve the "general atmosphere, which—if continually hostile—will prevent reform of the law."

To accomplish this task the Urban League headquarters in New York operates as a clearing house. With only about 35 professionals it funnels advice, stimuation and demonstration to other professionals and scores of volunteer workers—both white and colored—in its local chapters.

Typical of work of the NUL professionals is the job being carried on by Julius A. Thomas director of the league's industrial relations section.

Mr. Thomas, an economics and sociology major at Howard University here and later at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, and at Columbia University in New York, quit his job as a postal clerk in Cleveland 36 years ago to work for NUL.

It's his job to "sell to business and professional leaders the idea that it's consistent with good business to hire Negroes on the basis of their knowledge and abilities."

In trying to accomplish this task he talks to people from the board chairman of a big corporation in New York to the personnel director of an industrial plant in Rome, Ga.

His Selling Point

Perhaps his biggest selling point is the thesis that the American people "never like to feel, because of unfair discrimination, that well trained people will be denied the opportunity to put their skills to work."

But this problem of employment placement is no one-way street in Mr. Thomas' mind. He believes the Negro must create his own opportunities by acquiring skills and by hard work.

For instance, starting with a NUL pilot program in 1949 that placed 200 Negro engineers in jobs with major corporations, the employment of such people has steadily risen—largely through a NUL Negro college recruitment program sparked by the organization.

More Negroes could get these jobs, Mr. Thomas insists, if they would train themselves for such occupations. But he estimates that 80 per cent of the 71,000 Negroes now in the "so-called Negro colleges" are training for careers in teaching, causing a glut on the market.

New Fields Urged

He suggests they seek educations in the engineering and science fields, instead, and that Negro educational institutions—at all levels— demand more of their students so these young people can meet the high standards required by industry.

Among the 27,000 engineering students graduated by colleges and universities in this country last year there were only 156 Negroes "who had no trouble getting jobs," according to Mr. Thomas.

"I'd like to see a couple of thousand Negro engineers and scientists graduate every year," he added.

To help reach this goal the NUL has started a program, "Tomorrow's Scientists and Technicians," in Negro communities in 32 cities. The hope is to enroll 1,000 Negro students in this effort, at the same time continuing work with college guidance programs.

Opportunity Day is slated for Nov. 19

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-21-59

p. 3

NEW YORK

Equal Opportunity Day will be celebrated in 30 states and several cities Thursday, it was announced by National Urban League officials last week.

In addition to the issuance of proclamation by governors and mayors, President Eisenhower also will issue a statement calling EOD to the attention of the nation.

Equal Opportunity Day was set on Nov. 19 because it is the anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

* * *

A PRE-EOD celebration was held Tuesday in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf - Astoria.

Honored on the occasion were Lee H. Bristol, board chairman of a pharmaceutical and drug company, and George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO. They were cited for "outstanding contributions toward the Urban League goal of equal opportunity."

Nat (King) Cole was the entertainment attraction.

THE FOLLOWING 24 states have already issued proclamations: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming and Territory of Puerto Rico.

Included among the cities planning special events are:

Anderson, Ind. Arlington, Mass, Albany, N.Y., Allentown, Pa., Baltimore, Bloomington, Ill., Bridgeport, Conn., Buffalo, N.Y., Canton, Ohio, Chicago, Cincinnati, Ohio Columbus, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, East Orange, N.J., Fort Wayne, Ind., Fresno, Calif., Gary, Ind., Grand Rapids, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind. Irvington, N.J., Jamestown, N.Y. and Kansas City, Mo.

Also Los Angeles, Lima, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Madison, Wis., Marion, Ind., Massillon, Ohio, Miami, Fla., Milwaukee Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Montclair, N.J., Morristown, N.J., Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Muskegon, Mich., Muskegon Heights, Mich., Newark, N.J., New Brunswick, N.J., New Orleans, New York, North Muskegon Mich., Nutley, N.J., Oakland, Calif., Oak Park, Ill. and Omaha, Nebraska.

And also Passaic, N.J., Philadelphia, Phoenix, Ariz., Pittsburgh, Providence, R.I., Reading, Pa., Roosevelt Park Mich., St. Louis, Salem, Mass., San Antonio, Texas, San Diego, Calif., San Francisco, Springfield, Ill., Springfield, Mass., Stratford Conn., Tulsa, Okla., Warren, Ohio, Washington, White Plains, N.Y., Wichita, Kansas, Williamsport, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Winston-Salem, N.C. and Woonsocket, R.I.

WHITNEY YOUNG TELLS LEAGUE

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Segregation Promotes Additional Problems

Fri. 7-11-59
32 b

The Urban League Conference which ended Thursday after exploring the topic, "Community Planning for Equal Opportunity," later heard Whitney M. Young, Jr., dean, Atlanta University School of Social Work, declare that an increasing body of community leadership now knows "that segregation is not only inherently discriminatory but promotes even greater problems."

"Segregated jobs may reserve better jobs for non-Negro citizens but it denies a society of the best talents and skills and destroys all incentives for the Negro citizens," Mr. Young pointed out.

"Segregated housing may make some realtors wealthy through the myth of exclusive neighbors but it breeds slums, crime and multiplies health and welfare costs," He added.

Suppression, exploitation, segregation and discrimination have left their marks on the Negro, Mr. Young said. Many have become conditioned and discouraged while some unconsciously use their oppression as an excuse and escape from hard work, the speaker went on, explaining that still others become complacent profiting from the status quo.

He expressed the opinion that many, who, through the efforts of others, are able to compete on an equal basis with any other American, oftimes seek to lose their racial identity and instead of being guilty of the crime "race consciousness" become guilty of the even greater crime, "raceless consciousness."

"These people, "he said, "are usually quite flattered by being included in select groups and told they are different and if all Negroes were like them there would be no problem."

These attitudes among Negroes themselves were listed by Mr. Young as the second of two barriers which remain in the way of elimination of discrimination. The first barrier, he said, "is erected by people in our society who, motivated by ignorance, psychological insecurity, political considerations or short-term financial gains, will continue to use every subtle devise to thwart equal opportunity for the Negro citizen.

Mr. Young urged the Urban League to function mainly in the areas of research and communication.

Luncheon speaker Robert W. Dowling, of New York, past president of the National Urban League who was instrumental in opening the legitimate theaters of Washington, D. C. to Negro patrons told the conference that the American dream is to destroy discrimination by raising the economic, spiritual, financial and cultural level "until the poor in spirit shall be no longer with us."

Another of Tuesday's speakers, Alexander J. Allen, said the elimination of racial segregation in the public schools does not mean full and equal educational opportunity for all.

Mr. Allen, National Urban League director of special projects, noted hundreds of thousands of Negro children in the North are attending schools in socially and economically depressed areas. These children, he said, were far from getting equal educational opportunities

"The problems of segregated housing, low incomes for Negro families and cultural deprivation must be solved before Negro children do have such opportunities, "Mr. Allen stated. Panelists who spoke on school integration in their respective areas included J. Harvey Kerns, executive director, the Urban League of New Orleans and Edward S. Lewis, executive, Urban League of Greater New York.

James E. Lash, excutive vice president, American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods, told the group the "nation's rapid growth in urban areas is the greatest domestic challenge we have.

He stated agencies such as ACTION and the Urban League must continue their research into the city and its complex problems.

More than 800 persons attended the conference for which the Washington Urban League was host. The convention was formally opened on Tuesday but preliminary sessions began last Saturday.

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-22-59
P. 1

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY DAY PRINCIPALS — When Atlanta climaxed its Equal Opportunity Week observance with Equal Opportunity Day banquet Thursday night at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, these were some of the chief program participants, left to right: George Butler, director of education of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, who presided; Julius Thomas, National Urban League Industrial Relations director; John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons and Equal Opportunity Day honoree; Dr. Archibald Carey, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, who delivered the principal address, and M. T. Puryear, director of the Southern Field Division of the National Urban League, co-sponsor of the observance with the Atlanta Citizens Committee, headed by E. M. Martin, vice president of Atlanta Life Insurance Co. — (Photo by Lowe)

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-22-59
P. 1, 32

Annual Meeting To Be April 13

32b

Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sat

4-11-59

KANSAS CITY — Branch Rickey, chairman of the board of the Pittsburgh baseball club, will be the speaker for the 39th annual meeting of the Urban League of Kansas City at the Bellerive hotel, Cabon Room, Monday, April 13.

Rickey is one of the most widely known personalities in the baseball world and a top platform speaker. Under his direction the St.Louis Cardinals won six National League pennants and were world champions four times.

In 1942 Rickey moved to the Brooklyn Dodgers as president and manager, and introduced Negroes into organized baseball. While in Brooklyn, he made it a first division club and twice won pennants.

In 1950 Rickey moved to Pittsburgh as executive vice president and general manager of Pittsburgh Baseball Club. The club has improved and is currently a favorite to win the National League pennant.

In 1957, President Eisenhower appointed Rickey vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. He was twice cited as "baseball's outstanding executive" by SPORT-award for outstanding long-term ING NEWS. In 1944 he received service to baseball from New York chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America. He was listed in "Who's Who in America."

Received National Sports Award of 1951 from Brith Sholem for outstanding contribution to the field of sports, and as representing the best in democracy, sportsmanship and fair play. That same year he received the National Award with Turquoise Cross of Malta, from Cotillion Society of Philadelphia, as representing the highest ideals in American Citizenship and fair practices.

He received award of the special degree of Doctor of Humanities from Bethune - Cookman College of Daytona Beach, Florida.

P 7

The Urban League of Kansas City is a social service agency affiliated with the National Urban League, a member of the Health and Welfare Council and United Fund Campaign. New officers and board members will be elected at the meeting. Lounneer Pemberton is the executive director.

New Industrial Secretary To Urban League

32b

N. B. JOHNSON

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Okla.

The Urban League of Oklahoma City is due soon to get an upsurge of activity in expanding job opportunities in line with skills and abilities of qualified ~~Negro~~ job seekers in the area.

This week, Napoleon B. Johnson II, 30, assumed his new duties as indusctrial relations secretary of the local Urban league. A product of Morehouse college and Atlanta University, Johnson has the bachelor's degree in political science.

The young industrial relations secretary comes to his new position with a wealth of experience in labor relations. He resigned from a position with the Lockheed Aircraft company in Atlanta to take the Urban League post.

Mar 28 '59

At Lockheed, Johnson served as a member of the labor-relations committee, an interracial policy-making body which handled grievances and wage-hour negotiations. He taught on-the-job training classes in electronics while employed at Lockheed. He worked in production at Lockheed as an electronics check-out mechanic.

P 7

Has Traveled Abroad

In Atlanta the new Urban League industrial secretary was active in such political action groups as the Atlanta Voters League, in addition to the YMCA and the Methodist church.

An Army veteran, Johnson spent two years, 1950-52, as a specialist in the Adjutant General's department. He took his training for Army legal work at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., after which he was assigned to duties overseas. He was stationed briefly in Austria before being assigned to the Eighth Army headquarters at Frankfort, Germany. During his tour of duty abroad, where he attained the rating of sergeant, Johnson traveled extensively in Germany, Austria and France; Florence, Italy, and Brussels, Belgium.

Johnson is married to the former Miss Jane Miller, whose father, Leon Miller, is the United States attorney-general of the Virgin Islands. They have two children, Napoleon B. Johnson III, four years old ;and Patrelle Elizabeth, 11 months.

Dr. Calloway Welcomes New U. L. Members

New Crusader

Dr. N. O. Calloway, president of the board of directors of the Chicago Urban League welcomed seven new board members at the December meeting of the policy-making committee. This was the first meeting attended by the seven, who were elected to membership on the board at the League's Annual Meeting.

32b

Chicago Ill.

Welcoming them, Dr. Calloway pointed out that in Chicago we are dealing with race relations problems of staggering proportions. Our work to improve the community, making use of Urban League techniques of research, community organization, community education, and planning requires the best minds and consecrated spirits for service on our high deliberative counsel.

P 20

Joining the board were these outstanding citizens:

Henry G. Fort, Grand Director of the Grand Order of Junior Craftsmen of the Prince Hall Masonic Lodge. Fort, an investment broker is a member of an advisory committee for the Chicago Urban League's Youth Guidance Project.

Sat. 1-10-59

Ralph Helstein, International President of the United Packinghouse Workers of America. Helstein is an attorney-at-law and a respected labor leader .

Dr. Homer Jack, Pastor of First Unitarian Church in Evanston. Dr. Jack, graduate of Cornell University is a former president of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice. He has travelled considerably in India and spent several months studying the problems of the Negroes in South Africa. Doctor Jack was instrumental in the founding of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations for Chicago in 1940.

Byron C. Minor, Principal of Drew Elementary School. Minor, a member of the League's Financial Council is a Lt. Colonel in the United States Army. He is Commanding Officer of the 184th Field Artillery Battalion, Illinois National Guard. Minor was awarded the Italian Crocia di Guerra by the Italian Government for meritorious service in combat operations.

The Reverend A. Patterson Jackson, Pastor of Liberty Baptist Church. Reverend Jackson, spiritual leader of over 4,000 persons is a trustee of Chicago Baptist Institute. Reverend Jackson was a delegate to 2nd Assembly of World Council of Churches.

Mrs. Carey Preston, Administrative Secretary of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority holds a degree in social work from Atlanta University. Mrs. Preston was formerly superintendent of the National Training School for Girls in Washington, D.C.

Robert Pritzker, former member of the National Urban League's committee on commerce and industry and president of the Rockwood Company. Pritzker is a graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Commenting on the appointments, Dr. Calloway said: These persons represent the highest caliber of community leadership .

L. F. Kimball Is Named UL Trustee

32b

Courier

NEW YORK—The election of Lindsley Fe Kimball as member of the board of trustees of the National Urban League was announced by Theodore W. Kheel, president.

Pittsburgh

Pa.

Mr. Kimball is executive vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Kimball

He is also director of the General Education Board and of the United Negro College Fund.

Sat

1-10-59

HE JOINS six other trustees who were recently elected. They are: Edwin F. Chinlund of New York, John H. Johnson of Chicago, Hilyard R. Robinson of Washington, D.C. Edward B. Stone of New York, Vernon B. Stouffer of Cleveland, and Henry Van Arsdale Jr. of New York.

P 5

The National Urban League is an interracial, educational service agency, established in 1910 to further equal opportunity for Negroes in employment, education, housing and social welfare.

Church Council Protests Bias On Urban Lague

Call

32b

NEW YORK. — (ANP) —The National Council of Churches of Christ last week went on record to protest moves in some southern cities to exclude the National Urban league from community chests

Kansas City

Mo.

and councils."

In offering a resolution which the board unanimously resolved, the division of Christian Life and Work pointed out that the Urban League suffered "a great financial loss" as a result of actions in five cities which excluded the league from chest funds. In 1958, the league suffered a loss of over $73,000, but the department hastened to add that "in 1959, additional Community Chests will be under pressure to exclude the units of the Negro agency."

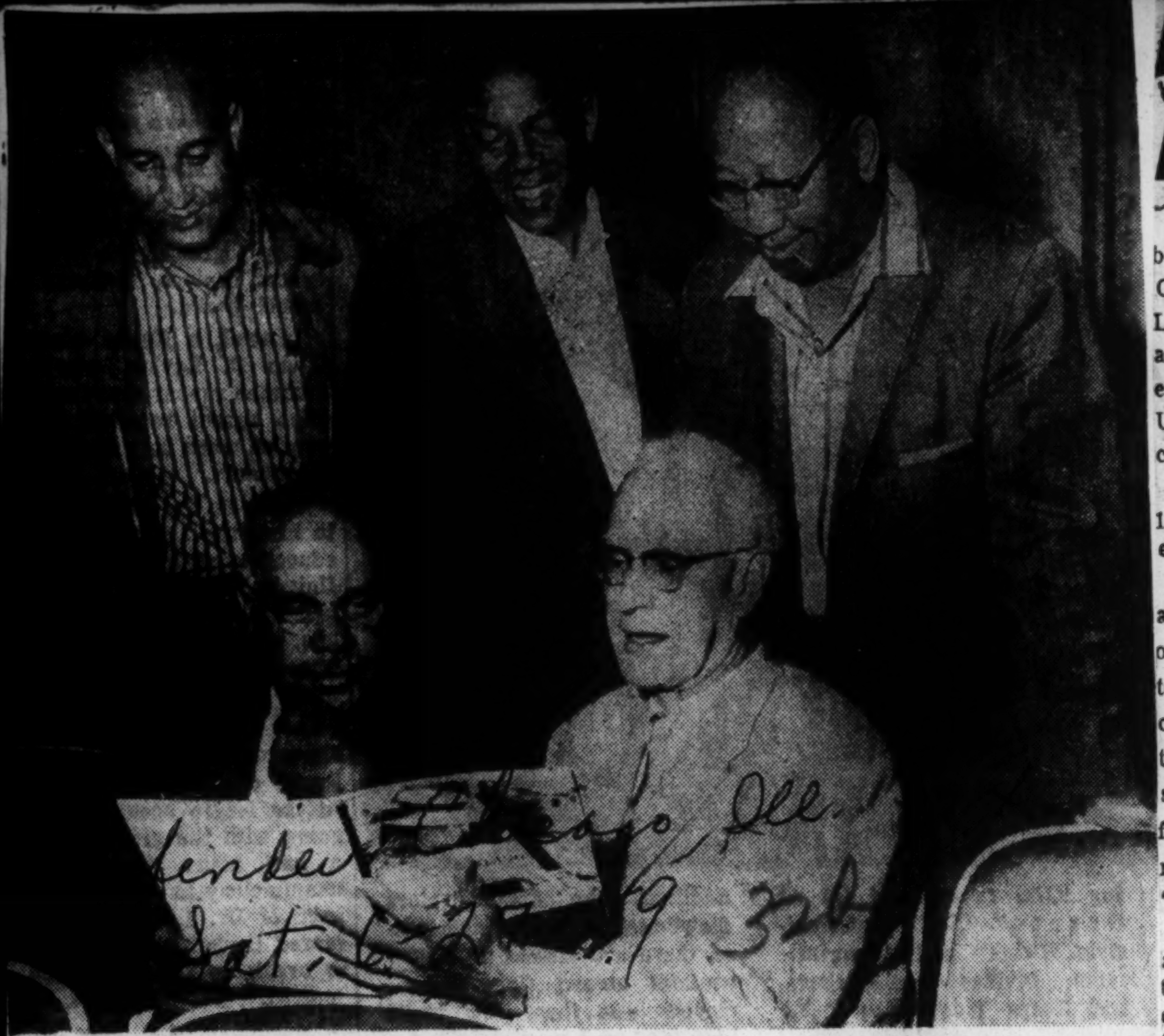
June 5 '59

P 5

During a business session, the board read the following statement:

"The division of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of Churches deplores any action to deprive bona fide welfare agencies and organizations from participating in community activities such as councils and federated fund raising bodies on grounds of race, religion or national orgin.

"Such action as has been taken against local affiliates of the National Urban league should be a concern of the Protestant and Orthodox churches and appropriate action should be taken at the local level to indicate the conviction that this is unChristian, unethical and unfair to an agency serving and meeting the welfare needs of a substantial segment of the population."


Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat, 6-27-59 32b

MEN OF TOMORROW hold weekend conference on Community Service at Asilomar, located in California's famed Monterey - Carmel resort area. Shown above are some of the relaxed principals getting a look at prize-winning publication presented by Norris Nash, Kaiser Industries vice president. Left to right: Lester B. Granger, seated: Nash; standing are Evelio Grillo, chairman of board, Men of Tomorrow; Charles Furlow, conference chairman; and Kenneth Smith, Urban League supervisor, Oakland office.

Church Council Hits Bias To Urban League

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 5-28-59

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The National Council of Churches of Christ has gone on record to protest bias in "some southern cities to exclude the National Urban league from community chests and councils."

32b

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Hits Move To Exclude League From Chests

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 5-30-59

NEW YORK — The executive board of the National Council of Churches' Division of Christian Life and Work has gone on record as deploring moves in some Southern cities to exclude the Natiional Urban League from community chests and councils.

9

32b

In a business session here May 15, the board unanimously resolved:

The Division of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of Chuurches deplores any action to deprive bona fide welfare agencies and organizations from participating in community activities such as councils and federated fund-raising bodies on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

'UNCHRISTIAN'

"Such action as has been taken against local affiliates of the National Urban League should be a concern of the Protestant and Orthodox chuurches and appropriate action should be taken at the local level to indicate the conviction that this is un-Christian, unethical and unfair to an agency serving and meeting the welfare needs of a substantial segment of the popu-

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lation."

In offering the resolution, the division's Department of Social Welfare pointed out that the long-established Negro welfare agency "suffered a financial loss of over $3,000 as a result of actions in five cities excluding the League from the Chests in those cities, and local units of the Urban League have suffered a loss of over $73,000 in 1958." The cities, all in the South, were not listed.

The department statement further feared that "in 1959 additional Community Chests will be under pressure to exclude" units of the Negro agency.

Urban League unit surpasses goal

Afro-American

Balt.

PHILADELPHIA

The Urban League of Philadelphia closed out its 1959 membership campaign last Thursday, nearly doubling the results of any previous drive.

Bettie Bassett, vice chairman of the Bonus Division, led all recruiters with 906 members and $2,043. Natalie Hinderas, co-chairman and president of the Urban League Guild, was bonus winner for the second straight week with 368 members and $700.

Sat. 7-25-59

Milton Clark, campaign general chairman, announced that complete results will be released within a week.

6

Other campaign workers included Charles Clarke, vice chairman; Sadie Thompson, Arthur Greene, Howard Thomas, the Rev. William J. Shaw and Connie Wilson, subbing for Naomi Satchell (now on vacation) as professional division vice chairman

Rockefeller Art Exhibit For Urban League

Journal-Guide
Norfolk Va.
Sat. 4-18-59 32b
p. 10

Selections from the art collections of the Rockefeller family are being shown at the Knoedler Gallery, 14 East 58th street, New York City, for the benefit of the National Urban League.

At the gala preview recently, Mr. and Mrs. Lester B. Granger are shown chatting with Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller, who loaned some of their paintings for "A Family Exhibit."

Mr. Granger is the Executive Director for the National Urban League.

Granger Urges U. S. Help To Africans for Security

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Courier
Pittsburgh
32b Pa.
Sat. 4-11-59
p. 10

WASHINGTON (ANP)—If we, in America, should help Africa solve her problems we would really be helping ourselves, declared Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Addressing the 21st Annual Dinner of the Washington League, Wednesday, Granger reminded this country that it had almost lost Asia.

If we had the 200 million Africans on our side they would furnish an additional counterbalance which would help us feel more secure.

■

TOO FEW Americans understand Africa today, continued the Urban League executive. Too many are talking about Africa the wrong way.

Too many are looking at Africa as a reservoir of manpower that can help us in time of war. Or we are looking at her tremendous amount of natural resources that have not yet been tapped.

But Africa is fighting for liberation and anything can happen there. And we can make almost anything happen in Africa if we should take a strong stand for "freedom." "Not Democracy—but freedom," emphasized Granger.

■

AMERICA COULD work with Africa in a way that would make the world take notice of the effectiveness of "international teamwork." Black Africa could move forward faster with the help of our leadership—not under our guidance.

"But first America must solve her own racial problems before she can help other countries, especially Asia, solve theirs. We must prove to Asia that Democracy can be meaningful. Peoples of dark skins in the other parts of the world want to know how

they can trust the United States when the American minorities cannot trust their own government," Granger continued.

Granger based his conclusions on observations made during his recent trip abroad. During his three-month stay overseas, he traveled 40,000 miles covering East Asia, South Asia, India and Africa reviewing the conditions of these countries so that he might have "ready answers of questions at hand."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
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P 18

ROCKEFELLERS EXHIBIT THEIR ART—Shown grouped around Cezanne's famous "Boy With Red Waistcoat," at the April 6 gala preview of the Rockefeller family exhibit for the benefit of the National Urban League, are (left to right) Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller, Mrs. Sophia Yarnell Jacobs, president of the New York Urban League; Dr. Mungai Njoroge of Kenya, and Mrs. Henry Lee Moon. "A Family Exhibit" will be open to the public through April 25 at the Knoedler Galleries, 14 East 58th St., New York City.

Little Rock Chest Stops Funds To Urban League

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 3-9-57
P 24

In October, 1957, after Faubus had intervened in the school situation the Community Chest which had been giving 100 per cent support to the Urban League asked it to withdraw because of a threatened boycott by the White Citizen Council.

Unlike the New Orleans Urban League which refused to withdraw voluntarily, the Little Rock organization made no effort to remain in the Chest.

Perry A. Taylor, the executive secretary resigned. Mrs. Thompson resigned. Only a secretary has been retained to keep the office open, and the future of the organization is undecided.

Astounded by the rapid cancerous growth of defiance, hate and lawlessness, liberals and Negroes looked to Harry Ashmore, the city's liberal editor, and Winthrop Rockefeller, the multi-millionaire chairman of Faubus' Industrial Development Commission to champion the cause of decency and democracy.

BOTH FAILED

Walk into a Ninth street barbershop and they will tell you that both failed to take the type of stand one would expect of a "liberal."

Ashmore, they agree, expressed disapproval of Faubus and his policies and fought vigorously for integration of the schools. But they add, Ashmore supported integration only because he believed it to be the law of the land. At no time has he ever expressed moral approval of integration.

Why Rockefeller failed to throw the full weight of his influence against Faubus and his suicidal program is a question that puzzles most Negroes who have a sentimental inclination toward

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS

him.

If on no other grounds, they argue, he could have intervened as Industrial Development Commissioner, pointing out not only to the governor, but to the public at large how the program of stubborn resistance to school desegregation was hurting his efforts to bring new industry to the state.

L. C. Bates, they claim, was the only strong voice in town to throw himself against the ugly orge sprawed by Faubus.

"Bates must have been right because he's the only one they are trying to crucify. I haven't heard of nobody burning a cross on Ashmore's front lawn or throwing a rock through Rockefeller's window,' a barber commented.

TAKE ISSUE

However, old Dr. Robinson takes issue with the man on the street regarding Rockefeller.

"They're too hasty and too harsh in their judgement of the man," he declared. They don't have all the facts."

Rockefeller whom he prophesies will be next governor of the state, has done a lot behind closed doors, the physician said. His work has not been publicized and it is not time for him to show his hand.

The millionaire, Dr. Robinson informed us, is underwriting the entire budget of the Urban League.

It's easy to forget the good that people do." he continued, "Were it not for Winrock Enterprises," he declared, "the Negro would be hard pressed for decent housing."

High above the city and to the south of Granite Heights, there is a private development of several hundred homes for Negroes. It is the first significant expansion of private housing for Negroes in 30 years.

HELPS WITH LOANS

Most of the homes are being built and financed by Winrock Enterprises, a building construction and realty firm set up by Rockefeller. Robinson contends the White Citizens Councils, Negroes would be able to get mortgages were it not for Rockefeller.

Negroes have no home financing organizations of their own in Little Rock.

It may have been no accident, the doctor said, that Standard Oil company was one of a very few national corporations that continued to advertise in Bates' paper.

The Negro's fight to participate in the political life of his state and community has a long history in Arkansas. More than 25 years ago Negroes formed the Arkansas Negro Democratic association with Dr. Robinson as president.

VOTE CONSCIOUS

Slowly, but gradually, with occasional fights to overcome restrictions thrown in their way, the organization succeeded in getting Negroes vote conscious.

Negroes constitute roughly 25 percent of the state's total population of 1,909,511. Of the 426,639 Negroes in the state, approximately 64,622 were qualified voters.

32b 1959

Mrs. Murphy Attends Stockholm Meeting And Tours Russia

Atlanta Ga.

Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta University alumni head and dormitory director of activities, is touring Russia presently, part of a trip beyond Stockholm, Sweden, where she attended a meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She is one of two Negroes on the trip, the other being Dr. Fleming Kittrell of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Murphy will be in Copenhagen, Denmark Aug. 19-21, returning to the United States on September 1. She is the wife of H. [illegible] Murphy, printing establishment owner.

Daily World
p. 2
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Afro-American
Baltimore
Md. p.11
Sat.
7-4-59

PEREGRINATORS: Off to Russia, next month, will go Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, of the Home Ec department of Howard University.

The Behind-the-Iron - Curtain jaunt will be a part of the two-month European sojourn she will make this summer. Three weeks will be spent in Russia.

Dr. Kittrell will participate in international meetings in Geneva, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

As a representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, she is attending through July 1st in Geneva, Switzerland, a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. A member of the executive committee of the U.S. section of the League, Dr. Kittrell will address the second plenary session of an international seminar arranged by the Danish section of the Women's International League, July 19 to 25 in Copenhagen, Denmark. Her subject is "Economic Influences on Cultural Development."

Following an international meeting of the Women's League in Stockholm, Sweden, July 26 to August 1, Dr. Kittrell will make the tour of Russia, where she will study the activities of women and children.

Already in Russia is Washington's Mrs. Edward Mazique, who flew from New York, Saturday.

32b 1959

WORLD AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

Bunche To Speak At N. C. World Meet

Journal + Guide

Norfolk Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

BLAC KMOUNTAIN, N. C. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, under-secretary of the United Nations will be one of the principal speakers here this weekend during the sixth annual Southeastern World Affairs Conference.

Sat 7-25-59

The institute, being held July 24-26 and including a series of speakers, panel discussions and conferences, is on the theme "America's Role in Human Destiny."

32 p. 1

DR. BUNCHE, recently involved in a controversy when a swank New York tennis club refused to accept him as a member because he is a Negro, will be the only member of his race appearing as a principal speaker during the meet here.

Other speakers will include: Chester Bowles, former ambassador to India and Nepal, and wartime director of the Office of Price Administration (OPA) Arthur Larson, director of the World Rule of Law Center at Duke University; and Capt. John H. Morse Jr., special assistant to the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and a member of the American delegation to the nuclear disarmament talks in Geneva in 1958-59.

To Exchange Ideas

St. Louis Medic on WMA Overseas Tour

Courier p. 2

ST. LOUIS—Dr. Leroy Dabbs, prominent physician who has been serving this community for the past 41 years, recently joined members of the World Medical Association, at New York City, on an over-seas tour.

London was the first stop on the group's itinerary which includes Paris, Vienna, Kiev, Leningrad, Moscow and Prague. The physicians will visit hospitals, clinics and medical schools, exchanging information and ideas. When Dr. Dabbs returns to the States (via London), he will visit Montreal and Chicago before resuming his practice, Sept. 5.

Pittsburgh 32X

The World Medical Association was formed by the United Nations in 1946, to bring together physicians of all races and religions, in an effort to promote better understanding within the profession.

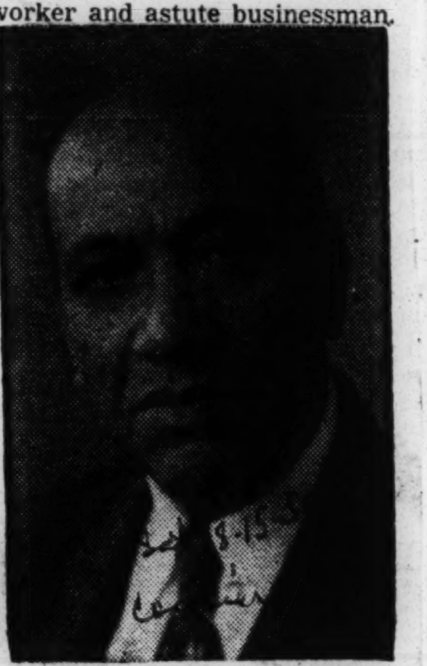
Dr. Dabbs' first trip with the organization in 1955 took him to Haiti, Jamaica and Cuba; the second, in 1956, to western Europe, and the third, in 1957, around the world. Of the 28 doctors making the tour this year, he is the only one from the St. Louis area.

Sat. 8-15-59

THE WIDELY travelled physician came to St. Louis after graduating and interneing at Meharry Medical College in Nashville. Born in Meridian, Miss., he received his early education and college training in that state before taking the study of medicine. He has done post-graduate work at Children's Hospital, Chicago, and New York City.

In 1948, he received a citation for having completed 10 consecutive years of post-graduate studies. For over six years, he was clinical director of Tuskegee Institute; is a life member of the Graduate Medical Association, and a member of the World Diplomatic Organization of Physicians.

The highly competent doctor is a staff member of Homer G. Phillips Hospital and St. Mary Infirmary in St. Louis; is a former president of the Meharry Alumni Association, and an ardent civic worker and astute businessman.



Sat. 8-15-59 Courier

DR. LEROY DABBS
. . . in Europe

WMA Members Tour Overseas

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-15-59

Dr. Leroy Dabbs, prominent St. Louis physician, left the city July 29 by plane for New York where he joined fellow members of the World Medical Association on an overseas tour. London was the first stop on the group's itinerary which includes Paris, Vienna, Kiev, Leningrad, Moscow and Prague.

p. 10
32X

The World Medical Association was formed by the United Nations in 1946 to bring together physicians of all races and religions in an effort to promote better understanding within the profession.

Dr. Dabbs' first trip with the organization in 1955 took him to Haiti, Jamaica and Cuba; the second in 1956, to western Europe, and the third around the world, touching many points of interest. Of the 28 doctors making the tour this year, Dr. Dabbs was the only one from the St. Louis area.

The widely traveled physician has been serving the St. Louis community for 41 years, having come here after graduating and interning at Meharry Medical College in Nashville. Born in Meridian, Miss., he received his early education and college training in that state before taking up the study of medicine. He has done post graduate work at Children's Hospital in Chicago and New York City. For over six years he was Clinical Director of Tuskagee Institute; is a life member of the Graduate Medical Association and a member of the World Diplomatic Organization of Physicians.

32b 1959

SECOND YOUTH MARCH FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

AT YOUTH MARCH

White House Spokesman Says Ike Wants Full Integration

Daily News

Jackson Miss.

Sat.

4-19-59

P. 1

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The White House told a delegation of white and Negro ~~students seeking~~ [illegible]wide school integration Friday that President Eisenhower will never be satisfied until the last vestige of discrimination is wiped out in the United States.

The President's position was emphasized in a special statement issued after the students called at the White House to urge that he throw the full weight of his administration behind efforts to end racial segregation in the classrooms.

Their proposals were presented to deputy presidential assistant Gerald D. Morgan. He told the students the President regretted being away and unable to meet them.

"The President is just as anxious as you are to see an America where discrimination does not exist, where equality of opportunity is available to all," Morgan said.

"To reach this goal we have a long way to travel, but in the past six years we have also come a long way. The President is proud of this progress that has been made during his administration—much of it under his personal leadership. All of us are. But we will never be satisfied until the last vestige of discrimination has disappeared."

The group which called on Morgan was composed of Reginald H. Green, 22, Walla Walla, Wash.; Harlon Eric Joye, 26, New York City; Sallye Phillips, 17, Hartshorne, Okla.; and Josephine Boyd, 18, Greensboro, N. C.

They said the "Youth March" was sponsored principally by the National Student Association, a federation of college student organizations, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Some 15,000 to 20,000 students were scheduled to march from their downtown headquarters to the Washington monument for a mass meeting following the White House session. Those slated to speak at the meeting included the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of a civil rights movement at Montgomery, Ala., and Roy L. Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Morgan told the delegation at the White House that the march performed a "valuable educational function."

The delegates asked the President to:

—Make moral as well as legal commitment of government resources to achieve school integration.

—Support "a truly effective civil rights bill" in Congress this year like the Douglas-Javits-Celler bill.

—Call a White House conference of youth and student leaders to discuss ways in which youth could help carry out the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

—Intervene in the case of Asbury Howard Jr., 18-year-old Bessemer, Ala., Negro. The delegation said he was sentenced to a chain gang for one year "for coming to the defense of his father when the latter was attacked by a mob."